

Friday,
31st August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VI, 1956

(13th August to 8th September, 1956)



सत्यमेव जयते



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES Dated..... 10.04.2015

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

1925

LOK SABHA

Friday 31st August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-operative Institutions

*1586. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and the manner in which it has so far been possible for the State Bank of India to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions, connected with credit, marketing and processing;

(b) whether it has been possible to evolve a scheme for training personnel of the State Bank of India with special emphasis on the aims and methods of co-operation and co-operative banking, as suggested by the all India Rural Credit Survey Committee;

(c) if so, the nature of the scheme and the extent of its implementation?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, Annexure No. 1.]

Shri Shree Narayan Das : From the statement it appears that the State Bank is at present offering concessional rates of interest to co-operative banks. May I know the present rate of concession that is given to co-operative institutions?

Shri A. C. Guha : I would like to have notice for that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : It appears from the statement that the State Bank has certain functions with regard to the co-operative movement. I would like to

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know whether there is any statistics or report of the work so far done by the State Bank in connection with these functions. If so, has anything been done by the State Bank with regard to the promotion of the co-operative movement in the country?

Shri A. C. Guha : A long statement has been placed on the Table. More or less all the facts are there. But if the hon. Member requires further information, I can say that the amount of advances made by the State Bank to co-operative banks would amount to about Rs. 89,27,000; purchase of Land Mortgage Bank debentures about Rs. 5 lakhs; advances against such debentures to Land Mortgage Banks—sanctioned amount—a little over Rs. 25 lakhs. And, I think, cash credits and demand loans of Rs. 130 lakhs have also been given up to the co-operative banks.

Mr. Speaker : Are all these details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House?

Shri A. C. Guha : All the figures might not be there.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : The Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that the personnel of the State Bank should be given certain training with regard to the aims and objects of the co-operative movement. I would like to know whether any definite steps have been taken and whether some additional subjects have been introduced for the Institute of Bankers Examination and whether the existing personnel are given any training with respect to the co-operative movement.

Shri A. C. Guha : I think only the other day I mentioned that some of the officials of the State Bank are having their training in the Co-operative Banking Training School.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Besides the facilities already given, what other facilities have been given to the State Bank to open its branches in different areas so that they can efficiently cover the co-operative institutions?

Shri A. C. Guha : The progress in this respect is quite known to the hon. Member. I have also stated a few days ago that as yet only 32 or 35—something like that—branches have been opened and we expect that now the progress would be more rapid and quick.

Industrial Managers

*1587. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether Col. Lyndall Urwick, a British consultant on management, has submitted any report about the future training of the Indian Industrial Managers; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : You will permit me to ask the hon. gentleman

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma : the hon. Minister when Col. Urwick arrived here, when he submitted his report and how long has this report been under consideration ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Col. Urwick arrived in the country on 10th February, 1956 and returned on the 28th March, 1956. What happened was this. As soon as Col. Urwick, after finishing his work here, went to England, there he was given another assignment immediately and for that urgent assignment he had to sail for U.S.A. and Canada. As soon as he comes back he will write the report and submit it.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what subjects were referred to this gentleman for discussion and enquiry?

Dr. M. M. Das : The Board of the Management and Studies, and some other gentlemen and several institutions conducting management courses and other management associations in different regions of the country were of the opinion that Col. Lyndall Urwick should visit India and give his advice on the development of management study and training and scientific management in the country.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether any Indian experts were associated with Col. Lyndall Urwick in this matter?

Dr. M. M. Das : No, Sir.

गजेटियरों का संशोधन

*१५८८. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गजेटियरों में किये जाने वाले संशोधनों का प्रारूप तथा तत्सम्बन्धी एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने के लिये जो विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या उसने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदन अथवा उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उस समिति के प्रतिवेदन के कब तक मिल जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) :

(क) समिति ने कुछ निर्णय किये थे, और कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया ।

(ख) समिति की कार्यवाही की एक प्रतिलिपि यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह मामला जो कितने ही वर्षों से विचाराधीन है, अब उसकी क्या हालत है और देर से देर कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The Education Ministry has accepted the recommendations of this expert committee and the matter is now being taken up with the Finance Ministry for their approval.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : जहां तक इन गजिटियरों का संबंध है, क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि ये गजिटियर अंग्रेजी के साथ ही साथ हिन्दी और अन्य प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में भी निकाले जायें ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Sir, the Gazetteers, so far as I know—I speak subject to correction—will be written in English and then the question of translating them into other languages or especially in Hindi will be taken up.

Shri B. D. Pande : May I enquire whether local committees will also be associated in the preparation of the Gazetteers ?

Dr. M. M. Das : There will be some volumes which will deal with all India matters. These volumes will be written by the Government of India and the District Gazetteers will be written by a machinery which will be set up by the State Governments.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि विशेषज्ञों की समिति ने अपनी कुछ सिफारिशें कर दी हैं, जिन पर कि गवर्नमेंट विचार कर रही है या शायद वित्त मंत्रालय से लिखा पड़ी की जा रही है क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कम से कम यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि उसकी मोटी रुपरेखा क्या है ! यानि कौन कौन सी बड़ी सिफारिशों की गई हैं ।

Dr. M. M. Das : There are four main items of their recommendations. One is that a central agency should be created which will supervise the entire project and take it under their general control. The Editor will be appointed by the Central Government with the necessary organisational set-up. Fifty per cent of the expenditure will be given to the State Governments for writing the District Gazetteers.

Indian Companies Act

*1589. **Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 800 on the 9th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the enquiries instituted by Registrars under the Indian Companies Act in the 12 cases have since been completed ; and

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

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the present position of these cases is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, Annexure No. 2.]

Shri Ram Krishan : May I know the details of all the cases ?

Mr. Speaker : As to the enquiries made by the Registrars ?

Shri Ram Krishan : Yes.

Mr. Speaker : He wants details of the enquiries made by all the Registrars.

Shri M. C. Shah : The details that can be given have been given in the statement.

Sulphur Deposits

*1590. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether steps have been or are being taken to exploit the sulphur deposits recently found in Shahabad district in Bihar ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : There are no sulphur deposits in Shahabad District in Bihar. There are, however, deposits of Iron pyrites, in which sulphur combined with iron exists. The areas are mostly held by private lessees.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : What is this pyrites ? Is it something leading to sulphur or something else ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Iron pyrites is a chemical compound which contains sulphur and from which sulphur has to be extracted by chemical process. It is a little more difficult process than to get free sulphur in Nature and as the private lessees are finding it difficult and uneconomic—for the time being there are no suitable plants to extract sulphur from pyrites—they prefer to have free sulphur than to extraction of sulphur from pyrites.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In view of the fact that we have to depend on imports for sulphur, which are mostly irregular, do Government propose to work these mines or any sulphur mines even though it is not economical.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : We would very much like that the private sector or the public sector take up this question of production of sulphur because we are importing lot of sulphur from outside.

But we are giving encouragement to the private sector also to purchase and to equip themselves with such installations as would easily give sulphur from pyrites. As sulphur is used for sulphuric acid, we will take steps for the private sector to utilise this sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know the proportion of copper production in our country which is under the control of foreign capital interests as in the Singbhum area ?

Mr. Speaker : We are here talking of sulphur. Copper comes in the next question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Is there any proposal to set up a processing plant for exploiting the pyrites deposits in Amjor, and if so, what happened to that proposal for which roads and other things were constructed ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : There is a proposal which is under the consideration of the Production Ministry to extract sulphur from pyrites. I cannot exactly say at what stage it is now. But as I said, the Government have got a policy of encouraging the production of sulphur from pyrites and with that end in view, we are prepared to help any private parties if they want to have such a plant.

Shri Natarajan : May I know what is the percentage of sulphur in this ore ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The pyrites in Amjor contains about 40 to 45 per cent sulphur.

Copper

*1591. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2234 on the 31st May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to tap copper resources in Khetri area in Sikar District;

(b) whether India is self-sufficient in copper at present ; and

(c) if [not, the quantity of copper imported annually?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The quantity imported during 1954-55 was 26,977 tons.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether any plan for investigation of such area has been made in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Yes, Sir. This is a comprehensive plan for detailed investigation of copper in Khetri mines. I also made some statement in this connection. The investigation programme has been taken up and further action will be taken as soon as the lease held by Jaipur Company has been terminated. The Bureau of Mines intends taking up this particular mine themselves after detailed investigations have been completed.

Shri S. C. Samanta : With reference to part (b) of my question, the hon. Minister said "No". May I know the production at present in the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : India produces about 7,000 to 8,000 tons of metal copper or furnace copper at present, as against the consumption of 26,977 tons.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta : Are the Government aware that the Soviet experts who recently visited these mines gave a very promising report and they stated that these mines alone could produce 20,000 tons of copper per year, if properly exploited and if only one-third of this production is made available from some other sources, it may justify the construction of a copper electrolyte plant in India, which is a heavy industry and can meet the heavy requirements of this country? If so, why is there any delay in nationalising these mines and starting this industry when the present lessee has totally failed to do the job?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member is making out a speech and is also reading it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : There is no delay so far as the Government is concerned in making this proposal and steps are being taken to terminate the lease. Detailed investigations of copper ore at Khetri will be taken up. It will take two years, according to technical experts' assessment, to complete these detailed investigations. Within that period, we are proposing to go ahead with our detailed plans for the working of these mines, and we hope by the end of this Plan we shall have started with the complete exploitation of copper ore here.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta : What measures are being taken for the construction of this plant, as stated in the report?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : It is too premature for me to answer that question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is the nature of Government control, if any, on the production of copper by foreign capital interests, and is there any policy in contemplation to take it up under State auspices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to our policy of direction and exploitation of future mines, manufacture of copper will be in the public sector.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह : क्या सरकार को इस बात की सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में भी कापर (तांबा) पाया गया है ?

श्री को० बे० मालवीय : उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में थोड़ा बहुत कापर पाये जाने की सूचना मिली है, लेकिन अभी तक उस के मुताबिक तफसील मालूम नहीं हुई है ।

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह : क्या इस का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

श्री को० बे० मालवीय : इस सिलसिले में प्रोग्राम के मुताबिक काम किया जा रहा है ।

Family Pensions

*1592. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 937 on the 12th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of claims settled since the 1st March, 1956 in respect of family pensions and disability incurred during the Second World War;

(b) number of cases pending; and

(c) When the remaining claims are likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 72.

(b) 197. This excludes 88 cases which are being treated as closed as the whereabouts of the claimants are not known.

(c) The process of settlement of these claims is continuous. The majority of the cases are pending for want of further information regarding the claimants, which has been called for from the civil authorities.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: These cases are there since six or seven years. May I know whether Government has taken any steps to expedite the disposal of these cases?

Sardar Majithia: It is quite natural that the cases turn up continuously because sometimes the disability is not found when the person goes out, but comes in very much later but still attributed to the service. Therefore, it is a continuous process, and I should like to mention here that on a rough estimate, about 4,00,000 cases are expected of this. As I said, there are only about 197 left now.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Till the decision of these cases, may I know whether Government have any scheme for compensation or help to these persons who have been disabled?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, Sir. There is a disability pension, and that is the help which Government gives.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Till the final settlement of the case, have Government any scheme to give interim compensation or help in these cases?

Sardar Majithia: A number of pre-requisites have to be satisfied before the disability pension and others are given. They have to be verified from the Local Government; for instance, the beneficiary should not be in receipt of any other pension from the Government; he or she should not be employed in Government service if full pension is to be granted. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know if interim pension is granted

Sardar Majithia: No interim pension is granted because all these details are necessary to settle the pension question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछला विषय युद्ध सत्रह साल पहले प्रारम्भ हुआ था और इस बीच बहुतों को पेन्शन दी जा चुकी है और बहुतों के केसेज विचाराधीन हैं। लेकिन कुछ केसेज ऐसे भी हैं, जो नियमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको सहायता देने के बारे में भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: If any such cases turn up, they may be brought to the notice of the Government and then they will certainly be looked into.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit Tiwary.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I understand that under rule 67(3) of the Rules of Procedure, I may be permitted to ask this question in the absence of the hon. Member concerned, because it is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: After the first round is over and the questions are exhausted, that will come up.

"Who is Who" in Indian Literature

***1594. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Who is Who" in Indian literature has been compiled and published by the Sahitya Akadami; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on its publication?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) "Who's Who" in Indian literature is under preparation by the Sahitya Akadami.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Indian writers in English will find a place in the "Who is Who"?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What is the criterion for selecting the writers?

Dr. M. M. Das: The criterion is that at least one book of some quality should have been written and published by the writer.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether writers in the regional languages will also find a place in this publication?

Dr. M. M. Das: Certainly.

श्री भक्त वरुण : यह जो "कौन है कौन" शीर्षक की पुस्तक तैयार की जा रही है उसको कौन सज्जन तैयार कर रहे हैं ? अर्थात् यह काम किसके हाथों में दिया गया है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is done under the general supervision of the Sahitya Akadami by one gentleman named Shri Tekekar of Bombay.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether there is any co-ordination with PEN who have also undertaken this work?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no connection between this Who is Who and the one prepared by the PEN except that it was the last mentioned gentleman Shri Tekekar of Bombay who compiled that and who is also compiling this book.

Shri Kamath: In this work of compilation, will the guidance and advice of the Prime Minister, who is himself a litterateur, be sought or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir; certainly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find from a questionnaire supplied, I suppose, by the Sahitya Akadami that writers were asked to give the names of their books in Indian languages as well as in English. May I know if any attempt has been made to sift the list of English books so that only books of literary value are mentioned and not the other kinds of books which are usually written by some English writers?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a very important matter. It is one of the main reasons why it is necessary to edit these replies which we get from the writers.

Educational Survey

***1595. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of Primary, Basic and Technical Education at Secondary level;

(b) if so, whether the survey will be conducted departmentally; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Survey Committee is likely to be appointed?

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

(b) Yes Sir, in association with State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the purpose of conducting this survey and whether this work has been undertaken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The main objective of the survey may be described as threefold: to find out and ascertain the population of cities, towns and villages already provided with primary and other schools; the number and the population of villages which are still to be provided with schools and thirdly, the manner in which new school can be started in the school-less villages so as to avoid overlapping and to achieve the maximum of effect at the minimum of cost.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this work has been undertaken or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The work has not yet been started. We have written to the State Governments and we are awaiting the replies. We have already received the replies of some of the State Governments and as soon as the replies are received from the rest, action will be taken

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know whether the basic education system is applicable only to the rural area or to the urban area as well and if so, whether there is any scheme to apply it equally to all places, urban and rural?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Basic education has been accepted as the pattern of national education.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether any departmental committee has been set up for this purpose and whether any time-schedule has been drawn up for submission of the report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : No departmental committee has been set up as yet. As I have said we have written to the State Governments. As soon as their replies are received, we shall appoint a special officer. Then, we shall conduct a seminar of the officers who will do this work in the States and a survey will be carried on. Steps are being taken to expedite the work as quickly as possible.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether the opinion of the State Governments was taken before deciding on this survey?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : No, Sir.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : My question was simple; he has not answered it.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member sat down and allowed another hon. Member to put a question. He now refers to his old question. As soon as he replied, he should have stood up and said that the reply was not sufficient.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : My question was whether the basic system of education is going to be made applicable to urban and rural areas or whether it was meant only for the rural area?

Mr. Speaker : He said that it was the national method of education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : We do not make any distinction between rural and urban education.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : The point is whether any institution of this type has been opened in the urban areas so far?

Mr. Speaker : That is not the question. The question is whether the same scheme should be applied to urban and rural areas. He replied that it was a national system of education.

Shri Velayudhan : In view of the fact that so many commissions were appointed and so many investigations were made about the primary, basic and technical education in the past, what new light will this survey throw?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I have already explained the main objects which we have in view. The whole problem before us is to implement the Directive Principles of the Constitution as quickly as possible and this survey would help us to avoid wastage and to open new schools where needed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : The hon. Deputy Minister said earlier that the basic system of education had been accepted as the national pattern of education. May I know whether the Government is acting according to the accepted national principle or whether that principle is not being applied at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Government is acting according to that principle. We have repeatedly requested the State Governments to convert the existing schools into basic schools. We have given grants to the State Governments and quite a large number of schools has been converted into basic schools in the First Plan and more will be converted in the course of the next Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Arising out of this, I ask: how many basic schools have been opened in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The question is about survey but it is now proceeding towards a discussion on basic education. I shall require notice to answer that question.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether this will be a comprehensive survey or a sample survey? Does 'in association with the State Government' mean that it will be left entirely to them with an officer going from the Centre?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : No, it will be in association with the State Governments. We shall invite them to depute officers for a seminar for a few days and then the work will be carried on through the State Governments.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : One question Sir.

Mr. Speaker : I have allowed eight questions.

Public School Merit Scholarships

*1596. **Shri Bheekha Bhal :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students applying for Public School Merit Scholarships especially from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are rejected at the Screening Stage; and

(b) if not, whether a copy of a statement containing the information for the last three years on the following points, State-wise, will be laid on the Table:

- (i) the number of students from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes who applied for such scholarship;
- (ii) the number selected for screening test; and
- (iii) the number selected for the award of scholarship?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

श्री भीष्मा भार्गव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो स्कालरशिप (छात्रवृत्तियाँ) शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट (अनुसूचित जाति) और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों), के लिए रिजर्व (सुरक्षित) किये गये हैं, उनका सम्पूर्णता से उपयोग किया गया है?

Dr. M. M. Das : I have got the figures for the total number of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class students selected from the year 1953. In 1953, out of a total number of 57, eight were from Scheduled Castes, two were from Scheduled Tribes and one belonged to the backward classes. In 1954, out of a total of 65, there were twelve Scheduled Caste and seven backward class candidates. In 1955, out of a total of 70, there were two Scheduled Castes and five backward class students.

Shri B. S. Murty : On a point of order Sir. The hon. Deputy Minister, just now, while answering the main question has stated that information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House. Now, for a supplementary question, he gives this answer. Why has he not given this information before?

Dr. M. M. Das : The question asked is something different. The original question is not answered by what I have said just now.

श्री भीष्मा भार्गव : अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि यह इनफार्मेशन (सूचना) एकत्रित की जा रही है। क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह स्कीम राज्य सरकारों के अधीन चल रही है, या केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन चल रही है?

Dr. M. M. Das : The preliminary screening is done by the State Governments' education departments. We have to collect that information from the education departments of the States.

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या किसी ने सरकार के पास अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए सी छात्रवृत्तियाँ भ्रमल देने के लिये मैमोरेण्डम (ज्ञापन) भेजा है?

Dr. M. M. Das : No, Sir, we have not received any memorandum but I am not very sure on this point.

Col. Zaidi : Would it be in the national interest for such caste consideration to be kept in view when awarding merit scholarships?

Shri B. S. Murthy : Of course.

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as these merit scholarships are concerned, we have got a certain percentage reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Shri N. Rachiah : May I know whether the Government are aware that while awarding such scholarships the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not at all considered and generally they are ignored?

Dr. M. M. Das : They are not ignored. It is for this reason that we have kept a certain percentage of the total scholarship reserved for them.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Deputy Minister that screening is left entirely to the convenience of the State Governments, may I know whether any instructions have been sent to the State Governments that sufficient encouragement should be given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes students in the matter of selections?

Dr. M. M. Das : I do not think any instruction is necessary. The State Governments screen the students according to merits and send them, but some special concession is made in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Bogus Educational Institution in Delhi

*1597. **Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police raided an "International Teachers' Training Institute" Delhi and arrested its 'Principal' and 'Director';

(b) whether Police also raided some other institutions of a similar nature and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the starting of such institutions with a view to save the public from being defrauded?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Police Officers have been directed by the State Government to check the *bona fides* of all such institutions and launch prosecutions against those found to be bogus.

Shri Gidwani : May I know how many persons have been arrested, and what was the amount of money that they cheated out of these students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : A raid was carried out on this International Teachers' Training Institute in Shaktinagar and the Principal and the Director have been arrested. Two more allied institutions which are known as Basic Teachers' Training College and Uttar Pradesh Teachers' Training College, Kamla Nagar, Delhi, were also raided on the same day and investigations reveal that these institutions were being run by three or four members of one family who were themselves matriculates or so. It is alleged that these institutions have cheated about 300 boys and girls recently. The matter is still under examination, but they are alleged to have cheated public upto the tune of Rs. 25,000.

Shri Gidwani : Are Government aware that not only gullible people but even States have sent their students, Sanitary Inspectors and others to an institution in Delhi which is also a bogus institution and the State Government has informed the education authorities about it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : Another institution known as the All India Sanitary Training Institute, also in Shaktinagar, was raided and it was alleged that the management was indulging in cheating the public by giving false advertisements to the Press. It is about this institution that I said, it is alleged to have cheated the public to the tune of Rs. 25,000.

Shri Kelappan : May I know if any of these institutions received any help from the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : No, Sir.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know whether any hon. Ministers have been invited to these institutions to inaugurate?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : I could not follow the question of the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether any of the hon. Ministers have been invited to inaugurate any of the functions in these institutions.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : Ministers do not go to inaugurate bogus institutions.

Shrimati A. Kale : May I know what action has been taken by the Government against the paper in which these advertisements given by these institutions appeared?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : I am not sure whether we can take any action against the papers. They receive certain money for the advertisements. I do not know whether the Government can take any action, but this is a matter which needs to be looked into.

सेठ प्रबल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह जो बहुत सी बोगस संस्थाएं बन रही हैं, उनका चेक करने के वास्ते कोई उपाय सोच रहे हैं?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका तरीका यह है कि जनता की राय ऐसी संस्थाओं के खिलाफ बनाई जाये और जहां जहां इस तरह की संस्थाएं हों, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

Shri Chattopadhyaya : Sir, we call it a bogus institution now. But when these advertisements actually appeared, what did the Ministers do? Did they not wake up and try to find out?

Shri Kamath : After some time.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : As soon as the matter came to the notice of the Government, prompt action was taken and these institutions have been taken to task. Until a theft or cheating is done, it is very difficult for the Government to know that cheating has been done. It is only after the cheating has been done that Government can find out that certain persons have been cheated.

Shri Gidwani : In view of this evil being rampant not only in Delhi but in many other States also, will not the Government think of taking a legislative measure to prevent the starting of such institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall : The Government are looking into the matter. After the police reports have been received, the matter will be considered.

Shri Kamath : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The word 'bogus' does not appear in the body of the question but only in the caption. How is that?

Mr. Speaker: The Secretariat is only helping hon. Members to understand.

Stipend for Tribal Students

*1598. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tripura have stopped the stipends that were being given to the Tribal Students of Tripura since integration; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : Since 1941-42 a fixed number of Tribal students in Khowai, Tripura boarding-houses were being allowed stipends. I want to know whether stipends are being continued to be given to the same number of students, or is it that it has been recently stopped?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : It is very difficult to say that the same stipend is being continued. Sometimes a stipend-holder does not have a lien and then the stipend is not continued. But our information is that expenditure on stipends has considerably increased since 1948-49. In 1948-49 we were giving Rs. 3,556—this was the year before integration of the State of Tripura to Indian Union. In 1955-56 it has increased to Rs. 7,265. So, instead of decreasing the amount has actually increased. Then, the State Government has also sanctioned Rs. 19,665 for 55 Tribal students attached to the Tripura Lok Sikshalaya, Chhatnatnagar and Rs. 28,254 to 55 Tribal students attached to the Uma Kant Academy, Agartala from the year 1955-56. In addition to that the Government of India have also sanctioned scholarships to Scheduled Caste students, 55 in 1954-55 and 71 during 1955-56. Therefore, it is not true to say that the number of scholarship-holders is decreasing; instead of that it is increasing.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : My question was this. Formerly a quota was fixed for Tribal students of Khowai boarding-house to receive stipends. Recently I am told that it has been discontinued. I want to know whether it is a fact and if so, what are the reasons.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : If the hon. Member has any particular instance in view, he may kindly draw my attention to that and I will enquire into the matter.

Shri Biren Dutt : Sir, may I know....

Mr. Speaker : Enough has been asked.

History of Orissa

*1599. **Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Utkal University have approached the Government of India for documentary materials and historical data required for the preparation of the History of Orissa;

(b) the details of these documents and data; and

(c) whether they have been spared on temporary basis or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Sanganna : May I know whether the University has approached the Government of India for any other assistance?

Dr. M. M. Das : The University has submitted certain proposals in the Second Five Year Plan including the development of the departments of history and art, sculpture and archaeology of Orissa. These schemes have been referred by the University Grants Commission to a visiting commission for examination and report.

Service Personnel for Madras and Kerala

*1600. **Shri A. M. Thomas :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any temporary allocation of the service personnel has been made between the Madras and future Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the principles on which allocation is sought to be made?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). No allocations have yet been made.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether any general directions have been given by the Home Ministry applicable to all States in the matter of allocation of service personnel?

Shri Datar : General advice has been given.

Shri A. M. Thomas : Am I to understand that no definite steps have yet been taken with regard to allocation of service personnel in respect of Madras and Kerala?

Shri Datar : Some steps are being taken. Inter-State Ministerial meetings are being held and we have sent certain temporary directives for the guidance in the course of these meetings.

Shri Punnoose : May I know whether there is any enquiry made about transferring the officers in the Madras State who want to go over to Kerala and those who are serving in the Kerala area who want to go to Madras? If so, what is the present position?

Shri Datar : There is no question of making any enquiry, because certain general principles are being followed. There is no question of giving any option to the officers.

Shri Damodara Menon : May I know whether there is any proposal to transfer any of the judges of the Madras High Court to the future Kerala State?

Shri Datar : The question of High Court judges is entirely different. It does not come under this subject.

Shri A. M. Thomas : There were reports in the newspapers that departmental Committees have sat to discuss the matter and that later on there were discussions in the ministerial level also. The answer is vague and indefinite. May I enquire at what stage the matter lies?

Shri Datar : I am prepared to give general information in this respect if the hon. Member so desires. We have laid down three principles.

Mr. Speaker : He does not want the principles. He wants to know at what stage the question of allocation between the two States rests.

Shri Datar : The matter is under discussion between the Governments of Madras and Travancore-Cochin. We hope to receive their recommendations in a very short period.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : Shri A. M. Thomas wanted to know at what stage the matter lies and the hon. Minister has replied to it.

Basic Schools

*1601. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 on the 28th July, 1956 and lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the names of the basic schools which are fully or partially self-supporting in various States with figures of expenditure monthly, yearly, and income monthly and yearly, of each school; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take towards self-sufficiency in case even a fraction of expenditure is not met out of the basic school's income?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) The required up-to-date information is not available with the Government of India. A statement containing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 3].

(b) It is for the State Govts. who administer the schools to take such steps as they consider appropriate.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि मेरे जिले में सन् १९३६ में बेसिक स्कूल खुले...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं प्रश्न बतलाता हूँ। मेरे जिले में सन् १९३६ में बेसिक स्कूल खुले और इतने दिनों के भर्से में इन बेसिक स्कूलों की ग्रामदनी से सरकार के कुल खर्चे का लगभग १२ परसेंट, १७ परसेंट, ३४ परसेंट और २८ परसेंट ही पूरा हो पाता है। लेकिन स्टेटमेंट देखने से पता नहीं चलता है कि यह इनकम जो स्कूलों से होती है वह नेट है या ग्रास। अगर नेट इनकम ही मान लें, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या महात्मा जी का यही अभिप्राय था कि १६ या १८ वर्षों में कुल १८ या २० परसेंट ही खर्चा पूरा हो सके।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस के बारे में जो परिस्थिति है वह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक बेसिक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है, गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर विचार

किया है और सेन्ट्रल ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड में भी कई कमेटीज के द्वारा इस निर्णय पर पहुँचा गया है कि बेसिक स्कूल्स पूरी तरह से स्वावलम्बी भले ही न हो सकें, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट यह जरूर चाहती है कि जितना उत्पादन स्कूलों में क्राफ्ट्स के द्वारा हो सके वह हो। परन्तु हम लोगों का जो मुख्य ध्येय है, अर्थात् शिक्षा, उस को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये, और इसी दृष्टि से यह काम हो रहा है। तो उत्पादन पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन उत्पादन शिक्षा का माध्यम है, स्वयम् एक लक्ष्य नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या महात्मा जी का यह उद्देश्य नहीं था कि देश की गरीबी को देखते हुए शिक्षा सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हों, क्या सरकार उस से बैक आउट कर रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं, महात्मा जी ने स्वयम् एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी और उस कमेटी ने भी यही कहा था, जिस को महात्मा जी ने भी स्वीकार किया था, कि बेसिक स्कूल्स पूरी तरह से स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो सकते हैं। लेकिन शिक्षा के बारे में कोई भी अन्तिम सत्य नहीं हो सकता है, इस के लिये प्रयोग किये जाने चाहियें और उसी दृष्टि से बेसिक एजुकेशन होनी चाहिये।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : There are 40 institutions as seen from Appendix A, out of which only half a dozen are meeting their expenditure above 28 per cent, and the rest cannot meet even this small percentage of expenditure. May I know whether any percentage is fixed by the Government—a percentage which could be met by the basic institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As I said, the Government have not fixed any percentage. We have certainly given a directive that as far as possible emphasis should be laid on production. But education should be the aim and not production.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : This statement, namely, that education is the aim, is very significant. So, if that be the principle, may I know whether the Government is laying down or enunciat

ing another principle, a principle which may be different from the one laid down by Mahatmaji in regard to basic education?

Mr. Speaker : That is only another form of the question put by Shri Bibhut Mishra who asked whether the Government were backing out from the principle of Mahatmaji. The hon. Minister said that they are continuing the same policy and there is no backing out.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know whether the basic education scheme sponsored on the advice of Gandhiji is applicable to all parts to India or whether it is different in particular cases? May I also know whether the basic education scheme is applicable to all people alike?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Government have accepted basic education as a national pattern of education which means that there will be no differentiation with regard to education in the urban and rural areas. We must have the same pattern for the whole country and Government are making efforts in that direction.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Taking what the hon. Minister said at its face-value—the statement that basic education is going to be the national pattern of education—may I know how many years it will take for the Education Ministry and the State Governments to bring the scheme or this national pattern of education to fruition or completion?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : It is a long process. The task of educational reconstruction cannot be completed in a day. It will take years. No definite date can be given.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : Out of the 44 questions in the List, I have not been able to finish more than 15 questions thus far. How can I go on allowing discussions?

Campus Work Projects

*1603. **Shri Sinhasan Singh :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of help that Government is giving for setting up of the Campus Work Projects in schools in 1956-1957;

(b) whether any preference is given to rural educational institutions over those of urban educational institutions; and

(c) the number of applications of educational institutions which have been recommended by the Government of U. P. for help?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) A provision of Rs. 12.5 lakhs has been made for financial assistance to both schools and colleges for various Projects.

(b) No preference is given to any particular type of institution.

(c) 16.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know how many, out of the 16 institutions, are situated in the rural areas and how many are in the urban areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : It is very difficult to say, because the State Governments fix up the priority. But looking to the applications, roughly, it may be said that about six institutions are situated in the rural areas.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : The hon. Minister has not given the names of the 16 institutions. May I know which are the sixteen institutions which have been recommended by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for help?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I do not have the full list of institutions.

P.T.O.

*1604. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 503 on the 31st July, 1956 and state when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter of grant of Privilege Ticket Order for the Central Government Employees?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : The matter is likely to be finalized soon.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether the financial implications at least have been assessed for the granting of this facility and, if so, what is the amount involved?

Shri Datar : That question itself is being considered. The financial implications are being gauged.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Am I to understand that the decision will be arrived at during this year? There are only a few months left and if these facilities are granted now, they may not be availed of this year.

Shri Datar : We hope to come to a decision, as far as possible, during this year.

Shri Namblar : What exactly is the reason for the delay, inasmuch as the Home Minister promised to implement it, and made an announcement in that regard during the course of the budget discussions?

Shri Datar : This question has been considered from many points of view. Already, the railway trains are overcrowded to a certain extent, and if this concession is offered, then, it will add to further overcrowding. That is one point. Secondly, the financial implications also have to be considered. But in spite of these, it is our desire to give some benefit to our employees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know the nature of the concession which is under the consideration of the Government?

Shri Datar : I cannot divulge it at this stage, but the hon. Member can kindly wait for a few weeks.

Shri B. S. Murthy : This question has been awaiting decision for long. May I know whether the question will be decided during the course of this year?

Shri Datar : That is what I have said just now.

Shri Namblar : We want to know whether it will be in a few weeks or years.

Mr. Speaker : There are other questions.

Mining College for Rajasthan

*1606. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mining College is proposed to be opened in Rajasthan away from the mining area of the state;

(b) if so the reasons thereof;

(c) where it will be located and when it will come into operation; and

(d) what courses will be taught there?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 4].

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta : In view of the fact that Udaipur is the seat of geology and is centrally situated in the mining area of Rajasthan where almost all important minerals of the world are found and there is provision for practical training along with other essential

facilities of staff, workshop and laboratories of the civil, mechanical and electrical departments of the Rural Engineering College which was opened there recently will Government revise the decision taken and provide the degree courses there ?

Dr. M. M. Das : No, Sir ; it has been decided that the degree courses in mining engineering and metallurgy will be introduced in the existing colleges of engineering. M. B. Engineering college, Jodhpur will have one degree course in Mining and metallurgy.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In the statement it is stated that the Central Government will give financial assistance if a degree course in mining engineering is started. May I know what percentage of the expenditure actually incurred by the State Government will be given ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Generally speaking, so far as non-recurring or capital expenditure is concerned, the Central Government contributes two-thirds of it and so far as recurring expenditure is concerned, the Central Government contributes one-third of it. Some times this is changed also.

I. A. S.

*1608. **Shri Shivananjappa :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a Committee to reorientate the method of recruitment to the I.A.S. and the training given to the personnel ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to Home Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on the 12th April, 1956. No Committee is being appointed for this purpose, but Government have decided to appoint an Officer on Special Duty to examine various matters connected with it. This Officer will work in close association with a group of senior Secretaries. The specific terms of reference of the Special Officer are still under consideration, but they will include matters like structure of the Services, methods of recruitment and training of personnel of various grades and belonging to different Services.

Shri Shivananjappa : May I know whether this officer will go into the question of the disparity in the scales of pay and allowances between Central Government employees and States Government employees ?

Shri Datar : He would not go into the question of this alleged disparity in pay between Central and State employees.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know if this reorientation will be in the direction of the socialist pattern of society.

Shri Datar : That is the underlying policy around which all these schemes move

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for this officer to submit his report ?

Shri Datar : No time-limit need be fixed. He will submit the report in a few months.

Integration of State Associated Banks

*1609. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deferred decision regarding integration of the Bank of Bihar, the Bank of Jaipur and the Bank of Rajasthan with the State Bank of India as recommended in the All India Rural Credit Survey Report; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) and (b). Yes. The integration of these banks raises a number of difficult questions to which answers have been sought before final decisions are taken. There are considerable differences in regard to various matters between these banks and the State Bank which is also engaged in increasing the number of branches in the rural areas.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to certain representations of the employees of these banks suggesting that the integration with the State Bank would be good not only for the regions concerned, but also for the administration ? What is the Government's response to that ?

Shri A. C. Guha : It might be so; but, that is not the main determining factor. The main determining factor should be the extension of rural credit and banking facilities to rural areas.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know the special consideration that weighted with the Government in taking over the State Bank of Hyderabad while leaving these banks in the other States ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question of taking over these banks is in a sense under consideration, and not decided. But, because of a number of factors, we thought we should take over the Hyderabad Bank; because the State is being split up and also other factors, it had to be taken up immediately. There are two other banks in Saurashtra and Patiala which in effect are State banks—State-owned banks—completely. The question arose whether we should attach them to the Reserve Bank or to our State Bank. For the present we felt we should go ahead only with the Hyderabad bank and not others. The others—there are four or five of them, whatever be the number . . .

Shri A. C. Guha: Six.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They stand on a different footing completely and have to be considered on different lines; it is not the same thing. I have no doubt that in course of time, steps will be taken about them too.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: 9 banks have been recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee for taking over. May I know the nature of the difficulties in taking over these banks?

Shri A. C. Guha: The main difficulty is that it will be difficult for the Reserve Bank or the State Bank to take over the small banks in different parts of the country and to find adequate trained personnel to run those banks efficiently. There are certain standards for the State Bank of India and I think the hon. Member will agree that these banks do not conform to that standard.

Shri Kamath: May I know whether the new Finance Minister has taken over or not yet?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will function till mid-night today.

Delimitation Commission

*1612. **Shri Ramachandra Reddy:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Commissioner for delimitation of Constituencies has been appointed;

(b) if so, the terms of reference under which the appointment was made;

(c) whether he will make public enquiries before submitting his proposals; and

(d) the time within which he is directed to submit his report?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No. As

soon as the State Reorganisation Bill as passed by Parliament is assented to by the President and becomes law, the Government of India will constitute a Delimitation Commission as provided therein. In the mean time and in order that the Commission when appointed may proceed with its task expeditiously, the Government have recently appointed the retired Judges who were Chairman and Member of the former Delimitation Commission as special officers to direct the preparatory work which has been taken up in the office of the Election Commission.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Ramachandra Reddy: May I know whether a direction has been issued to the Commissioner to take into consideration the recommendations contained in the Backward Classes Commission's report in regard to Scheduled Castes constituencies?

Shri Biswas: The procedure is laid down in section 44 of the States Reorganisation Act. If the hon. Member will kindly turn to the provision in that Act, he will find that under section 44....

Shri B. S. Murthy: The question is different. The question is this....

Shri Biswas: I think the President's assent will be obtained in a day or two. If it has been assented to....

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is an entirely separate matter for Government and for this House to decide. According to the decision, action will be taken. One cannot give directions to the Delimitation Commission about something which has not been decided yet.

Short Notice Question and Answer Kolar Gold Mines

S. N. Q. No. 16. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of the Kolar and allied Gold Mines Companies that the "Companies have received no communications to this effect (about compensation) so far from the Government of India or the Government of Mysore";

(b) the total compensation proposed to be given by the Government of India;

(c) the compensation originally proposed by the Government of Mysore; and

(d) whether Government have any idea of the total profits of the Companies from 1925 to 1955?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government have seen a report of the Chairman's speech on the Press. It is not correct that the companies have received no communication regarding compensation from the Government of India or the Government of Mysore.

(b) and (c). As the agreement has not been finalised, it would not be in public interest to disclose these details.

(d) I place on the Table of the House a statement showing the gross profits of the Kolar Gold Field Mining Companies from 1925 to 1953 according to its published balance sheets. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 5].

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement shows that this Company has looted more than Rs. 23½ crores in the shape of profits. Now the Chairman says that Government have offered 119 lakhs of rupees as net compensation which, I understand, is in addition to assets in the United Kingdom amounting to about Rs. 500 lakhs. So the total is about Rs. 169 lakhs or Rs. 170 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? The hon. Member will straightway put the question.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether the Mysore Government have offered compensation at the full value of the total shares and, if so, what is the reason for the Government of India to give beyond the compensation at the market value of the shares?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain questions were referred by the Mysore Government to the Government of India for advice because we wanted to ensure the workability from the technical point of view of the Kolar Gold Mines. They wanted us to examine this question and give them suitable advice. The Government of India have appointed a certain committee which gave certain advice. That advice will be considered by the Mysore Government and I don't consider myself competent to express an opinion on the views that they might hold about it now.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether the hon. Minister has read the report of the committee constituted to examine the working of the agreement of 1949 between the Government and the K G F and allied Gold Mines and, if so, why does the Central Government suggest a higher rate of compensation than that proposed by the State Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. It is correct that this report came to our notice. There were certain questions which were not considered by the Mysore Government

and that is why they referred the entire question to the Central Government for advice. We gave our consideration to the various aspects of the question and thereafter specified the quantum of compensation, which is little more than what they have suggested.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government of India will come out of this picture and allow the Mysore Government alone to deal with the K G F in the matter of fixation of compensation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Surely.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not a question of merely giving compensation. It is a question of working those mines efficiently in the future. It is also a question of following certain principles which the Government of India follow.

Shri Kirolikar: May I know whether the Government propose to appoint a technical committee to go to this part and then fix up the compensation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Government of India have sent an official team to examine the matter and they have submitted a report. Will the hon. Minister lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Certain officials of the Government of India did go and visit that place to examine the conditions for making their own assessment. It is not the intention of the Government just now to place the report of that committee on the Table of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when they will place the report on the Table of the House?

Shri Frank Anthony: Is this calculation of compensation going to include the payment of benefits to the employees such as retirement benefit etc.? Will the Company be responsible for it or is the Government going to assume responsibility for it because there is a fear that the employees will fall between two stools and the retirement benefits will go by default?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That detail has to be examined by the Mysore Government and we cannot express any opinion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

*1593. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether field trials and tests of the wireless and equipment manufactured by the Bharat Electronics Ltd., have revealed any deficiency and inferiority;

(b) how these equipment compare with those of other makes; and

(c) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd., produce sufficient quantity of equipment to meet the demand in the country?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The equipment produced so far by Bharat Electronics Ltd., has not yet undergone extensive field trials and tests.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) When the factory is in full production it will be able to produce sufficient equipment of certain types to meet the major requirements for electronic equipment in the country.

Geologists and Geophysicists

*1602. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1274 on the 9th April, 1956 and supplementaries raised thereon and state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the requirement of trained Geologists and Geophysicists for all exploration; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to get the requisite number of trained personnel?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several trained personnel are already employed in the Geological Survey of India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. As their number is not sufficient in relation to requirements, with a view to making up the deficiency, the arrangements are being made:—

(i) to send Indian personnel to foreign countries to learn methods of investigation.

(ii) to invite Foreign Experts for training Indian Understudies.

(iii) to give intensive theoretical and practical training to Indian geologists and geophysicist, so that they could be entrusted with independent work within a couple of years.

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों के वेतन-कम

*१६०५. **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अध्यापकों के वेतन-कमों में संशोधन करने वाली सिफारिशों को दिल्ली राज्य में कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : सरकार से सहायता-प्राप्त स्कूलों में कार्यान्वित हो चुकी है। जहां तक सरकारी संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है सिफारिश कार्यान्वित हो रही है।

Youth Camps in Bihar

*1607. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the details of the Youth Camps that were organised in 1955 in Bihar with particular reference to the following :

(i) the expenditure incurred,

(ii) the personnel who were incharge of management,

(iii) the attendance in each Camp on the first two days and on the last two days, and

(iv) the average daily attendance for which money was charged?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The expenditure of time and labour in preparing a reply to this question would not be justified by the results likely to be achieved.

Library Movement

*1610. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps Government have taken so far to encourage the library movement in rural areas of the country?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 6].

Kerosene Oil

*1611. **Shri M. D. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new spring of Kerosene Oil has recently

been discovered at Vaghoshi in District Kolaba, Bombay; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government of India are not aware of the discovery of a new spring of Kerosene oil at Vaghoshi, Kolaba in Bombay.

(b) Does not arise.

भूतत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण

*१६१३. श्री भक्त [वशन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७२४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के भौमिकी तथा खनन निदेशालय (डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ ज्योलाजी एण्ड माइनिंग) से इस बीच प्रतिवेदन अथवा कार्यक्रम प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिवेदन का सारांश सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत के भूतत्त्वीय परिमाण विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश में खनन तथा अन्य भूतत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण का जो कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है, क्या उसकी भी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री क० दे० बालवीय) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध जानकारियों से युक्त एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । [[बेसिये परिशिष्ट १०, अनुबन्ध सं० ७]

Museum Reviewing Committees

*१६१४. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two reviewing Committees—one for the Indian Museum,

Calcutta and the other for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta set-up by Government to recommend measures for improving these institutions have submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise?

Indian Missions in Bonn and Nairobi

*१६१५. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the main activities of the education sections of the Indian Embassy, Bonn, and the Indian Commission, Nairobi; and

(b) whether yearly reports are submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 8].

(b) Yes.

German Oil Experts

*१६१६. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German team of oil experts has left India;

(b) whether they have submitted their report;

(c) the main features thereof;

(d) the manner in which this report will influence Government's programme of oil prospecting for the current and coming years; and

(e) whether it will be necessary to invite this team for further advice at a future date?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No team of oil experts from West Germany visited India except that the Director of Geological Survey of West Germany who is also an oil expert visited India last winter as our invitee to the 1956 Indian Science Congress and we requested him to give his assessment of our geology and oil suspected areas. He arrived here on 31-12-55 and left the country on 20-2-56.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dr. Bentz has recommended certain areas for large scale exploration work.

(d) Government of India have taken into consideration the recommendation of Dr. Bentz in preparing the programme for oil prospecting during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(e) A team of German Oil Experts is expected to come to India in November, 1956, to give further advice.

Nautical Museum

*1617. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a suggestion published in the *Indian Shipping* of March 1956 emphasising the need for setting up a Nautical Museum in the country.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Yes.

Botanical Survey

*1618. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh**;
 Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise Botanical Survey of India on new lines;

(b) if so, in what manner this Survey will be organised; and

(c) the number of new centres to be opened ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 9].

International Museum Campaign

*1619. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an international Museum Campaign is going to be celebrated in India from October 6 to October 14, 1956 on behalf of the U.N.E.S.C.O. and International Council of Museums;

(b) if so, whether the Central and various State Governments are going to participate in it; and

(c) if so, the nature and manner of such participation ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 10].

I.A.S.

*1620. **Shri Sanganna**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for promotion of state Officers to I.A.S. cadre against the State promoted quota have been received from each State for consideration by the Government of India during 1956; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 11].

Central Institute of Printing

*1621. **Shri M. Islamuddin**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the establishment of the Central Institute of Printing ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): An expert Committee has been appointed by the Board of Technical Studies in Applied Art of the All India Council for Technical Education to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a Central School of printing. Its report is awaited.

Teachers of Chantabari Schools

*1622. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of teachers serving in the Chantabari schools under Sadar Division (Tripura) have been terminated during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Forged Currency Notes

*1623 { **Shri Bheekha Bhal**;
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that imitation notes of various denomination have been printed and are being made available for one or two pice in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to their similarity in colour and get up with the genuine Government currency notes, the illiterate and credulous masses of the villages are easily duped; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to check the printing and selling of imitation notes under the Press rules?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A.C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir. The matter is under investigation by the Delhi State Government.

(b) Government have not received any specific complaint that illiterate persons or others have actually been duped into believing that these imitation notes are genuine currency notes. They are however making enquiries.

(c) I am not sure whether by the term "Press Rules" the Hon. Member is referring to the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as amended in 1955 which provides for the regulation of printing presses. I am afraid no provision of this enactment would cover the cases in question but under the provision of the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1943 the production, sale or use of the imitation notes purporting to be a currency or bank note or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive members of the public is an offence. Government issued a press note in August, 1954 drawing attention to this provision of the law. It is proposed to give publicity again to this press note through State Government and other agencies.

Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders Congress at Geneva

*1624. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the delegation sent to participate in the First United Nations World Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at Geneva in 1955, has submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, the suggestions put forward in the Report; and

(c) the steps that have been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Organisation?

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

(b) The delegation submitted a factua report; no special recommendations were made.

(c) The resolution and recommendations adopted by the Congress have been circulated to the State Governments for consideration.

Transport terms Committee

*1625. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Transport Terms has completed its work; and

(b) if so, the total number of technical terms translated?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Committee have so far done nearly 4,000 terms relating to Highway Engineering, Tourism and Shipping, out of which 2,348 terms have been published in the form of 3 provisional lists.

Sanskrit and Pali Manuscripts

*1626. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent for the collection and preservation of Sanskrit and Pali manuscripts during 1955-56; and

(b) the result of the work done in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M.M. Das) : (a) and (b). Rs. 3765/- were spent on the purchase of 123 manuscripts in the Sanskrit during 1955-56. No money was spent for the preservation of these manuscripts. No Pali manuscript was purchased.

Study of Foreign Languages

*1627. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop the study of Chinese, Burmese and Nepali languages in India; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 12].

Social Tension Project

*1628. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the work done under 'Social Tension Project, has been made;

(b) if so, the result of such assessment;

(c) the present position with regard to the Project; and

(d) the total amount spent so far on this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The research work is being continued by the various universities.

(d) Rs. 1,87,958.

Electoral Rolls in Tripura

*1629. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tripura a large number of voters who participated in the last General Elections have not been enlisted in the voters' list recently published by the Government of Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many places of Tripura particularly tribal areas a large number of villages were totally omitted in the present voters' list;

(c) whether it is a fact that many eminent persons of public life including the sitting Members of Parliament have not been enlisted in the present voters' list;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

U.N.E.S.C.O. Research Centre for Industrialisation

1175. **Shri Ram Krishna :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the special features of the Plan for Research Centre on the social implications of Industrialisation in South East Asia which has been recently established by U.N.E.S.C.O. in cooperation with the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 13].

Hostel for Tribal Students

1176. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India sanctioned a grant of

Rs. 65,000 in 1953-54 for the construction of a hostel for the tribal students in Shillong;

(b) whether the hostel has been constructed;

(c) if so, how much has been spent on the hostel;

(d) if not, how Government propose to dispose of the amount; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in constructing it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No grants were given to the Assam Government during 1953-54 for construction of a hostel in Shillong for tribal students, but a sum of Rs. 65,000/- was allotted to them during 1954-55 for the purpose.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 1,40,000/- including the grant-in-aid given by the Government of India.

(d) does not arise.

(e) The work was completed last year and the hostel was formally opened on the 21st March, 1956. Land and buildings had to acquire specially for the purpose and the formalities took some time. The buildings had also to be repaired and suitably altered and added to.

Private Educational Institutions in Travancore-Cochin

1177. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some Educational Institutions under private management in the State of T.C. appointments of teachers are made only on receipt of a donation to the Institution running the school or college;

(b) the inquiries, if any, that have been made by Government in this matter to know the exact position; and

(c) whether an enquiry has been made into this through the special Police Establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b): The Government has not received any complaint so far and no inquiry has, therefore, been made.

(c) Does not arise.

Engineering Diploma Institutes

1178. Shri Ram Krishna: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of new diploma institutions to be opened in Pepsu and Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan out of the total of 62 such institutions as recommended by the Engineering Personnel Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The matter is under consideration.

Colleges in Travancore-Cochin

1179. Shri Mathew: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of First Grade Colleges and Second Grade Colleges for Arts and Sciences in the Travancore-Cochin State showing (i) the number of those directly under the Travancore University or the State Government and (ii) the number of those run by private agencies;

(b) the total number of students at present in the University or Government Colleges in the B.A./B.Sc. classes and in the Intermediate classes;

(c) the total amount of grants (capital and security) given to all the private colleges together during the last academic year;

(d) the total expenditure on the University and Government Colleges incurred by the State during the last academic year; and

(e) the expenditure incurred by the State per student in the University or Government Colleges and in the private colleges, in the B.A./B.Sc. classes and in the Intermediate classes?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Institutions of Social Work

1180. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to State:

(a) the total amount given as grant to the institutions imparting training in Social Work during 1956-57 so far; and

(b) the names of the institutions which were given assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools

1181. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the extent of financial assistance given during the year 1955-56 by the Central Government to the Government of Punjab for converting Primary Schools into Basic Schools?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): No assistance was given as the Government of Punjab did not implement this scheme during 1955-56.

Central Universities

1182. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the four Centrally administered Universities during 1955-56; and

(b) the total amount spent by the Universities during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 14].

(b)	Rs.
Aligarh Muslim University	46,73,807
Banaras Hindu University	81,86,560
Delhi University	52,87,345
Visva-Bharati	26,79,112
	<u>2,08,26,824</u>

Lalit Kala Akademi

1183. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was formed to draw up standing rules and sub-rules for the Lalit Kala Akademi;

(b) if so, when the Committee was formed;

(c) the names of the members of the Committee;

(d) whether any report of the Committee has been received; and

(e) if so, the recommendations made by it about the re-organisation of the Akademi?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Pakistan Financial Issues

1184. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the number and nature of financial issues between India and Pakistan which have not been settled so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A list of the more important outstanding issues is laid on the Table. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 15].

Tribal Languages

1185. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount is allotted to develop Tribal languages during the year 1956-57;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) how this money would be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 111,500/-.

(c) (i) Rs. 75,000/- will be spent in producing Text Books in major Dialects of N.E.F. Agency.

(ii) Rs. 36,500/- are to be spent for Philological Research in the Agency dialects.

Monuments in Punjab

1186. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the ancient and historical monuments of national importance in the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. which are under the care of (i) the Central Government, and (ii) the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. Governments on behalf of the Central Government;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government for their upkeep during 1951-52 to 1955-56;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred by these Governments on the monuments assigned to their care during the same period; and

(d) the names of places where these monuments are situated?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 16].

(ii) There are no monuments of National Importance which are under the care of the Punjab and Pepsu Government on behalf of the Central Government.

(b) The amount of expenditure incurred on these monuments by Central Government is as follows:

Year	Amount spent on monuments in Punjab.			Amount spent on monuments in Pepsu		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
1951-52 .	26,137	4	3	..		
1952-53 .	52,690	8	7	..		
1953-54 .	61,039	11	6	..		
1954-55 .	24,640	14	9	4,596	9	0
1955-56 .	24,264	11	0	14,370	15	6

(c) The question does not arise in view of (a) (ii) above.

(d) The names of the places where these monuments are situated are given in the Statement referred to at (a) (i) above.

Synthetic Rice

1187. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of synthetic rice that will be produced annually from the synthetic rice plant set up in the Central Food Technological Research Centre at Mysore;

(b) the regions which will be supplied with the synthetic rice produced in this centre; and

(c) whether the food situation in the country would warrant the Government to set up more such plants?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A small experimental-cum-demonstration unit for making artificial rice has recently been received and is in the process of erection at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The capacity of the unit is 100 kg/hr. that is it can produce two tons in twenty-four hours.

The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research propose to produce a few hundred tons of rice for conducting field studies with respect to handling, storage and consumer acceptability in different parts of the country. The question of setting up of more plants can be considered only after studying the performance of the present unit and in the light of the prevailing food situation, and other conditions and circumstances also being considered.

Foreign Cultural Delegations

1188. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishna:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign cultural delegations who visited India during 1955 with separate figure for each country;

(b) the names of the places visited by them; and

(c) the duration of their stay in India ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Four. One each from China, British West Indies, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. & Nepal.

(b) The delegation from China visited Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Ajanta-Ellora, Bombay, Madras, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Shantiniketan, Tatanagar and Chittaranjan.

The delegation from British West Indies visited Bombay, Delhi, Bhakra-Nangal, Agra, Kanpur, Chittaranjan, Shantiniketan, Calcutta, Tatanagar, Madras and Bangalore.

The delegation from Uzbekistan visited Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Ajanta-Ellora, Bombay, Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

The delegation from Nepal visited Delhi, Sonapat, Bhakra-Nangal, Dhradun, Hardwar, Banaras, Patna, Mathura, Agra, Gaya, Damodar Valley Corporation, Sindri and Chittaranjan.

(c) The delegation from China stayed for 46 days.

The delegation from British West Indies stayed for 30 days.

The delegation from Uzbekistan stayed for 44 days.

The delegation from Nepal stayed for 18 days.

Primary Education

1189. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Primary Education is free in Kutch State;

(b) if so whether the same benefit has been extended to Gandhidham township; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Primary Education in Kutch is free only in Government Schools.

(b) There are no Government Primary Schools in Gandhidham.

(c) The present policy of Government is to open new Primary Schools only in villages.

Theft of Cartridges

1190. **Shri Jethalal Joshi :** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Report that a cart load of cartridges stolen from Military Stores were found in possession of a person in Jubbulpore in June last;

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries into the affair; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a Press Report saying that thousands of fired cartridges were recovered by the police authorities from a copper utensil dealer of Jubbulpore on the 27th June 1956. Enquiries reveal that the Press Report is correct and that the local police authorities are making enquiries in the matter. It has also been ascertained that there has been no report of any theft of cartridges from any of the Ordnance Factories or Depots. The matter is under further investigation.

Physical Culture Institutions

1191. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the existing physical culture institutions are given grants for research; and

(b) if so, which are they and the amount grant given to them during 1955-56?

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

(b) Rs. 63,500 was paid to Kaivalyadharm Shree Man Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavala—(Poona) during 1955-56.

Central Government Libraries

1192. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of libraries in and around the Central Secretariat belonging to the Central Government;

(b) the number of books in these libraries; and

(c) the average number of books issued per day?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Tribal Zumiias

1193. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Zumiias rehabilitated in Tripura from the 1st January to the 30th June 1956 tribe-wise;

(b) the number of petitions that have been made for rehabilitation during this period; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to speed up the work of rehabilitation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The number of families rehabilitated from 1st January, 1956 to 30th June, 1956 is 2633. The tribe-wise break-up of this number will be placed on the tribe Table of the House as soon as it is available from the State Government.

(b) 5839.

(c) One Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare, six Circle Officers, ten Tribal Welfare Inspectors, one Surveyor and eleven Amins have been appointed and the appointment of a Director is under consideration to speed up the work. Jhumias who do not own any land are resettled wherever suitable Khas land is available, without waiting for applications.

Silver

**1194. {Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Geological Survey is being undertaken with the object of prospecting Silver in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of places where deposits of silver are believed to be in existence?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There is no separate plan aimed solely at prospecting for silver. It forms part of a general plan for the investigation of minerals throughout the country.

(b) Silver is mainly obtained as a by-product from argentiferous lead and zinc ores from Zawar mines in Udaipur, Rajasthan. Silver has also been recovered, in the course of refining operations from the Gold of Kolar and Anantapur. Occurrences of silver have been noted at Uchich, Kulu Sub-Division, Kangara District, Punjab.

Primary and Basic Education

**1195. {Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been given to the State Governments for starting new primary and basic schools in rural areas in 1956-57 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount given?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Art and Culture Organisations in Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.

**1196. {Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of art and culture organisations in the Punjab and P. E. P. S. U. States which received grants or financial assistance from the Centre in the years 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) the names of these organisations and the amount in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) One organisation was paid a grant in 1954-55. No grant was given in 1955-56.

(b) Indian Academy of Fine Arts, Amritsar—Rs. 3,000/-.

National Volunteer Force

1197. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether training centres for the National Volunteer Force at each Community Project area in the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. have been opened during 1955-56.

(b) if so, the strength of the force trained at each centre; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far for each training centre.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Locations of the Lok Sahayak Sena training camps are fixed in consultation with the State Governments. 6 of the camps held in the Punjab during 1955-56 were in Community Project areas. Only 2 camps were held in PEPSU during this period and they were not in Community Project areas.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 17].

Cultural Ties with West Indies

1198. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps that Government have taken to strengthen and develop cultural ties between India and West Indies?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No Special steps have been taken to strengthen and develop cultural ties particularly with West Indies. Our cultural activities with West Indies form part of our normal programme of cultural relations with foreign countries in general.

The steps taken to strengthen and develop cultural ties with West Indies consist of the following activities:—

- (1) Awarding scholarships to students from British West Indies for availing facilities for higher education in India;

- (2) Sending eminent scholars on lecture tours;
- (3) Sending cultural lecturers;
- (4) presentation of books;

Survey of Backward Areas

1199. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government has drawn up any scheme to survey the backward and unexplored areas of the country and particularly the areas out of these where there are possibilities of mineral resources?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): In drawing up the programme of field survey of the Geological Survey of India attention is focused primarily on areas which are potentially rich in mineral wealth, irrespective of whether these areas are backward or otherwise. The programme of work of the Geological Survey of India includes practically all the items requested for by the various State Governments and other organisations interested in the development of minerals. The programme also includes the decisions arrived at by the various mineral Conferences held in 1954 and 1955.

Government Servants

1200. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Central Government Servants in the clerical grade who have put in more than ten years of total service are now required to pass typing test;

(b) if so, the reasons for this test; and

(c) the number of such persons?

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

(b) Passing the typing test conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at 30 words per minute is a pre-requisite for confirmation in the clerical grade in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices.

(c) Approximately 3,300.

Prospecting Licences

1201. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the convention of All India Mineral Industry held at Calcutta in June, 1956 passed any resolution complaining

against the inordinate delay in obtaining necessary Government orders regarding prospecting licences, mining leases etc; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mineral Concession Rules, 1949 are being amended to provide for a statutory time limit of six months for the disposal of an application for the grant of a certificate of approval and of nine months for the disposal of an application for the grant of a prospecting licence or a mining lease. In a case where a State Government does not pass orders during the period specified the application shall be deemed to have been rejected, and the applicant can, if he so desires, submit an application for review to the Central Government under Rule 57 of the Mineral Concession Rules.

Rehabilitation in Tripura

1202. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to rehabilitate those sections of landless peasants and agricultural labourers who do not come under the categories of tribals and refugees in Tripura;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far;

(c) whether Government have taken records of such persons in Tripura; and

(d) if so, their number?

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

(b) Preliminary collection of data has been taken in hand.

(c) and (d). Records are under preparation.

All-India Services

1203. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government for the creation of new cadres of All-India Services under article 312 of the Constitution;

(b) whether these services are interchangeable between different States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the proposals?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Apart from the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, which are All-India Services within the meaning of article 312 of the Constitution, no other such Service has been formed. The State Governments who were consulted on the basis of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission for the constitution of All-India Service cadres have so far generally expressed themselves against the constitution of such new Services.

(b) The two All-India Services referred to have been organised in separate cadres, one for each participating State. Officers of these Services are liable to serve in any part of the country, but normally they serve either in the States to which they are appointed or on deputation with the Centre. In special circumstances where the public interest so requires officers belonging to one cadre may also be deputed to serve in another State.

(c) There is no proposal to make the Services any more interchangeable than what has been indicated in reply to part (b) above.

Appointment of Managing Directors/Agents

1204. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received during April—July, 1956 for the appointment and reappointment of Managing Directors and Managing Agents in various companies; and

(b) the number of applications disposed of?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) 163.

(b) 74. Out of the balance of 89, 45 have been referred back to the companies for further particulars and documents and 44 are under consideration.

Indian Companies Act

1205. Shri K. K. Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of companies which passed resolutions under the Indian Companies Act in respect of.

- (i) appointment of relatives; and
- (ii) authorising the companies to raise loans or borrow money beyond the limits of paid-up capital, cash assets etc. ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (i) Information received by the Registrars of Companies upto the 22nd August, 1956 shows that 2,944 companies have so far passed special resolutions approving the employment of relatives of their directors in offices or places of profit under these companies, under section 314 of the Companies Act.

(ii) Under section 293 (1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956, the consent of a company in general meeting by ordinary resolution is required only when the company proposes to borrow moneys in excess of the limit prescribed therein, namely, an amount representing the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the company and its free reserves. As companies are not required under the Act to file copies of ordinary resolutions with the Registrars of Companies, the information necessary to answer this part of the question is not available with Government.

National School of Drama

1206. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so, what progress has been made in the matter of starting a National School of Drama;

(b) whether any scheme has been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the important features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A scheme for the National School of Drama has been approved by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

(c) The National School of Drama will ultimately be an institution of advanced training and research but to start with there will be courses of basic training for a small number of selected trainees who desire to take up the stage as a profession and who have evident aptitude and capacity for it.

Indo-German Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme

1207 Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any Indo-German Reciprocal Scholarship Scheme;

(b) the number of students who have come to India from Germany for studies up to date and how they have been helped;

(c) the number of Indian students who are at present studying in Germany and how many with Government Scholarships; and

(d) the subjects which the Government scholars are studying there?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, under the Indo-German Industrial Cooperation Scheme of the Government of India 20 German nationals have been awarded fellowships for postgraduate study and research in India. Each Fellow gets maintenance allowance at Rs. 500/-p.m. and cost of passage both ways.

(c) 202 in March, 1956. Of these, 18 were Government of India scholars.

(d) Humanities, Sciences, Engineering, Technology and Medicine.

History of Indian Independence Struggle

1208. Shri K. K. Das: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangement is being made for bringing out a cheap edition of the "History of Indian Independence Struggle 1857" written by Dr. S. N. Sen

(b) if so, whether this edition will be available in the market before the centenary celebration next year; and

(c) what will be the price per copy of this cheap edition and how it compares with the edition published in U.K.?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, not at present.

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

Electoral Rolls in Tripura

1209. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheduled date for free enrolment of voters names in the final list has been fixed in Tripura.

(b) if so, the exact date upto which such enrolment will be allowed;

(c) when the final list of voters was made available to enable voters of Tripura to verify their names;

(d) whether any machinery has been set up to enable the voters of rural areas of Tripura to check up their names in the voters' list; and

(e) whether any arrangement has been made to sell the final list of voters to such political parties of Tripura as are willing to purchase them in order to help the voters?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) to (c). The electoral rolls in respect of 20 out of 30 electoral college constituencies in the State of Tripura were published in draft on the 1st August, 1956. In the Fatikrai constituency it was so published on the 16th August, 1956, and in the remaining nine constituencies the draft publication of rolls is expected to be made on the 1st October, 1956. The last date for filing claims for inclusion of names and making objections to entries in electoral rolls under rule 12 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules 1956 in respect of the constituencies where draft publication was made on the 1st August, 1956 was the 22nd August, 1956, but the Election Commission has extended this period upto the 12th September, 1956. The last date for filing claims and objections in respect of Fatikrai constituency is the 6th September, 1956. There is, therefore, still time, in so far as the State of Tripura, is concerned for eligible voters who may not find their names on the relevant electoral rolls to file claims before the revising authorities for inclusion of their names therein.

No fee is leviable under the law for filing claims and objections.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Nomadic Tribes

1210. **Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of nomadic tribes in the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): At the 1951 Census, there was no detailed enumeration and tabulation of individual castes and tribes in India. As such no information about nomadic tribes is available from this Census. Detailed enumeration and tabulation of castes and tribes was, however, done in 1931 and earlier censuses. At the 1931 Census, the following tribes were enumerated as wandering tribes (i.e. nomadic tribes) in Uttar Pradesh (Cf. pages 549-571) Vol. XVIII, Part II—Imperial and Provincial Tables—United Provisions of Agra and Oudh):—

1. Badhik, 2. Barwar 3. Bawariya
4. Beriya 5. Bangali 6. Bhantu 7. Habura
8. Kanjar 9. Karwal 10. Nat 11. Saharia
12. Sansia. Of these only Kanjar and Nat were enumerated in the Hill Districts. The population of Kanjar and Nat in the Hill districts was 176 and 10 respectively according to the 1931 Census.

2. An account of the nomadic tribes in Uttar Pradesh is given in "The Caste System of Northern India" by E.A.H. Blunt in Chapter IX headed "Gipsy Castes". For further details regarding nomadic tribes a reference may be made to Blunt's Volume.

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी

१२११: श्री भक्त बर्षान : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ८ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०१२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी के बेहरादून से खड़क-बासला स्थानान्तरित हो जाने के बाद से व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हो गई है।

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : प्रतिव्यक्ति-वर्ष में २८ वृद्धि रुपये प्रति आच प्रति मास है।

DAILY DIGEST
[Friday, 31st August, 1956]

		COLUMNS			COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			S. Q. Nos.	Subject	
S.Q. Nos.	Subject	1925—56			
1586	Co-operative Institutions	1925—27	1615	Indian Missions in Bonn and Nairobi . . .	1960
1587	Industrial Managers . . .	1927	1616	German Oil Experts . . .	1960—61
1533	Revision of Gazetteers . . .	1928—29	1617	Nautical Museum . . .	1961
1589	Indian Companies Act . . .	1929—30	1618	Botanical Survey . . .	1961
1590	Sulphur Deposits . . .	1930—31	1619	International Museum Campaign . . .	1961
1591	Copper . . .	1931—33	1620	I.A.S. . . .	1962
1592	Family Pensions . . .	1933—35	1621	Central Institute of Printing . . .	1962
1594	"Who is who" in Indian Literature . . .	1935—36	1622	Teachers of Chantabari Schools . . .	1962
1595	Educational Survey . . .	1936—38	1623	Forged Currency Notes . . .	1962—63
1596	Public School Merit Scholarships . . .	1938—40	1624	Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders Congress at Geneva . . .	1963
1597	Bogus Educational Institutions in Delhi . . .	1940—43	1625	Transport Terms Committee . . .	1964
1598	Stipend for Tribal Students . . .	1943—44	1626	Sanskrit and Pali Manuscripts . . .	1964
1599	History of Orissa . . .	1944	1627	Study of Foreign Languages . . .	1964
1600	Service Personnel for Madras and Kerala . . .	1944—45	1628	Social Tension Project . . .	1964—65
1601	Basic Schools . . .	1946—48	1629	Electoral Rolls in Tripura . . .	1965
1603	Campus Work Projects . . .	1948—49			
1604	P.T.O. . . .	1949—50	U.S.Q. Nos.		
1606	Mining College for Rajasthan . . .	1950—51	1175	U.N.E.S.C.O. Research Centre for Industrialisation . . .	1965
1608	I.A.S. . . .	1951—52	1176	Hostel for Tribal Students . . .	1965—66
1609	Integration of State Associated Banks . . .	1952—53	1177	Private Educational Institutions in Travancore-Cochin . . .	1966
1612	Delimitation Commission . . .	1953—54	1178	Engineering Diploma Institutes . . .	1967
	SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS		1179	Colleges in Travancore-Cochin . . .	1967
16	Kolar Gold Mines . . .	1954—56	1180	Institutions of Social Work . . .	1967
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1181	Conversion of Primary Schools into Basic Schools . . .	1968
S.Q. Nos.			1182	Central Universities . . .	1968
1593	Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .	1957	1183	Lalit Kala Akademi . . .	1968
1602	Geologists and Geophysicists . . .	1957	1184	Indo-Pakistan Financial Issues . . .	1969
1605	Pay Scale of Delhi Teachers . . .	1958			
1607	Youth Camps in Bihar . . .	1958			
1610	Library Movement . . .	1958			
1611	Kerosene Oil . . .	1958—59			
1613	Geological Survey . . .	1959			
1614	Museum Reviewing Committees . . .	1959—60			

<i>U. S. Q. Nos.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>	<i>U. S. Q. Nos.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
1185	Tribal Languages .	1969	1198	Cultural Ties with West Indies . . .	1975—76
1186	Monuments in Punjab .	1969—70	1199	Survey of Backward Areas . . .	1976
1187	Synthetic Rice . .	1970—71	1200	Government Servants .	1976
1188	Foreign Cultural Dele- gations . . .	1971—72	1201	Prospecting Licences .	1976—77
1189	Primary Education .	1972	1202	Rehabilitation in Tripura	1977
1190	Theft of Cartridges .	1972	1203	All-India Services .	1977—78
1191	Physical Culture Institu- tions . . .	1972—73	1204	Appointment of Managing Directors Agents .	1978
1192	Central Government Libraries . . .	1973	1205	Indian Companies Act .	1978—79
1193	Tribal Zoonias. .	1973	1206	National School of Drama	1979
1194	Silver	1974	1207	Indo-German Reciprocal Scholarships Schemes	1979—80
1195	Primary and Basic Edu- cation . . .	1974	1208	History of Indian Inde- pendence Struggle .	1980
1196	Art and Culture Organi- sations in Punjab and Pepsu . . .	1974—75	1209	Electoral Rolls in Tripura	1980—81
1197	National Volunteer Force	1975	1210	Nomadic Tribes . .	1981—82
			1211	National Defence Aca- demy . . .	1982

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 31st August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-04 P.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excises Notification No. 9-CER/56, dated the 18th August, 1956, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library See No. S-352/56].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following four messages received from the secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Pro-

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cedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1956, 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."

- (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 Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1956 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."

- (iii) "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 Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1956, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this

[Secretary]

House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (iv) "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 Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, 1956, by Dr. Raghunath Singh, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th August, 1956."

ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEO-
LOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS
(DECLARATION OF NATIONAL
IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT
BILL.

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, 1956, by Dr. Raghunath Singh, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, you and the House will recollect that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced in the House last week that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill will be taken up soon after the consideration and passing of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill. But a reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill will show that the Government has taken a decision with regard to additions and deletions from the existing lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on the basis of the

Backward Classes Commission Report. I submit the Backward Classes Commission Report has not been made available to the House so far and without that Report, discussion of this Bill in this House would be premature and even futile and fatuous. So, I would request you to see that the Backward Classes Commission's Report is taken up first, and the Bill taken up subsequently.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The report will be placed on the Table of the House tomorrow.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara — Reserved — Sch. Castes): Will we have time to study it?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Bill will come up about a week later.

RESOLUTION RE DRAFT MINING
LEASES (MODIFICATION OF
TERMS)—concl'd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri K. D. Malaviya on the 30th August 1956, namely:

"This House approves the draft Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956, framed under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, and laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August, 1956."

Out of the two hours allotted for this Bill, we have already taken one hour and thirty minutes. The balance is thirty minutes.

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am thankful to the House for a number of suggestions that the Government received yesterday in connection with the Rules that were laid a number of days back for the adoption by the House. But

it will be, perhaps, better for me to briefly state some of the facts which were ignored by certain sections of the House.

12-09 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As you are aware, Sir, these have been made under section 7 of the mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. The relevant clause, which authorises the Ministry to make those rules, reads as follows—I will read it briefly for the information of some hon. Members of the House who have, perhaps, ignored this section:—

"Power to make rules for modification of existing leases.—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the purpose of modifying or altering the terms and conditions of any mining lease granted prior to the commencement of this Act so as to bring such leases into conformity with the rules made under sections 5 and 6."

There is also a proviso which says that the rules so made shall come into force only after they have been approved by both the Houses. Now, the rules made under this section provide for all these things; for giving previous notice of modification, for payment of compensation and for laying down the principles on which, the manner in which and the authority by which the compensation shall be determined. It will be seen that we were perfectly justified and within our limits to place these rules and make the rules under the Act which I have just now mentioned. This Act clearly provides for and authorises the Government to lay down the principles, the manner in which and the authority by which the compensation shall be determined. We have taken elaborate care to comply with the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

I shall very briefly refer to certain points which were made here by some of the hon. Members. Shri Bansal's objection was primarily that the rules specifically lay down 10 square miles as the limit beyond which a private leaseholder is not expected to go. The rules do not contemplate any rigid enforcement of the ten square mile limit. The idea is that the cases of large leases will be considered on merits with reference to the potentiality of the area and the technical workability of the mines. The requirements are based on the economy of the State and other relevant considerations. All these factors have got to be taken into consideration while assessing the area which has to be set apart to the lessee for working. But, I might remind that the background will remind that large areas remaining unnecessarily and undesirably with the parties should be curtailed to the standard limit of ten square miles. Those cases where the larger areas in the leased are to be accepted, will be referred to the Central Government which will regularise the continuance of such leases in relaxation of the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules which I have laid on the Table of the House for the adoption of the House.

Then, Shri Bansal referred to certain complaints made by a certain section of the industry that these rules were not sent to them and they were not consulted. I wish to make reference to the Srinagar Conference where these rules were considered in some detail. For his information I wish to quote from the proceedings of the Srinagar Conference which will clarify the matter. Item 4 was with regard to the consideration of the rules drafted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and by the Ministry of Production under section 7 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948:

"Here, the Chairman" (that is, myself) "explained that it was important to enact these rules as

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

early as possible as much depended upon them for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan."

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): May I know what is the date of that conference?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Srinagar conference was held, to be precise, at 11 A.M. on 6th July, Thursday, and 7th July 1955, Friday.

Thereafter at Bangalore,—I need not read all this and take the time of the House,—some of the details were discussed with regard to particular items of the rules. What happened later on was that some of the suggestions relevantly made by the conference were considered and these rules were modified. As a matter of fact, these rules were more drafted to accommodate the suggestions made by the private sector. Otherwise, they would have been more rigid. The draft rules that were submitted in the Srinagar conference were more rigid. They were subsequently modified and the result that is before the House for its adoption is more accommodating from the point of view of the private sector. Personally, in certain respects, I would like to make them more rigorous.

Shri Bansal has made a suggestion. His first amendment was with regard to the wording maximum term prescribed in sub-rule 6. Maximum term obviously includes the term for which extension also is envisaged. But, to remove any misunderstanding, I would not mind accepting the amendment to say including the term for which the lease would have been renewed under these rules, after maximum term. I accept amendment No. 1 moved by **Shri Bansal**.

Another very important point which was raised by **Shri Bansal** and also the hon. Member from Hooghly, the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha is with regard to the question of not paying any compensation for modification in the

royalty. If the hon. Members see rules 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the draft rules, they will realise that the provisions regarding reduction of period are very liberal. The lessee is afforded a period of grace of 15 years from the date of the commencement of the rules notwithstanding the fact that the maximum period permissible under the Mineral Concessions Rules has elapsed. We have taken this fact into consideration that he may not have to close down his shop, and certainly further, that any untoward loss may not occur to him from the point of any appreciable revision in the royalty. There is another point which has to be borne in mind. Irrespective of the fact whether we modify the rules or not, the Mineral Concessions Rules give the inherent right to the Government periodically to revise the rate of royalty. Even if these rules were not laid before the House, I was perfectly justified in doubling the rate of royalty and I would have taken shelter under the basic rules which authorise the Government periodically to revise the rate of royalty. The quantum of royalty and the money involved in the reduction is so big that any party would not agree to go and spend all the money in legal proceedings and technicalities to claim for compensation of say Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 which might accrue to the party in lieu of the reduction of a very small amount of royalty proposed here. There are rules 7, 8 and 9 which provide for a gradual increase of the level of the standard rate of royalty. A period of 5 years is given to the lessee in his favour. Five years is the period that we have given for revision. There seems to be nothing wrong or unconstitutional, illegal, improper or undesirable in revising or reducing the royalty which was imposed by the Act of 1948.

The status of the Controller was also raised by **Shri Bansal** and certain other.....

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Before the hon. Minister takes up the question, may I put one question? Was this done in consultation with the Indian Mining Federation or their representatives or the Indian Mine Owners' Association? Did they accept the suggestion? Were the rules modified agreed through representation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are not bound to consider any particular miner or particular company in which the hon. Member might be interested.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am not interested in any particular company. I am sorry.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only a question of fact: whether they have been consulted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I submitted just now that the Mineral Advisory Board took up this question in Srinagar. The Mineral Advisory Board consists of representatives of important mining parties, representatives of State Governments and representatives of various Ministries of the Central Government. Then these rules are circulated to the State Governments and it is for the State Governments then to consult any particular party if they so wish. So far as we are concerned, we selected a large number of representative people whom we keep on the Mineral Advisory Board and consult them. If any particular party was interested, surely it was up to them to come forward and ask for a copy of the draft rules that we wanted to introduce in the House. I do not consider therefore it was an obligation on the part of the Government to consult any party which any Member of the House might be interested in.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This is not fair. This is an innuendo and is most unfair. I am not thinking of any particular party. I only wanted to know whether the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mine Owners' Federation had any chance of making submissions and whether

they did so, and if so whether the hon. Minister took them into account before finalising these rules. That is all I wanted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I did not mean any insinuation. What I meant was that I am not particularly interested in any party in expressing my point of view, and I hope no other Member was also interested in any party.

Now, I would like to make a reference to the observation made by my friend from Hooghly, the leader of the Hindu Sabha who, if I may say so, advocated the cause of what he called the biggest coal mine of the world, namely that of Bird and Company. I am sure his professional achievement is not particularly symbolic of the impression, I got yesterday. His enthusiasm and perhaps his conviction that the Government's cause was wrong and the eloquence by him in support of Bird and Company as the greatest coal mine.....

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I did not support anybody.

Shri K. D. Malaviya:Just made him forget that the question of the exploitation of coal or the subject of coal and not lie within the purview of these Mineral Concession Rules which I have placed before the House. He perhaps did not read the first page of this draft which was obviously a very necessary thing for any one of us to do. Rule 2(c) provides:

" 'existing mining lease' means a mining lease granted prior to the commencement of the Act and subsisting at the commencement of these rules, but does not include any such lease in respect of—

- (i) natural gas.
- (ii) petroleum;
- (iii) coal....."

About which my hon. friend was very particular because as I understand it Karanpura Coal Mines belong to Bird and Company. This is what

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

he referred to yesterday. The entire reference of my hon. friend was concentrated in support of the Karanpura coal mine which has absolutely no reference to it and which is most irrelevantly put before us. So, I have to submit that there is nothing to answer so far as the question of coal raised by my friend yesterday is concerned. In a general way he made an impassioned appeal to enforce the law of equity and then he said: "Are you going to nationalise mines? Do it. If you want to nationalise the mines, do it." I myself do not see any harm in nationalising mines, and surely if the national interests demand, they will be nationalised. I personally, left to me, would have nationalised more mines in a more expeditious way than what we are able to do at present because we recognise the private sector, we want the private sector also to flourish side by side with the public sector. Left to me, I would not accept even these propositions that this subject be omitted, that subject be omitted from the purview of the public sector. But that is my view. And when the national trend is visible, the impact of it cannot be resisted by either a body of hon. Members or even by Government.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon—cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He said it is "my view". "My view" is different from the Minister's view?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is my view. As a Government I cannot do it and I have to admit I cannot do it because there are so many considerations before the Government. I personally wish so many things.

I hope that this question of coal is now quite clear to my friend and he will not be particularly worried about Bird and Company which company was specifically mentioned by him yesterday.

Then, another important point was raised regarding a three-man tribunal instead of a one-man tribunal. I am

afraid it is not possible for Government to accept a three-man tribunal, because very few cases are likely to go up to the tribunal. Firstly, the whole thing will be done by private negotiation and secondly the Controller will have his own voice, and most probably 90 per cent. of the cases will be settled at his level. Only very few cases will go up to the level of the tribunal. If this were a three-man tribunal, it would surely mean unnecessary cost and unnecessary appointment of people and assigning of work where there is practically no work. Besides, a three-man tribunal is also likely to cause delay and certain difficulties in the way of expeditious handling of cases and a proper negotiation between the parties. Therefore, the most appropriate thing is to appoint a single-man tribunal and leave him to decide, but, as I said, if at any stage we consider that the pattern of work before the tribunal expands and that it is necessary to increase the number on the tribunal, nothing prevents us from amending the rules and again coming to the House and saying: "We now require a tribunal of two or more members." Therefore, under present circumstances it will not be proper to add to the number and add to the status, because with regard to status I am convinced personally, and Government have also given their consideration to the question, that the present status, assigned to the Controller is sufficient both from the point of view of his personal handling of the matter and also of technicality, and he can dispose of the matters in a satisfactory manner.

There is only one important point which is now left for me to dispose of which was raised by my friend Shri Tek Chand. He doubted whether under rule 4(2) the party or parties could be represented by legal representatives on their behalf. Surely nothing prevents the Controller from issuing notices and permitting the parties to be represented by advocates, and if any party so wishes they

are most welcome to be represented, but specific mention seems not to be so necessary and we do not see that the wording also is defective in this respect. As he said, it should be read along with rule 12 where so many legalistic procedures have to be adopted in regard to summoning, requiring the discovery and production of any documents, receiving of evidence on affidavit etc. All this could be done by the party or parties, and wherever a party or parties are unable to represent, they can by their own resolution or decision nominate any man, whether he is an advocate or a commercial man or a technical man, one or two men for being heard by the Controller. Therefore, there is nothing for me to accept as modification in this connection also.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi suggested that the Controller should be a technical man. We have taken into consideration that aspect of the matter, and there will be no difficulty in dealing with the technical questions that would be raised before the Controller.

Shri Keshavaingar, who supported the resolution, and also Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta were afraid of the exercise of controls. Now, there is no way out but to exercise controls, not only with a view to seeing that the areas do not expand in an undesirable way and that the term of the lease is not in any way contrary to the interests of Government, but also from the very important point of view that we have to ensure the technical working and the conservation of the mines that are today in large numbers not being worked in a satisfactory way. Therefore, a certain amount of controls is very necessary.

I hope the points that had been raised by certain sections of the House, and especially by my hon. friend Shri Bansal and by my hon. friend opposite have been answered, and there is nothing more to be said about them. I hope the resolution will now be accepted by the House.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): When the Minister was speaking about the status of the controller, he was interrupted. May I know whether he has anything to say about it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a fact that the status of the Controller will be of the level of a deputy secretary, a senior deputy secretary, perhaps. But we have given full consideration to the matter, and we are satisfied that the status of the controller will be such that he will be able to tackle all questions that may be raised before him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to vote. I believe the Minister is accepting amendment No. 1.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that in sub-rule (6) of rule 6—
after 'Mineral Concession Rules' the following be inserted:

'including the term for which the lease would have been renewed under these rules'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other amendments to vote, namely amendments Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

The question is:

"That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that in sub-rule (1) of rule 10—

in clause (b) for 'a single member who is, or has been, or is' substitutes.

'three members who are, or have been, or are'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the Resolution the following be added namely:—

"subject to the modification that—

(1) in sub-rule (2) of rule 10, (i) omit '(i)' occurring for the first time;

(ii) omit sub-clause (ii)

(2) in sub-rule (3) of rule 10, omit 'sub-clause (i) of.'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the Resolution the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that in rule 10—

after sub-rule (3), insert:

'(3A) In addition to the amount of compensation referred to in sub-rules (2) and (3), there shall in every case be paid a sum determined with reference to the reduction in the term of the lease and any modification in the amount of royalty. The amount of compensation payable in these respects shall be determined by the Controller through negotiation with the parties.'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the Resolution as amended:

The question is:

"This House approves the draft Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956, framed under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd August

1956, subject to the modification that in sub-rule (6) of rule 6— after 'Mineral concession Rules' the following be inserted:

'including the term for which the lease would have been renewed under these rules.'

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE . PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION RE TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin and approved by the resolutions passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1956, and the 24th April, 1956, respectively."

The resolution that I have moved is a simple and plain one. It does not really call for any elaborate speech. I shall just make a few remarks. As the resolution points out, the Proclamation regarding taking over the administration of the Travancore-Cochin State in his own hands was issued by the President on March 23, 1956. It was approved by this House a week later, on March 29, and by the Rajya Sabha on April 24. In the ordinary course, this Proclamation would remain in force till October 24. But we have considered it advisable to place this matter again before the House, so that there may be no interval between the termination of the period of the existing Proclamation and the launching of the new Kerala State on November 1. On the 1st, we may have perhaps to take some similar step again.

But so far as this inevitable step, this Proclamation or the present resolution for the extension of the period is concerned, there can be, I hope, no two opinions in this House.

It is an inevitable and inescapable step. The general elections will be taking place early next year. The new Kerala State will come into existence, I hope, on November 1. In the circumstances, it is neither feasible nor desirable to make arrangements for an election during the interval between October 24 and the next date that may be fixed for general elections.

So, if the elections in Kerala are to synchronise with the elections for Parliament, it is necessary that the period of the existing Proclamation should be extended. I think all will agree that it is desirable that the elections to the local legislature as well as to Parliament should be held simultaneously. As hon. Members are aware, we have had already to face one intervening election since the last general elections in Kerala. So, the people of Kerala have already undergone the labour, worry and expense associated with a general election in their own State, within the last four years, more than once. In the circumstances, it is necessary to extend the period of the Proclamation. We cannot hold a fresh election till the electoral rolls have been finalised, Malabar has been merged in Kerala, and other arrangements that are inevitably associated with the reorganisation of States have been finalised. So, this resolution has been placed before the House.

On the taking over of the administration of the State, the President appointed an Administrator. The report of the Administrator was I think, circulated yesterday or the day before. Hon. Members must have seen the record of the work that he has done during the short period that he has been in charge of the administration. The House would perhaps like to express its appreciation of the good work that he has been able to do since he took over charge of the administration of Travancore-Cochin.

Besides reorganising the administrative machinery and introducing the element of recruitment by the direct

method, he has also introduced a number of other reforms in administration. I will not refer to them, as they are indicated in the report, to which I referred just a minute ago.

Apart from that, he has made efforts to provide employment for the educated and also for the uneducated in Travancore-Cochin State. In fact, he was specially charged at the time he was deputed for this task to see that special attention was given to the problem of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin State. The State has the highest average of literates in its borders and it has also other difficulties. The density of population is very high and the number of unemployed is also perhaps relatively higher than in other States. So this problem is of urgent importance, and it was suggested to him that he should pay special attention to it.

As hon. Members may have noticed, he has devised a scheme for employment of a large number, perhaps 3,000, of matriculates and various works have been started which will tend to combat unemployment and to relieve it at least to some extent.

The Administrator has also taken up building schemes on a large scale. A number of buildings are being constructed for official purposes and also for the residence of officers. At present, the State is paying, I understand, more than Rs. 3 lakhs by way of rent every year. It will, after these buildings have been constructed, be relieved of this recurring liability and the money, having been provided at least to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs out of the funds that have been earmarked for this purpose by Parliament, can be easily applied to this wholesome activity.

The Administrator has also devoted his attention to other projects of a national and beneficial character. A number of industrial colonies are to be started with the promises of certain industrialists to start new industries. Colonisation schemes have also been framed and provisions has also been made for new houses for the poor people. There is some provision

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also for the relief of landless labourers.

Besides these, five Bills, I think, have been approved for land reform and other allied purposes. These are urgent needs which have to be met without delay. Besides these, a number of extension blocks are going to be set up....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulum): These Bills were approved more than a month ago. Why is there so much delay?

Pandit G. B. Pant: They will, I think, come into force soon. There has not been much delay. A month in Parliament does appear to be long, but considering the speed in which the administrative machine ordinarily moves, it is not so shocking. I do not think it is just a month yet.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We met on the 24th of July, last.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will see that they are enforced without delay.

Then, basic agricultural schools have also been started, post-graduate classes have been opened and various other steps have been taken. I need not refer to them in detail; they are mentioned in the pamphlet that was circulated to hon. Members yesterday. I hope the Administrator will have assistance of all hon. Members and the leaders and public men in Travancore-Cochin so that he may be able to leave the State in a better condition when he hands over charge to the new, elected ministerial set-up in the new State of Kerala after a few months.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin and approved by the resolutions passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1956, and the 24th April, 1956, respectively."

There are two amendments tabled to this Resolution by Shri Velayudhan. I am afraid both are out of order. I would like to know how he thinks them to be in order.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): How are they out of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will tell him if he wants. I will take the second first. It says:

"add at the end—'but is constrained to disapprove of the manner in which the President's rule has been carried on in the State.'"

This amounts to placing our approval, and simultaneously disapproval, of the Resolution. Both would be contradictory. So far as the President's rule which has been carried on is concerned, according to the amendment, Parliament *disapproves* of that, and then gives approval for another six months. What is this except a contradiction in terms?

Shri Velayudhan: May I clarify?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me finish. As regards the first amendment. It says:

"and at the end—'but recommends to the President that the Proclamation issued by him on the 23rd March, 1956, be revoked before the date of the formation of the Kerala State.'"

We have accorded approval to the President's Proclamation. That would be for six months. We can say that that would expire about the 23rd or 24th October 1956. Under article 356, every approval by Parliament would extend that Proclamation by six months. There is no provision to cut it short. If it is for the President, whenever he is advised to do so, to revoke it. That would be a different thing altogether. If approval is given by Parliament, it cannot be conditional, that it should not extend for six months. May I know how the hon. Member thinks that it is in order?

Shri Velayudhan: As regards the second amendment which I have tabled, I would submit to you that it is not in any way a contradiction. What I have mentioned very clearly is this: to disapprove of the manner in which the President's rule has been carried on in the State. I did not mention about the President's rule as such, but I only referred to the manner in which that rule has been carried on in the State. I was very careful when I drafted this amendment to make it clear because I knew that by some way or other it might be declared as not in order. I never wanted to mention that it should be disapproval of the President's rule for fear that the amendment would be axed by the hon. Chair itself. So I made it clear that the disapproval relates to the manner in which the administration is carried on. Therefore, I think it is perfectly in order to accept this amendment.

With regard to the first amendment, it says: "but recommends to the President....". It is only a recommendation by the Parliament as regards the Proclamation. It is not a negation of the Presidential order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what article can this recommendation be made? Under article 356, the approval runs for six months.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Is it your point of view, Sir, that this House cannot approve of the President's rule for another 3 months or 4 months if it so chooses? Is it your point of view that it can give its approval only for six months and nothing less?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under article 356, as I have read it, we can only give an approval and that approval is for 6 months.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Unless terminated earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That revocation is a different thing. But the approval is for six months. That is what the Constitution lays down.

Even after hearing the hon. Member I am of the same view.

Shri Velayudhan: About the second amendment, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has mentioned his view. I am now giving my view. I am of the same view as before. The hon. Member wants disapproval of the manner in which the President's rule has been carried on so far and approval of the proclamation for another six months. I am afraid this would be a contradiction so far as I can make it out. This is not the time to consider how it had been carried on. We can certainly make speeches and criticise the manner in which it has been carried on but that would be to negative the resolution that is before us. We can negative it. But we cannot disapprove the manner in which it has been carried on so far and, at the same time, give approval for another six months.

Shri Velayudhan rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member and he should hear me now.

So far as the first amendment is concerned, that also is out of order because every approval under article 356 would be for six months. If revocation has to be made earlier that would be a different matter altogether. We cannot combine the two and say that this extension that we are giving today would be from the 24th October, 1956 to 1st November, 1956; that is, for seven days. That is not in conformity with the article of the Constitution. Both these amendments are out of order.

Now, we will take up the Resolution.

Shri Punnoose: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. The hon. Home Minister said that it is a very simple and almost a non-controversial matter and hoped that no big controversy will arise over it. But it is neither simple nor easy to be approved of by this House. You

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were good enough to say that we cannot extend the President's rule for any term less than 6 months as the article stands. I oppose this motion on two grounds.

I believe the Government of India had not given the proper advice to the President when he ordered that the State Legislature should be dissolved. Under the Constitution two courses were possible. One was the suspension of the Constitution and another was the dissolution of the House and taking up responsibilities. There may be difference of opinion with regard to the need for the suspension of the Constitution. It was true that the Congress Party in power in that State at that time could not continue because there were defections from their side, and, naturally, they had to resign.

Shri A. M. Thomas rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to say one thing and it is, perhaps, the same thing which is in the mind of the hon. Member. Once we have given the approval to the original proclamation, it is at least decided that it was justified and the Parliament put its seal on that. We can certainly discuss how the President's rule or the administration has been carried on and bring out reasons for not extending it or giving further approval. This we can discuss but not the justification for the original proclamation. On that the Parliament has already put its seal of approval.

Shri Punnoose: I want to submit before the House which gave the approval that we should not give extension. I want to place my case giving some of the background.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That background should be, so far as I can make it out, on the ground that it has not worked well or that there is no need for it just at present. But, we cannot discuss it just from the very beginning that there was no justification and it ought not to have been imposed at that time. That we should

not take up because the Parliament has already given its decision which the hon. Member should accept and proceed further.

Shri Velayudhan: Even if Parliament has given its seal of approval to that particular resolution in the earlier stages, can we, who opposed it even at that stage, not express our view about that particular resolution? Can we not refer to that at least as background?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think so unless there is any resolution for annulling that decision as being wrong. We have accepted it for a particular period and that period is still going on. After that the grounds should be whether an extension should be given or not.

Shri Punnoose: My only submission is that if the decision to dissolve the House was not taken at that time, there would have been no necessity for the hon. Home Minister to come forward with this motion at this juncture. At the time the question of the reorganisation of the States was being actively pursued here, everybody knew that by October or November the new Kerala State will be coming into being. At that time the Government should not have taken any step that would bind the hands of this House from giving a democratic set-up to the new Kerala State. I am asking the House to take immediate steps to see that the people of the new Kerala State get the advantages of a democratic set-up.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellāh): The present rule is democratic.

Shri Punnoose: People who have acclimatised themselves to bureaucracy and bureaucratic set-up may feel so....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be an honest difference of opinion.

Shri Punnoose: I never questioned the honesty of the hon. Member. There are honest bureaucrats and

honest supporters of bureaucrats. I also honestly differ from them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I gave the credit of honesty to both sides. (Interruption).

Shri Punnoose: In October or by the beginning of November, the new Kerala State is going to be formed. What will happen at that time. The members of the Madras Assembly elected from Malabar will cease to be members of that Assembly and the Malabar part of Kerala and Travancore-Cochin will together form Kerala. When the question of the Andhra election was discussed in Rajya Sabha it was urged by some hon. Members that there should be a general election immediately after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. But the hon. Home Minister replied that that could not be done because the elections in the Andhra State were conducted only two years back. Therefore he said it would be unjust to ask those members to face the electorate immediately. I think the same argument should apply to the members elected to the Madras Legislature from Malabar. They are immediately asked for no fault of theirs to forego their seats and to stand for election along with others.

1 P.M.

The whole thing would have been avoided if Government had taken certain steps at this juncture. Parliament has got the power to make certain arrangements with regard to the legislature of a State when a new State is formed, and the Constitution provides for it. Kerala State is a new State. When that State is being formed, it is open to this House to make certain provisions for carrying on the legislative functions there. If only the Government of India had taken steps—it is open to them to take those steps even now—so that an interim Assembly is formed, which will include the members of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly and also the members who have ceased to be members of the Madras Legislature, if provision is made for them to func-

tion as an interim Assembly till the general elections take place, this Administrator's rule can be terminated and the extension of the President's rule need not be there. You will agree that the President's rule should be avoided if there is any possibility of doing it, and the Government of India should be anxious to avoid this. I would expect that the Central Government, being an exclusive Congress Government, should be prudent enough to put on an appearance of anxiety in giving democracy to States where the people do not accept that Party. But that would have been possible if the Government of India had, as I said, accepted the idea of an interim legislature. In the legislature the question will be asked—nobody can say that it is a constitutional impossibility, because in the States Reorganisation Bill we have taken several steps which would have been considered constitutional impossibility before that time, but when the new States are formed, we can take such steps—whether it is for safeguarding the interests of the people and of democracy. If such an interim Assembly comes into existence, it will have 137 members, in which 36 or 37—Shri Thomas will be able to say this—will be members belonging to the Congress Party. I do not say that the other parties will immediately join and take up responsibility. I am not anxious even to keep the Congress out of power by forging some sort of unity amongst all sorts of opposition parties. The point is that the Government of India should have made it clear that they are giving ample chances to the other parties and to the Congress Party if it so chooses, to come into power in coalition with other parties in the Legislature.

Here by the extension of the President's rule, the new State of Kerala is going to be ruled by an Administrator for another six months. Apart from the question of democracy, this is a very important question with regard to the interests of Kerala. In this formative period, there are questions in which every section of the

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people is interested. There is the question of bifurcation between Madras and Kerala, the question of assets and liabilities comes in, the question of the integration of services comes in, and various other questions which are going to be of lasting importance or of a permanent nature have to be settled here and now. I do not question the motives of those officers who handle the problems now. I am an incorrigible democrat and I do not believe that these officers can handle the problem in a way satisfactory to the interests of the people of Kerala.

Therefore, in my humble opinion, the Government of India should have tried ways and means by which a popular government would have come into existence in that State. They might say, as the hon. Home Minister told on a previous occasion, that at least in the next election the people of Kerala will be prudent enough and wise enough to have a majority party, a party commanding a decisive majority in the State. I submit that this is not a question to be viewed in that manner. A party commands a majority in a representative House, not by an accident. There was a majority party in Travancore-Cochin also. The Congress Party had a big majority of about 90 per cent., but it gradually declined. So, it is not by accident that there is no majority party now as such in Kerala at present; it is due to a certain change in the wishes and aspirations of the people, their views on politics and on every other subject. These are so divided there today that there has been no majority. That has been the case for the last five years or so. We had not only two general elections after 1952, but we had also the municipal elections and the panchayat elections. In all these elections we found that not one party had a decisive majority. This is not an accident. It is because the people are divided not in a casual way but deliberately, and they differ from each other in their views. That is why

various parties have come into being. In that context it would be extremely wrong to impose the President's rule there, because there are stains in that rule. Because one party has not got a decisive majority in a State, democratic machinery is not to be thrown overboard. It is the duty of statesmanship and the duty of patriotism to find out ways and means of evolving a method by which democracy can be worked in a State where one party does not command the majority. If this is the stand by which the Government of India continues to measure the States, then for a long time Kerala State may not have a democratic government, and it is quite possible that in a democratic community like the Indian society, this little story will be increasingly repeated in other States also. Therefore, it is up to this House to find out ways and means by which we can have a democratic set-up in Kerala State. I do not say that if the interim Assembly, as I have suggested, is formed, there will immediately be a stable government. But if that is tried, it is not open even for me to stand up and complain that steps have not been taken to facilitate the establishment of a popular government for Kerala.

It is for this reason that I mainly oppose this motion. Suggestions were made from this side both in this House and the other House but no steps have been taken. It would appear that the Government of India is of the view that wherever democracy does not suit the Congress Party, it is not worth striving for. In Andhra, they will not have any election even though the members there will sit for more than five years, because, unfortunately or fortunately, they are in a majority and so, they do not want an immediate election at the termination of five years. But, in Travancore-Cochin, even without exploring the possibilities or without giving some time for the opposition parties to find out whether they could form a Government, not only was the

Constitution suspended but with undue haste, the assembly itself was dissolved. Skies would not have fallen if the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly was not dissolved. I do not think that these were merely accidental; they were part of a deliberate policy followed by the Congress Party. They did the same thing in PEPSU; they did it in Andhra and they persist in doing the same thing in Travancore-Cochin.

It is not insignificant that the Kerala State starts with an undemocratic set-up. Every body knows that the Kerala State is coming into existence without creating much of the joy on this side. The Congress Party spoke loudly about linguistic States for a long time. Of late, however, the views have changed. It has now been declared openly by the Prime Minister that the Congress Party does not stand for linguistic States at all. I am told that he has given his blessings to the formation of what is called Dakshina Prant or Dakshina Bhrant. In our language, Bhrant means madness. The sanskrit meaning also is madness. I am told that he is blessing such madness. There are hon. Members on that side who go about collecting signatures, on each occasion, for merging Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nad and if both of them are not available, for merging Kerala with Andhra State. I believe that there will come some Members with request for signatures to merge Kerala with Uttar Pradesh. I do not know what sort of promiscuity is this. The Congress Party is very much in favour of bi-linguism or multi-linguism now-a-days.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Is it linguism or lingoism?

Shri Punnoose: In fact, it is egoism. That sort of thing is going on. The people of Kerala are anxious to have their popular Government. The best way of doing it is to terminate the President's rule immediately and calling an interim assembly and exploring the possibilities of a Government till the general elections take place. I believe that my request will not be

brushed aside in a cavalier fashion. It will go to the credit of the Central Government and also the Congress Party if it so chooses to make such an effort. The Congress Members may get up and say that the President's rule is democratic. I dare say that they will not say it outside in the State of Travancore-Cochin. Such statements made here are not approved by the people.

The Home Minister said that Administrator's regime in Travancore-Cochin has done some benefit to the State and the people. When the Budget of that State was discussed here I remember to have said that, though I differed with the imposition of the Administrator's regime in principle, still, I wished Mr. Rau every success in his effort, because, if he could register any success, ultimately it goes to the benefit of the people. There are certain grave problems there which could not wait for a long time for solution. They have to be tackled, here and now. I was very much interested when the Home Minister said that the State would be benefited. When I look into the records of what had been done in these few months, I do not share that optimism. I am sorry to say that very little could be done by the regime and I may inform the Home Minister that the initial enthusiasm shown by the newspapers and certain politicians in the State for the Administrator's regime is not there. Even the most conservative papers are now criticising the Administrator's regime because it could not achieve anything. I did not expect big things to be done but I thought that at least some small things would be done. Apart from politics and political considerations, I thought that the Administrator's regime would do certain things.

Mention has been made about the modification of the public services, and that Travancore-Cochin is going to be a Part A State very soon and so the administration has to be geared up to the level of Part A State. I would like to get a clarification

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from the Home Minister about this. What is this gearing up alluded to always? Travancore and Cochin were two separate States before 1947. When there was the integration of these two States, Shri K. G. Menon was appointed Chief Secretary and we were told that he was gearing up the administration and that the Tottenham's system was going to be adopted there as the system then prevalent there was backward. There was a lot of fuss for some time and some officers lost their jobs. There were other complaints but we thought that big things were going to happen and so when some big change was to come, there were to be some difficulties; even in non-violent changes, there are casualties. Therefore, we thought that something would happen. There is a saying in our language: "Sankaran remained on the coconut tree." The same position is there. The administration was still as rotten and as incompetent and as bureaucratic and hostile to the interests of the people as it used to be. There is going to be a discussion here on Dr. Appleby's report. We are told that everything that was practised hitherto has been out-of-date and against the interest of planning and progress. If that is so, then what is this Administrator for? Do not make our State and our people the guinea-pig of your experiments and all these things. Yesterday we were told that so much money was spent and so many changes were brought about. But nothing happened. Here we are told that most modern changes are being brought in but, at the same time, reports have come that the existing system is rotten enough. So, is it all worthwhile doing so. That is why I said we would like to get a clarification from the Home Minister as to what exactly is going to be done.

I believe that a change here or a change there can make no good improvement. There must be changes throughout and those changes must be thought out in such a way that

they would bring the people and the administration together. The changes should translate the people's desires and aspirations immediately into action. Such changes cannot be effected in the present set-up.

What is happening is, the Administrator has brought in some big officers from outside. As I said on a previous occasion, I am not, on principle, against bringing any officers from outside the State whenever they are needed; certainly they must be brought in. But what is being done now is this. There is an Inspector-General of Police about whom you must have heard, Sir, from this House itself on a previous occasion. Now there is a Special Inspector-General. I am told there is a Director of Transport and there is another officer doing part of the transport work and designated as Special Director of Transport. In many departments this sort of thing is being done. I would ask in all humbleness....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Punnoose: I will just now conclude, Sir. If in the opinion of the Government, a particular officer or head of a department is not up to the mark, it is open to them to either transfer that officer from there and put him in another department, or even demote him if he is considered incompetent. I am afraid something is standing in the way of the Administrator in doing so. He says that communal parties and communal factions are there who would raise alarms if a particular officer belonging to a particular community is removed. He says, if a Christian officer is removed the Christians would raise a hue and cry, and if a Hindu officer is removed immediately the Hindus will pick up a fight.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): That is the tradition.

Shri Punnoose: But there is one party in that State—Shri A. M. Thomas knows that—who would have

nothing to do with that tradition and who would, I say with full sense of responsibility, support the Administrator if he takes action against the man who really deserves it, no matter whether he is a Christian, Hindu or Muslim. Action must be taken against officers who are guilty of serious charges.

Therefore, I will appeal to the hon. Home Minister to handle matters in such a way so that there may not be any duplication of expenditure. Why should there be two Inspector-Generals of Police? If the Inspector-General who is in charge of the State is not considered good enough, please put him in a place where he is good enough and ask the other man to be in charge of the affairs. Do not spend money like this. This is what you are doing in respect of other departments also. I know what is happening in those departments; it is not a secret. One officer who is in charge of the machinery, if he finds that another officer is being put as a corrective, he can very well manoeuvre the department in such a way that the other man becomes useless and his position becomes very bad.

There was a big promise given by Mr. Rau that corrupt officers will be booked. So many complaints came in and many suggestions were made. Government timber was cut and sold in lots involving crores of rupees. All sorts of documents were produced but the Officer in charge of this anti-corruption work is today perfectly silent because there are forces, official and non-official, including ex-Ministers of the Congress Party who will not allow this gentleman to move. The reason is that if corruption is un-earthed some of our old honourable friends will find themselves in a very dishonourable position.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): These are all conjectures.

Shri Punnoose: I must congratulate Shri Thomas, because he says that these are all conjectures. Leading members of his party, who were Congressmen even before Shri Thomas

ever thought of joining the Congress, who were founder members of the party, have come forward with charges of corruption, bribery and all sorts of things against the Congress Ministers and still Shri Thomas says that these are all conjectures.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Which Thomas do you mean?

Shri Punnoose: I mean Shri A. M. Thomas.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I did not mention anything.

Shri Punnoose: I want the Government to take effective steps to investigate these cases and to book the culprits.

Then, Sir,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, no new thing is to be taken up. I am going to conclude if the hon. Member does not. I have asked him three times to conclude his speech.

Shri Punnoose: I am sorry, Sir. It was not purposefully done, somehow it happened.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is helpless, I can help him.

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir; I will try to conclude now.

I am sorry I cannot deal at length about this report, but about one matter I want to say a few words. The Administrator has given a short note on the work of the labour department. It seems to me that Shri Rau has given a message on the Independence Day in which he has advised the workers not to have continuous hoisting of flags, hand-shakes and shouting of slogans. But he does not object to occasional flag hoisting etc. Well, the senior officers of our bureaucracy are yet to learn that in a democratic State they have to put up with flags and slogans, because the very President who has sent Shri Rau there is there as a result of so many flag hoistings, slogans, demonstrations and struggle. He cannot, therefore, resent that very much. But I am perfectly one with him when

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he says that there should be a great national effort for our national reconstruction. I am prepared to accept his advice and also advise the workers not to strike work and avoid that eventuality as far as possible, if there is earnestness on the other side to negotiate matters.

Sir, at the moment, when this motion is being discussed here, big things are taking place there. The cashew-nut industry with about 50,000 workers is now in a turmoil. The factories are closed and the workers are starving without employment. I would like to know what the Adviser's regime has done about it. In the same way there is the coir industry. In this report they say something about coir co-operatives. The coir industry has two aspects: the work done in villages and the industrial side of it. That side is completely neglected and in spite of various suggestions nothing has been done to put this industry on a sound basis. I have before me the copy of a memorandum signed by about 2½ lakhs of people asking for immediate amelioration of conditions in this industry and for the establishment of new industries in the coastal areas of Ambalapuzha and Chertala. I would like to know what the Administrator's regime is doing towards that.

Then there is the aluminium factory at Alwaye, one of the few aluminium factories we have in India, run by a big Canadian company. That factory was running at a loss for the last two years. This year they have got a big profit of more than Rs. 27 lakhs, but the management insists that they will not give a reasonable bonus to the workers. That is quite natural and that is an everyday event. The management and the workers have a dispute among them very often. But my point is, what have the Administrator and his regime, which always advise the workers not to hoist flags and shout slogans, done to see that the workers get a reasonable bonus?

The Assistant Labour Commissioner in that State called for a conference for some sort of conciliation and he failed. Even the Labour Commissioner did not call a high-level conference. Immediately, the whole dispute was referred to adjudication. When a dispute is referred to adjudication, it means that the workers will have to wait for years to get what they want. But they are not people who can wait for two or three years. They want the remuneration immediately. The result of all this delay is that there is now a strike in the Aluminium Factory. There is trouble in the Jumna Thread Mills. There is total unemployment in the cashew-nut industry. The coir industry is in ruins. So, the continuation of the Administrator's regime, which is not responsible to the people, is vitally harmful to the people. From a long-range point of view also, it is definitely harmful to the interests of Kerala. For people who do not want a united Kerala, for people who equate bureaucracy with democracy, it may not be harmful and they may not suffer. But in an honest democracy, the people will suffer and the honest citizen will suffer if the Administrator's regime is allowed to continue.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The necessity for the adoption by this House of the resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is obvious. It is not possible to have a democratic set-up at State level in that part of the country to which this resolution refers, in the very near future. If President's rule was inevitable, when the Assembly was dissolved in March last, an extension of the President's rule at this juncture is inescapable.

My hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, when he opposed the resolution, made a point that what the Government ought to have done is to revive the old Assembly so that when the new States come into force, the Kerala State also may have an Assembly. However much I desire a democratic set-up at State level, as far as Kerala

State is concerned, under the present circumstances it is impossible of realisation. Though Shri Punnoose said that he is an incorrigible democrat, how can the notion of democracy agree with the suggestion that my hon. friend has put forward? When the States Reorganisation Bill was discussed on the floor of this House, a suggestion was put forward by Shri V. P. Nayar to the effect that the Members of the Assembly at the time of dissolution along with the members of the Madras Assembly who come from the Malabar District could together form a new Assembly and thus a new Legislature could come into existence. But, under the Constitution, that is not possible. We know that with the dissolution of the Assembly, all the members of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly have ceased to be members. They are just like ordinary citizens now and some of them have also printed letter-heads with the designation "Ex-M.L.A." My friend Shri Punnoose wants them to continue as M.L.As.

Shri Punnoose: No, no. I want an interim Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, another 'Ex' can be put before 'Ex-M.L.A.'

Shri A. M. Thomas: Under article 170 of the Constitution, it is not possible. If that was possible, I would also have agreed with the suggestion of Shri Punnoose. Article 170 of the Constitution says as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be composed of members chosen by direct election".

Article 333 provides only for the nomination of Anglo-Indians.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): But they do not speak of nomination; they speak only of revocation.

Shri A. M. Thomas: When the Assembly has been dissolved, the members have ceased to be members, and there is no question of revival. The question of revival does not arise.

So, if the Assembly can be constituted only by directly elected members, I fail to see how the suggestion of Shri Punnoose can be accepted. Perhaps he wants to invoke the powers granted under article 4 of the Constitution, which lays down that in reorganisation such provisions as are "supplemental, incidental and consequential" can be made. I do not think that the revival of an Assembly which has been dissolved can come under a provision which is "supplemental, incidental and consequential".

I stated at the outset that the resolution is of a non-controversial nature. But there is considerable scope for discussion of the President's rule for the last five months. We can have a review of the administration and we can also look to the future. To guide the discussion and to help the hon. Members of this House, it is very good that a pamphlet on the President's rule in Travancore-Cochin covering the period from 25th March, 1956 to 31st August, 1956, has been circulated among the Members. Though the report covers the period up to 31st August, 1956, the pamphlet has been distributed early enough, and so, I am glad that the Administrator is very much in advance of the times. It is good that we have been given the benefit of a report like this. I do not know whether the Home Ministry is aware of the fact that we were deprived of such reports when the general budget was discussed and when the various demands for grants were considered. The latest administration report of Travancore-Cochin that has been circulated among the Members is for the year 1953-54! I am sorry to say that without proper and current administration reports in the hands of the Members who are concerned with the State, a useful discussion about the administration is not possible. I would like the Home Ministry to give directions that at least before the new State comes into existence the administration reports of the old State should be made up-to-date and circulated promptly.

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The importance of administration reports has been emphasised by Mr. Appleby a reference to whose report was made by my hon. friend Shri Punnoose. What Mr. Appleby has said is this:

"Admittedly, the care and zealous interest in what is being done, which characterises Members of Parliament, should be better met spontaneously by the Government through the frequent submission of administration reports. The Parliamentarians, as a primary means of communicating with the public and interpreting to the public what is going on in Government, should be much better informed, apart from the discussions confined to the floor of the House."

I believe that when the next resolution comes to be discussed—the hon. Home Minister just hinted at it and said that it might take place in November—the administration reports would be made current.

I intend to confine my remarks mainly to the points contained in the report that has been circulated among the Members. In the course of the discussion on the supplementary demands the other day, I sought an assurance from the hon. Home Minister as well as from the hon. Finance Minister. Substantial amounts are now sought to be spent on the building schemes, and it has been said in the Explanatory Memorandum that the savings effected out of the other schemes will be utilised for expenditure on the building schemes. It has been said by the Adviser to the Rajpramukh—there was a report in the newspapers also—in his broadcast speech on Independence Day that not a single scheme in the second Five Year Plan will suffer. I wanted an assurance from the Finance Minister whether the Finance Ministry and the Home Ministry endorse that statement of the Adviser. But I am sorry to say that that assurance was not forthcoming. I do not know how the

statement made in the Explanatory Memorandum and the observation of the Adviser can agree. If we find so much amount for these building activities out of the savings, how can the other schemes under the second Five Year Plan be implemented? In the report submitted to us, it has been stated:

"At the same time all the first year schemes of the Second Five Year Plan were examined, plans and estimates prepared and sanctions for their execution issued. Work has now been in progress on most of the schemes."

Although there is this vague statement, I do not think it will stand scrutiny. Under item 81, "Capital Schemes" there are urban water-supply schemes, rural water-supply schemes, drainage schemes etc. and I do not think if those schemes are taken up and implemented, we can have any savings. At least when the Home Minister replies to the debate, I hope an assurance will be forthcoming with regard to this matter. It has been stated in the very front page of this report that it would be the adviser's special endeavour to implement the schemes included in the second Five Year Plan and create employment for some at least of our educated unemployed. He has also stated, "these objectives have been kept steadily in view during the last five months". I want to scrutinise some of the statements contained in the subsequent paragraphs and this broad statement that has been made by the Adviser in this report.

I have already invited the attention of this House that under the head "Capital Schemes" there are drainage schemes, water-supply schemes and other things. This morning, when I went through the Detailed Budget Estimates, I have been able to find that on page 68 under "Drainage Schemes", Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for the construction of a Drainage Canal from Trippunithura, but I do not think that work has been taken up at all; no preliminary steps

have been taken. There is another scheme, Ernakulam and Mattahcheri Drainage Scheme, for which Rs. 19 lakhs have been provided. I do not know whether the work has started with regard to this thing also. On page 85 of this book on the Detailed Budget Estimates, I find certain other schemes under "Capital Accounts—Water-supply Schemes", namely, Urban Water-Supply Scheme, Extension of Alleppey Water-Supply Scheme, Rural Water-Supply Scheme, Water-Supply to Karunagapally Coastal area, Alwaye Water-Supply Scheme, Parur Water-Supply Scheme, Trippunithura Water-Supply Scheme, Improvements to Nemmara, Ayiloor and Thiruvilwamala Water Works, Drainage Scheme etc. I do not know what is actually going on, but from the information in my possession and from the knowledge that I have got about the State, I do not think these works have been started. There is intrinsic evidence furnished by this report that many of these schemes have not been started at all. At page 25—para 27—of this report, it is said:

"Water-supply schemes.—Work on the major water-supply schemes for Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon, the foundation-stones for which were laid in the previous year, has started. It has been decided to speed up the programme for the completion of these projects from 5 years as originally planned to less than 3 years. Work is now proceeding on this new basis."

It is all right; but, there is not a word mentioned about the schemes I have mentioned just now. If, as a matter of fact, these major schemes have been taken up by the present Government, they would necessarily have been mentioned in this report, because schemes of minor importance are made mention of. This is a serious matter.

With regard to the building programmes, when the supplementary demands came up for discussion, I gave my enthusiastic support to the schemes put forward by the present

T.C. Government. At the same time, I mentioned that no development scheme should suffer on account of that. I find from this report that there are other building schemes which are intended to be taken up. At page 29 it is said:

"For making available additional accommodation for housing of the various offices of the Electricity Department at Trivandrum, which are now distributed in several rented buildings, sanction has been accorded for the construction of a new administrative block costing Rs. 4.59 lakhs and contract for this work has been arranged for and work will be commenced at once."

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

I do not understand why top priority should be given to these buildings in Trivandrum. In the new reorganised set-up, we do not know where we are going to locate the capital and have major offices. I do not know why such major building programmes are being contemplated in Trivandrum. From the point of view of electricity schemes also, Trivandrum is not the proper place for locating all these offices. I do not know why out of all places, Trivandrum should be chosen for these major building schemes. We have already started certain building schemes; it is all right. But, additional major building programmes, I again and again plead, should not at all be taken up unless we definitely know what exactly is going to be the position after the reorganisation of the new State.

I now come to a very important aspect. The chapter on industrial expansion was the chapter to which I devoted my attention first after getting this book. But, I am sorry to state that Chapter V on industrial schemes provides, according to me, a very depressing reading. While moving the resolution, the hon. Home Minister referred to the unemployment problem and said that it has

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been possible for the Adviser to take up several schemes to provide employment for educated as well as uneducated people. He mentioned one scheme in particular. At page 11, it has been stated:

"Pilot schemes for the educated unemployed.—The State Government have formulated a scheme for imparting training to 3000 matriculates as a measure for the solution of the problem of unemployment among the educated."

These schemes, inclusive of this scheme for providing employment to 3000 matriculates, do not touch the fringe of the problem in Travancore-Cochin. When the supplementary demand was discussed, there was a demand for allotting some money for conducting examinations by the Public Service Commission. During a casual talk with the Home Minister I learnt that for the posts of a small number of clerks, there were more than 46,000 applications. When such is the nature of educated unemployment in that State, what is the use of such pilot schemes? I do not say that these schemes should not be adopted, but I would submit in all seriousness that these pilot schemes will not solve the problem there. We must be out to do something big. At the time of the discussion of the budget in last May, every Member who spoke emphasised the fact that what is necessary for Travancore-Cochin is industrialisation and for that the education to be imparted should be reoriented and more of technological education should be imparted. It was even suggested by my friend Shri Iyyunni that some of the art institutions in that State should be scrapped and every Member pleaded for the establishment of technological institutions. In the light of the statement made by Mr. Rao when he set his foot on Travancore-Cochin soil that problem No. 1 would be solution of unemployment in that State, I thought that he would devote his attention to things which

should receive priority such as establishment of technological institutions. There is only one proper technological institute in the State apart from the Engineering College and that is the Rama Varma Institute in Trichur. Every year it is a problem for the selection board to select candidates for the institute as there is a very large number of applicants. I ask the Home Ministry: what is standing in the way of the Adviser taking steps for the establishment of another technological institute of that character? There is provision in the Plan itself and it is there in the budget also which we approved. For the establishment of a central technological institute, the Plan provides Rs. 19 lakhs and the budget for 1956-57 provides Rs. 9.7 lakhs. It was stated that "to provide for higher technological education for post-S.S.L.C. candidates and to assist persons with lower academic qualifications to acquire a knowledge of the subject, it was proposed to start a central technological institute from the second year of the Plan. The construction work etc. will begin from 1956-57." I want to know whether the construction work for this technological institute has started.

I also want to know whether it is not advisable to have such technical institutions established in the various district headquarters of the State. That is one of the possible ways by which we can solve unemployment problem. I do not think that anyone who has come out of that Institute at Trichur is unemployed now. There is real scarcity for candidates of that sort.

While speaking about technological institutions I am reminded of another matter. The University Grants Commission, as early as 1954, has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9 lakhs for the development of technical education in Travancore-Cochin. That was only a half-yearly grant and the full amount sanctioned was Rs. 18 lakhs. I ask the Government whether they have

spent that Rs. 9 lakhs for providing technical or technological education. It is only after that Rs. 9 lakhs have been spent, the Travancore-Cochin Government can ask the University Grants Commission for the balance of Rs. 9 lakhs. My information is that it has not been possible for the Government or the University to spend this Rs. 9 lakhs. It is a very pitiable state of affairs.

I would submit that if the present regime of Travancore-Cochin had devoted its attention to schemes of this nature for the establishment of another engineering college or the establishment of another medical college, we would have been more enthusiastic to support that regime.

In the Chapter on "Industries" it is stated:

"During the period under review, Government have sanctioned industrial loans amounting to Rs. 1.13 lakhs on the recommendations of the State Aid to Industries Board."

On any standard it would be considered a very small amount. The amount has to be increased substantially.

Under the heading "New Major Industries", it has been stated:

"Schemes for the establishment of an automobile tyre factory and a cycle factory in the private sector in the State are being actively pursued."

That is very good and I personally know that the Adviser evinces interest in seeing that these projects are started in that State.

In paragraph 9, it is stated:

"In order to accelerate industrial development in the State by co-ordinating the activities of the Industries Department, Government have appointed an experienced officer as Special Director of Industries."

When the Production Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry came in for discussion last April, I

stated that it has not been possible for the Travancore-Cochin Government to take advantage of the Central schemes under the Small Scale Industries Development Corporation as well as the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. I understand that even a regional Khadi Board has not been set up in Travancore-Cochin so much so that it has not been possible for the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to allot any amount for the implementation of the schemes in that State.

I wish to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Home Minister certain industries, major industries, which can be taken up now and for which, I understand, the State has submitted or is submitting schemes. Now the hon. Home Minister is going to be in charge of Heavy Industries also. So, he is not in a position to say that he has to approach the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the other Ministries for the establishment of heavy industries there; it is within his province. I ask whether the hon. Home Minister, who is in charge of heavy industries also, is prepared to start certain industries there.

Shri N. Rachiah: The Home Minister is for the entire country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You are also going to lose by inattention to affairs of that State. Without the foot how can the entire body stand? Travancore-Cochin State is the foot of the country and if you don't devote proper attention to that foot, I believe Mr. Rachiah's State also is not going to be saved.

One of the industries which I want to mention is the paper industry. Pulp is necessary both for paper manufacture and for the manufacture of rayon. The raw materials necessary for the manufacture of paper are in abundance in that State. The pulp necessary for rayon manufacture is now being imported, I think, from Norway or Sweden. When the Minister for Heavy Industries, Mr. Shah, visited Travancore-Cochin, he was

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impressed with the fact that there are possibilities to start such an industry in Travancore-Cochin.

Then there is considerable scope for starting certain big forging factories in that State. At page 394 of the Second Five Year Plan it is stated:

"In other words, heavy engineering industries and workshops in the country have to be generally strengthened for undertaking such tasks as the construction of steel plants, fertilizer factories etc. In this context the creation of certain basic facilities such as the establishment of heavy foundries, forges and structural shops is absolutely necessary. It is, therefore, proposed that the establishment of these facilities, which constitute an essential and primary phase of development for the manufacture of heavy industrial machinery in the country, should be undertaken at an early date."

I plead that some such industries may be started there as there are great potentialities for that in Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. There are eight more Members to speak.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may be given five more minutes. Discretion has been given to the Speaker to extend the time by one more hour, if necessary for this discussion.

There is considerable scope for big forging factories in Travancore-Cochin. Then there is possibility for starting a coach-building and wagon-building factory for the meter-gauge section. For the broad-gauge section there is one factory at Perambur and another at Bangalore—Hindustan Aircrafts. Situated as Cochin is, it has facilities for starting one factory and I suggest that this question may be taken up.

2 P.M.

I do not know what has happened to the scheme to have established in Travancore-Cochin the Central Government press for the South. I understand that it was being seriously considered; I do not yet know the outcome. I learn that apprehensions have been expressed that because of the labour position in Travancore-Cochin it is a little difficult for starting such a press as well as for the location of certain industries.

In this report it is stated:

"We (the people of Travancore-Cochin) have unfortunately, probably undeservedly, acquired an unenviable reputation in this respect."

The report goes on to say—

".. Government also expect labour leaders to discourage the continual waving of flags, shouting provocative slogans accompanied by vigorous hand shakes, issuing threats to strike and indulging in other unpeaceful forms of labour agitation."

It is really a disturbing feature. I can very well appreciate the Adviser laying particular stress on the necessity of industrial peace in Travancore-Cochin, at least a truce for a period of five years. Mr. Gopalan when he spoke on the Travancore-Cochin Budget last time said that if any industry is going to be started in Travancore-Cochin, he, for that matter his party would be prepared to co-operate, and they were prepared to have industrial peace. But I am sorry to say that this promise has not been kept. Now I understand that there is a deliberate attempt to have strikes and lock-outs throughout the length and breadth of that State. In that atmosphere it is very difficult for *entrepreneurs* to come and start industries there. We have all got the interest of labour at heart. I would plead with Mr. Purnoose and other friends of the Opposition just to see that that request of the Adviser is

heeded to. Let us have industrial peace for at least a period of five years so that industries may come to our State. But I would at the same time say that the Home Minister or the Adviser for that matter cannot say that because there has been waving of flags and shouting of slogans, it may not be possible to have industries there. I ask: is it not a daily experience as far as we are concerned? There is waving of flags and shouting of slogans almost daily in the precincts of Parliament House. Has any hon. Minister, or any responsible person advanced this argument that it is not possible to establish industries in Delhi or for that matter in any other town? I understand that as far as Bombay, Calcutta and Bihar are concerned, it is a usual feature. So, that should not be an excuse for not starting any industries there. The Home Minister has to go all out, at least at the present juncture when he is in charge of heavy industries, to see that some industries are started in Travancore-Cochin.

One more point and I shall finish. One thing which we have to bear in mind is that there are so many small things to be done which would make the Adviser's regime popular. I would ask the Home Ministry to bear that fact in mind. It may not be possible to launch several schemes and also finish them within the short period of time that the Adviser may be in charge of the administration there. But there are several small things which can be easily done. There are several roads which are in a deplorable condition. They require only a few thousands of rupees here and a few thousands there. You cannot take shelter under the fact that there is no provision in the Budget. With regard to certain schemes even if there is provision in the budget, the executive authorities are not prepared to carry them out, on the pretext that the amount that would be necessary would exceed the budget provision. In that contingency we must apply for supplementary demands. In the States Reorganisation Bill

which we have passed we have made a provision to make provisions in the next Budget when this Budget lapses on the 1st November.

With regard to legislation I put a question to the hon. Minister and he answered it. In the Report on the President's Rule it is stated:

"Considerable attention has been paid to the speeding up disposal of files in the various offices of the State and it is gratifying to note that substantial improvement has been effected."

When I spoke on the Proclamation last time I said what was immediately necessary was to tone up the administration. I am glad to submit to this House that the Adviser has succeeded to a certain extent. There has been reorganisation; he has been able to set right matters; there has been speedy disposal of files. But I would ask the Home Minister to bear in mind that speed is not everything. We have to see the quality of disposal also. I have got certain cases in which speed has done harm. For example, in a memorandum that has been submitted to the President of India—let the Home Ministry also understand what the people feel—it is stated:

"But the recent strict orders of Shri Rau's regime has launched us into untold misery. Being one who has no idea of our locality and having little opportunity to learn facts from people's representatives and in terrific hurry of closing up old files we believe that quite innocently he has passed orders to levy a heavy water cess from us, on the strength of a former Government order to levy water cess at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre upon the former decision of Government."

There was a former order of Government, but a stay order was passed on very valid grounds. Because of this very high levy of Rs. 25 per acre I know of many people who have complained that the irrigation scheme

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instead of being a boon has become a curse. If a person does not get an outturn of Rs. 25 per acre, what is the meaning of levying Rs. 25 per acre? According to an Irrigation Bill which was under preparation, the idea was to levy Rs. 6 or 7 per acre.

The memorandum goes on to say—

"Government have taken steps at terrific speed to levy water cess from us and the revenue authorities are at our heels prepared to confiscate all that are dear to us. They are at realising all back arrears at the above exorbitant rate by one stroke. All our brightened up hopes are getting vanished. We would be soon devoid of all our cattle, movable and most of immovable properties."

I have received copy of another memorandum from another part of my constituency, namely Parur. What I want to emphasise is this: It was very good that the Adviser has given instructions that confusion must not creep into the administrative machinery. It is all right. But irrespective of the merits of each case, irrespective of the circumstances of each case, suppose you raise all stay orders, it may do irreparable harm. I have got another point. I have given certain schemes, like roads and other works to be undertaken by the Public Works Department. I understand that the Adviser calls for returns of disposals from the various departments. Now the departmental heads want to make out that there has been disposal of files. I have personally brought this matter to the Adviser's notice and he told me that he has also given instructions that all important matters should go to him. Even then such matters would not go to him. For example, there is a proposal for the construction of a road, or a culvert. It may be very important and estimates would have been prepared. Because the Adviser has given instructions that all these files should

be closed within a particular period, the departmental heads would close the files under some pretext or other. I know of certain cases which have happened in Chief Engineer's Department. What has happened is, the file is closed for all practical purposes, but nothing has been done. There may be various stages of enquiry, estimates preparation and other things. I submit that adequate attention has to be paid to the quality of the disposal.

After making one or two points, I shall close. There is a special responsibility for the Home Minister for the affairs of Travancore-Cochin. The Adviser's regime or the President's rule started in Travancore-Cochin with very high hopes. Shri Punnoose also said that he wished very well for the Adviser. He had some reservation. But as far as the majority of the people in Travancore-Cochin were concerned, there were no reservations. They wanted the Adviser's regime to succeed. If, after raising all these hopes, after preparing so many schemes, reorganising departments and trying to put proper persons in the proper places, the Government are not in a position to satisfy the people so far as the elementary requirements are concerned, it would lead to frustration among the people. I would ask the Home Minister to take particular care to see that the Home Ministry itself takes up with the Planning Commission and the various Ministries the several proposals that have been put forward in the Second Plan itself. I understand that several schemes which are included in the Second Plan have not been approved by the Planning Commission. I refer to page 5 of the Finance Minister's speech before the dissolution of the Assembly. It was stated:

"Allotments under various heads like Urban Water Supply and Drainage, Flood Control, Inland Navigation, Ports and Harbours, Tourism, Panchayats, Local Development Works, and Educated Unemployment, are now

included in Central Plans, but will be transferred to State Plans shortly. These will substantially increase the allotments made for the State Plan."

Many schemes for which approval has been given by the passing of the Budget, I understand, have not yet been approved by the Planning Commission. Certain projects are awaiting the sanction of the Planning Commission as stated in this report. I would ask the Home Ministry to take care to see that these schemes are sanctioned. On page 29 of the report it is said:

"The necessity and importance of immediately implementing all the proposals for power development have been impressed on the Planning Commission and their approval to take up immediately for execution the Sholayar Hydro-electric Scheme and the Pumba Hydro-electric Scheme has been sought."

I understand that with regard to the Pumba electric scheme there is some difficulty.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Two minutes.

When such difficulties arise, when the State Government brings it to the notice of the Home Ministry, it should be the duty of the Home Ministry to take it seriously with the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission. Another big project on which high hopes have been built, namely, the investigation of the Idikki Hydro-electric scheme, which is one of the major projects for execution in the near future, is pending orders of the Government of India. It is said that in the meantime, arrangements are set in train for commencing investigation as soon as the sanction is received. For such schemes like the Idikki project, I submit that it is the duty of the Home Ministry to pay special attention. If the administration is geared up properly

and schemes are put forward and things are taken seriously and the Home Ministry is also tuned properly there may be progress. I would even suggest that there should be a special department in the Home Ministry for Travancore-Cochin Affairs just as they have one in the External Affairs Ministry for Kashmir.

With these remarks, I support the Resolution moved by the Home Minister.

Shri Achuthan: Is there any convention that only Members in the front Benches will be called first and then step by step only the Members in the back benches?

Mr. Chairman: There is no such convention.

Shri Velayudhan: It was with a great feeling of humiliation that I heard the introductory remarks made by the Home Minister from the other side. I was one who had not compromised with the Treasury Benches in this decision on Travancore-Cochin. Nor can I find any reason to compromise with the manner in which this President's rule is being carried out in our State. We are a peaceful people and an enlightened and highly cultured people, on whom a great humiliation has been imposed. It cannot be tolerated at all. I know the present Resolution is only expressing a continuation of the Proclamation that was issued earlier. But, I should tell the Treasury Benches that this continuation is not only improper and illegitimate, but is the result of a great conspiracy from the other side to perpetuate a dictatorial administration not only in our State, but in other States too. We have had not only the experience of the Adviser's rule in India, but the experience of a more autocratic rule in the name of responsible Government or in the name of parliamentary Government. I read the pamphlet that was issued by the Travancore-Cochin Government on the President's rule. I was amazed to see this brochure, publicity

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material presented in a form which will indicate that there was no State as Travancore-Cochin which existed before Shri Rau's arrival, which will indicate that we were living under the Arabian Sea and only after Shri Rau's arrival, we have begun an era. I should say that so much publicity and paraphernalia is made not only in our State but also outside through the press, through the vested interests, through the great and heavy organisation that the Congress is having today. Not only the press: what about the radio? The other day, I saw an article about the good work done by the Administrator in Travancore-Cochin, published in an influential daily, the Times of India. Thus, the Adviser is running here and there. Of course, his superiors here are aiding him to show how the administration is very nice, very progressive. What has happened in Travancore-Cochin within these 5 or 6 months? Any improvement? I was one who never expected any improvement in the Travancore-Cochin State from an I.C.S. officer or an I.C.S. Administrator, because, to see an I.C.S. administration is a great humiliation to my prestige, to my tradition, to my culture and to my patriotism. I have been brought up in such a tradition. The Congress people have compromised with the I.C.S. regime and bureaucracy. They are hand in glove with each other and they are benefiting each other in this great venture on which India has launched after Independence. But I must tell the hon. Home Minister that the day Shri Rau landed in Travancore-Cochin, he has given a slap not only on democracy in Travancore-Cochin, but also on the Congress administration itself. What has he said in the press conference? He said that the President's rule which is necessarily of a temporary character will give the people a short respite from politics. Of course, you know that the I.C.S. regime has never tolerated politics in the past. They have dealt with the Congress organi-

sation in the past when it was struggling for independence. And Shri Rau never wants politics in our State. Of course, it is something lucky perhaps that he has not even banned the Congress organisation there. In fact, the evil or the misery in our State originated and even President's rule is because of the Congress mal-administration, the Congress corruption and in fact Congress misrule. Nothing else was responsible for it. And now he has come out like an Alladin with a wonderful lamp saying that he has changed the face of Travancore-Cochin State.

Millions of people in Travancore-Cochin State are under-fed or under-clothed. I must tell you they are starving. Not only is there educated unemployment, but millions of people in our State have not got even subsistence. And what could he do by the building of some big offices? It is a fantastic thing or a funny thing that the Administrator immediately wanted to launch on a very huge building scheme in our State. Perhaps he might be aping or copying the example of the former Chief Minister. It is said that the previous Chief Minister has built a very huge mansion. I think an enquiry was going on about it and I would like the Home Minister to enlighten us as to what happened to that enquiry itself. Perhaps Shri Rau may be aping that example for building houses—for whom? For the Collectors, for the police inspectors and police officers. Of course, he must build houses for the police officers, otherwise where will he be, or where will the Congress regime be in the future? That is the position there.

Millions of people belonging to the poor classes, the workers in the factories, the workers in the coir, cashew nut and other industries and more than that millions of untouchables there have no proper houses to live in, and now he wants to launch on a big building scheme to show to the public or the Government of India which is more inefficient than our own.

State that something is being done there. He wants to say: "I am doing something more than what you masters have done. I am going to satisfy you." This is what Shri Rau is saying. But are the people of Travancore-Cochin State going to be satisfied with this kind of management of our State's affairs? No, no. They will not be satisfied. We are not going to substitute dictatorial or authoritarian rule for democracy or people's Government in Travancore-Cochin State.

Now, what has this noble gentleman pointed out about our labour organisation or labour forces in the State. They should not raise their hands, they should not take a flag in their hands. Why are they doing it? You must know and you know very well. It is the people who have no food to eat, who are half naked, who are not getting proper wages, who are oppressed by the police and the official machinery who take out the flag, raise their fist and demand a better living—nothing more than that. And Shri Rau wants to ban it. He says it is against the peace of the State, against peaceful labour-employer relationship. At the same time, in another page he says that negligible time or manpower is wasted in the State by strikes or lock-outs or anything like that. I know I shall be told that it is not the number of days or hours lost, but it is the atmosphere, it is the psychology that results from the agitation that is more important. But is it the working class or the people or the common man in the State who has created this psychology of unrest, this psychology of suppression, this psychology of fear in my State? No, it is the police rule, the police State which was run by the Congress Government there previously, the corrupt Government that was run by the Congress regime there that was responsible for the psychology of unrest in my State and nothing else than that.

We have seen people rising in other States. What happened in

Bombay? What happened in Maharashtra? What is happening in Gujarat? The Congress people thought that the people of Gujarat were so many millions of cattle and would follow them. What has happened there? There was a revolt. They are struggling. There the struggle has started in India for a Better living. Nobody need minimise it or misunderstand or misinterpret it. It has already started in India. But what happened in Travancore-Cochin State? We were peaceful. Nobody raised a slogan against Shri Rau when he came there and landed at Trivandrum aerodrome. No demonstration was there. No agitation was there. Why was there no agitation? Because we want peace, we are peaceful people in the State. That is why we were so much disciplined, we did not create any trouble anywhere to either Shri Rau or even the Central Government against President's rule.

Another thing which I want to mention here is about the food production scheme and the food situation in the State. Of course, food prices have risen very high all over India. The Prime Minister had stated several times in bombastic ways that our food problem had been solved for the next ten years, at least up to 1960. The other Ministers also followed him by saying the same from the house-tops in season and out of season. At the same time what has happened in Travancore-Cochin State? A bag of rice which was about Rs. 28 previously now costs about Rs. 40 there. This is the situation all over India too. Why has this kind of abnormal situation suddenly appeared in that State and in India? We cannot afford to have such abnormal prices for any foodstuffs in our poor and backward State. Why has it come about? It has come about because deliberate vested interests are working behind the Congress Government here in order to profit at the expense of the millions of people in the country. What happened to the surplus food

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we had in 1953 and 1954? It was exported, everybody knows that. And now we want to get food from America, from Australia and other countries.

Just only as an example,—I think I am not irrelevant in this matter when I mention it—the other day when I was in Peking I had a discussion about the food problem in India. The Planning Commission chief said that for the last one year India has made an eight per cent. progress on the previous year's production and China which is a country of a socialist pattern, not the socialist pattern of the Congress or the Planning Commission, could achieve only 6½ per cent. additional output in one year's time. From the statistics supplied by our Planning Commission or the Food Ministry, our increase is about eight per cent., and they were surprised. At the same time the delegation was in Peking, they were in fact negotiating with the Chinese Government to get more food, even one lakh or two lakh tons. They had gone to America and they had negotiated there also to get what is called the surplus agricultural food. God alone knows whether we can eat it or not when it comes here. Yes, they were doing like that. Of course, it is all mere lies and propaganda and nothing else than that when we say that this food increase of eight per cent. was correct. Even if it was correct, we have sold those stocks in order to see that we get wheat and other things from America and other places so that we can be dependent on them economically. That is the trick behind it. Anybody can understand it, and not necessarily only myself. Even the common man in the country can understand it, and he has understood it. That is why these kinds of things are happening in the country.

Then, Mr. Rau wants to open fair price shops all over the State, and thus remove the starvation and famine there. I say it is impossible to

remove starvation and famine by this means. The situation in Travancore-Cochin, or for that matter, in the whole of India cannot be remedied by these piecemeal measures. How can Mr. Rau succeed in solving this problem by just starting 155 fair price shops? How many people can benefit by it?

I know why these fair price shops have been started, and to whom they have been given. They have been given to the Congressmen or the stooges of the Congressmen so that they may take some profit out of them and be benefited by them. They are not there for the benefit of the common man. Almost 99 per cent. of the contracts or anything of that nature, given in Travancore-Cochin, even after the Adviser's regime came into existence, have benefited only the Congressmen and not the common man. There are workers in that State, and they can organise co-operative societies, and they can have their own shops. But has any workers' organisation or trade union organisation been given a chance to run these fair price shops on their own? No. They have not been given, and they will not be given also because the vested interests are there behind the whole thing.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): May I know whether the hon. Member has any records in support of the statement that he is making here?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): That will be supplied later.

Shri Velayudhan: It is only 155 fair price shops that have been opened. My hon. friend can very easily ask Mr. Rau, and he will give a very fair account of it.

Shri Achuthan: On what basis is this allegation being made?

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member got any records or anything else to support his statement?

Shri Velayudhan: Of course, I have got records; I had written several letters about it. I am not joking; I am not making a speech for the sake of publicity; I am not making an election speech here, because it has not got into my mind. I know the elections will not solve the Indian problem. That is why I am speaking like that.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): Shouting like that.

Shri Velayudhan: Then, what has happened in the field of education? The other day, it was said that certain things had been done after the coming into existence of the Adviser's regime. What is happening in Travancore-Cochin today, and what was happening there before too? For the transfer of a teacher, at least Rs. 200 or so had to be paid to a clerk attached to the Director of Public Instruction, the Divisional Educational Officer, or the District Educational Officer. Why should a man who has got his family and his house in a particular place be transferred to a place about 300 or 400 miles away, and why should another fellow who belongs to some other place be brought in his place to that particular school?

Shri Mathew: Is the transfer to a place three hundred or four hundred miles away inside the Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri Velayudhan: If you want to send them away to a place even in Dakshina Pradesh, for which you have been planning, you can do it.

Shri Mathew: May I know whether the transfer is effected inside the Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri Velayudhan: The route is not straight; it is zigzag. So, there can be a circuitous mileage also. My hon. friend Shri Mathew knows it very well.

Shri Mathew: I do not know.

Shri Velayudhan: Coming to the educational system. I should tell you that the educational system in

Travancore-Cochin was a very good one in the former times....

Shri K. K. Basu: That was under Professor Mathew.

Shri Velayudhan:and we are the product of that system.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): A very good product!

Shri Velayudhan: But after the advent of the Congress regime, they changed the whole system. The result is that a boy or a girl who studies for the school final examination does not know anything. That is the present position. The whole atmosphere in the Travancore-Cochin State has practically been demoralised by that regime.

Again, what is the position in regard to the salary of the teachers? There are teachers in Travancore-Cochin State, who are drawing just Rs. 25 per mensem.

Shri Matthen: Part-time teachers.

Shri Velayudhan: Of course, for the rest of the time, they are idle and starving.

This sort of situation will not be changed merely by putting up huge buildings as memorials to the Adviser's regime. But that is what is being done there.

Again, take the case of the Police Department. A lot of things have been said in regard to the construction of houses for the police inspectors and other police officers. But what is the position of the police constables? Of course, the Travancore-Cochin Government should do justice to their own people, the people by whom they are being helped to remain in power, namely the police constables. The police constables should certainly be given houses to stay in. But that has not been done.

Now, what is the reaction in Travancore-Cochin State towards the police officers and constables? If

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somebody goes to a lock-up, he is finished there. In fact, the Government of India have given prizes to some people; they have given titles like Padma Vibhushan and other things to some people in that State..

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): They are not titles.

Shri Velayudhan.... for the atrocities that they have committed, by killing people and by bulchering people in the lock-up and outside.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): The hon. Member is speaking of the Moghul times.

Shri Velayudhan: Of course, my hon. friend is living even behind the Moghul times. That is the difficulty.

These are the difficulties in Travancore-Cochin State. Yet, they do not want to build houses for the poor people, namely the police constables.

Coming to the condition of the untouchables there—you know, I am specially interested in this matter—I should say that it has gone backwards as it were, since the coming into existence of the Congress regime. If anything has been a casualty in India, it is the untouchables, after the Congress regime has come. I know my hon. friend Shri Datar will not like my saying that. I know he sympathises with the Harijans. But it is not sympathy that we want, but it is justice that we want. It is a democratic approach to the problem that we want. I know the Hindus will shed crocodile tears, but when it comes to action, they will simply hide the whole thing.

But what is the actual condition of the untouchables there? A lot of schemes were put forward at the time of the Travancore-Cochin State Budget discussion here, and also later on, for the improvement of their condition. But these are piece-meal things. I have no complaint about what they are doing, but I should tell you the secret behind it.

A major share of anything that is done for the untouchables or the Harijans goes not to the individuals or the interests concerned, but to somebody else, some Congress people or some other vested interest. Take, for instance, the case of a students' hostel. Who runs the hostel? It is not run by an organisation of the untouchables; it is not even run directly by Government, but it is run by some agent, some ex-MLA or some Congressmen or some unknown person. He is given the chance to form a committee, and he runs the hostel for twenty students or so. Out of the Rs. 20 or 30 a month that the Harijan boys would be getting from Government, actually, he will not get more than Rs. 20 or so for his expenses, the balance being taken away by the agent. This is what is happening. In the name of anti-untouchability schemes, it is often stated, a lot of money has been spent. But I would like to ask, to whom it goes. I challenge Shri Datar to go into the details as to how the amounts have been spent. I challenge him to enquire into the matter. The other day, when I said this, he said that it was an untruth. But let him make enquiries. After all, I am not saying something which is wrong. It is only after verifying certain things that came to my mind, that I am saying this. I was even convinced that with the aid of the funds devoted to the anti-untouchability schemes or to the amelioration of the untouchables' condition, people have built mansions costing Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 80,000. This is not my information only. So many members belonging to the untouchable classes have themselves told me that in such and such a place, this kind of thing is happening. I can even cite individual cases, but I do not want to mention them, but there are persons who have no other occupation than that of getting this subsidy.

Shri Achnthan: Pass on the information.

Shri Velayudhan: I do not know what Gandhiji would have done about

this matter, if he were alive today. I am sorry to say that the funds devoted to the anti-untouchability schemes are not being utilised for that purpose. They are used only for the Congress propaganda. This fund is only another party fund created by Government in an indirect and spurious way. That is something which is thoroughly unjustified. Let them be honest; let them come forth and say that they are spending it, and let them spend any amount through their own Government; we do not bother about it, because we have no power to check it. Let them honestly spend for the Congress, but not by bribing people, by corrupting people and by demoralising people. This is not the way that money will have to be spent.

Now, why is this Resolution brought here? This is in order to see that the innocent people, the innocent community living in the Malabar district are also exed. Because of this, what happens? They become powerless. They become part of the regime after 1st November. That was said here. Of course, we are getting Kerala State. But it is not in any way a prize given to us. It is not a kind of concession given to us, a kind of favour or *meherbani*. I know the Congress has no other go but to keep Kerala as it is today. That is the crux of the question.

For a long time, for weeks together, the plane from Ernakulam or Trivandrum to Bangalore was always full with Congress leaders going up and down with the idea of forming a Dakshina Pradesh. Why has it not happened? It has not happened because everybody knows that the people of Travancore-Cochin are determined to have their own government when they come into their own. Therefore, people who are outside, were also afraid of us. They thought that the disease would spread to them and over all India. Therefore, they had to wag their tail. Again, these Congress reactionaries who were demoralising and humiliating the people of our State....

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): On a point of order. Is it correct and parliamentary to say that the Congress is corrupting, that the Congress is demoralising—all sorts of vituperations which are being heaped *ad lib*?

Mr. Chairman: It is quite parliamentary.

Shri Velayudhan: Therefore, Madam these people are running here and there. I had no doubt in my mind from the very start about the formation of a Kerala State.

Now this circuitous route of Administrator's rule is now heaped on them, resulting in humiliation of the people of Malabar also. We are going to have a better regime in future. I am confident about it. There will be a people's regime in Travancore-Cochin. Not only the people of Travancore-Cochin but the people of India will never put up with this kind of oppression or suppression from the Treasury Benches. I know they have begun to rise today in India. The struggle has started. It will continue; it will never be stopped. Bayonets or cannons or guns will never stop it. The people will march on. This is all I want to say.

Shri Matthen: My hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, and myself come from the same locality, though his constituency is different from mine. Our background also has several things in common.

2-43 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

From that, I am surprised to see the reaction of my hon. friend to President's rule in Travancore-Cochin. But knowing as I do the party to which he belongs, I have to admire his loyalty to that party, in having supported something which in his heart of hearts he does not believe in.

In fact, the test came when real national unity was at stake on account of the disturbances in Bombay and the adjoining areas, on account of the reactions to the SRC Report,

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when, providentially Parliament was able to find a solution almost miraculously. Then it was supported by everyone in the House, irrespective of party affiliation or ideology, except my friend and his party.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of information. Are we discussing the Resolution relating to Travancore-Cochin or are we discussing Bombay or Maharashtra?

Shri Velayudhan: He has only begun.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making up a basis for his arguments.

Shri Matthen: From that loyalty to his party, I am not surprised that my hon. friend is opposing President's rule which he had occasion to experience himself. The test of the pudding lies in the eating thereof. I can understand my hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan, speaking so much against President's rule, against the Congress administration. Of course, he seldom visits the State; he is going round Russia and China....

Shri Velayudhan: What about him?

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Order, order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should not take it upon themselves to correct other hon. Members.

Shri Matthen: But Shri Punnoose is not like that. Only recently he returned from the Travancore-Cochin State.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Member advertises in the Press about his going from there to Madras.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that the hon. Member had full half-hour. But it seems he is not content even with that.

Shri Velayudhan: Thank you.

Shri Matthen: If a vote is taken in my State today as to whether President's rule should continue or not, in all earnestness and in all sincerity, I submit that 99.5 per cent. of the people of Travancore-Cochin will support President's rule, except some political leaders who want to fish in troubled waters. Except those who care not for good administration, I am sure all will support it, from experience.

My hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, rather resented my remark that President's rule is democracy. If it were not democracy, he would not have been able to discuss so much about it and attack it so much. My hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan, attacked the whole Congress Party, everybody, all because it is democracy.

Shri Velayudhan: I stand for an alternative leadership in the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would this running commentary continue or have I to interfere?

Shri Matthen: This sort of democracy, I mean democracy of the larger kind and democracy on a unitary basis, is the most desirable thing in India. It is evidently seen from the three or four instances of President's rule in other States also. We had it in East Punjab, in PEPSU, in Andhra and now in Travancore-Cochin. I would invite any Member—I think my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose, knows something about PEPSU,—from any of the States to come up and say whether the President's rule was an improvement upon the previous administration—I do not say subsequent—or not. It is no exception in my State also. In fact, I am only sorry that this sort of administration is not enforced all over India.

Our Constitution is pre-eminently unitary. Out of the 210 subjects, 144 are with the Union. If we have any doubt about it, the fact that the Planning Commission made a national plan is ample evidence that the Centre interferes not only in the case of Central subjects but also in the case

of State subjects. And nobody represented it. Even in normal conditions, a two-thirds majority of the Rajya Sabha can legislate on a State subject. If a conflict arises between the Union and a State, the view of the Union prevails. In judiciary, the Supreme Court is the apex of the system, and the High Courts are subordinate. In matters of finance, a State cannot even raise a loan without the approval of the Central Government. I am only submitting that we are two-thirds unitary and in the natural course, even the one-third will disappear. The sooner it disappears, the better. I agree with my friend Shri Thomas that....

An Hon. Member: Is it the party point of view or your own?

Shri Matthen: My own honest point of view, because I do not believe....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is pledged to the Constitution.

Shri Matthen: Yes, I am pledged to the Constitution. But, I say even those States which started with a bias towards Federal Governments like the U.S.A. and Canada or Australia have been steadily becoming unitary; but our Constitution started with a definite bias towards unitary Government. (Interruption). And, naturally, in course of time, we will become unitary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These arguments cannot be used for the continuance of the President's rule.

Shri Matthen: I may say it is wishful thinking. But, I believe that the day may come. When I first raised the question of national unity against linguistic organisation, everybody was rather making fun of me. But the day will come, I am sure, when even my hon. friend Shri Punnoose will say, 'You are right in advocating unitary government'.

Just one word more, Sir, and I do not want to stand in the way of other hon. Members who want to speak. As the Home Minister pointed

out at the very outset, the two major problems of my State are educated unemployment and the density of population. This sort of rather superficially trying to solve the problem will not do. There must be some radical solution. As my friend, Shri Thomas said, it must be seriously taken up by the Centre. Technological schools or colleges, I think, can be relied upon to some extent now. As I submitted on a former occasion, we have got a number of so-called tutorial engineering colleges coaching students for the Madras Government examinations. In fact these colleges, or so-called colleges, are not well maintained. I would submit that if the Travancore-Cochin State Government creates an organisation which can fix a standard for these tutorial colleges and fix the examinations also and give certificates to those coming out of them, they can get some job because today technical people are in need everywhere. May be a small amount may have to be given to them whereby they can control and regulate them. There are about 200 or more such engineering colleges in my State and one in my own constituency, in my town, and I think there are 500 students there. The teachers make very good revenue out of it and there is no control. If the Adviser creates a Technical Board to have a sort of inspection all these can be brought up to standard. Of course, they won't be a substitute for real technical colleges that Shri Thomas was mentioning.

Before I conclude, I repeat that corruption, nepotism and inefficiency—which is not a very rare feature in my State alone—(I do not say my State is very much different from other States of which I know more now)—in my State is reduced considerably after the advent of the President's rule. I can tell you that during the last 5 months they have done more than what was done during the previous 5 years.

With these words I support the Resolution.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think the expectations of the hon. Home Minister were more or less belied in the discussions that took place in this House. Now, except Shri Matthen—even Shri Thomas could not wholeheartedly do so—did support the Administrator's regime. Shri Matthen openly confesses that it is due to his wishful thinking rather than based on concrete facts and that is why he gave his support.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That wishful thinking related to the advent of the unitary government.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: For the other thing also he did not advance arguments. So, I thought that it also comes under the caption 'wishful thinking'. Anyhow though it is only 5 months since the Adviser took charge and though I can admit that it is not sufficient time to initiate and execute major schemes of reforms, I think, it is sufficient time to lay down policies which would ultimately result in good schemes. What are the schemes initiated by the Administrator after he took charge? That is the crux of the problem.

According to him, he has initiated three major schemes. One is, of course, the decentralisation in the district or conferring more authority on the district heads. The second is the much-disputed buildings of district headquarters and the third is the anti-corruption scheme. According to him and according to Government statements, these three are the major schemes that have been initiated. I do concede that the decentralisation of authority regarding district heads has been, to a certain extent, effective in executing certain minor matters with more speed. But the question of solving major problems has not been decentralised. As a matter of fact, power has been concentrated in the hands of the Adviser so much so, from my own experience I can say, that the Secretariat of the Travancore-Cochin State does not function at all. No Secretary, except the Chief Secretary does give any order or make any suggestion or even offer any

comments on any paper that comes before him. The Chief Secretary—no one has ever accused him of too much intelligence or too much knowledge of the affairs of the State—was functioning as the mouth-piece, the gramophone or His Master's Voice of the ex-Chief Minister of the State. I myself had a certain complaint regarding the Advisory Committee to the Minimum Wages Board which was appointed in the State. In our State the workers are organised more under the AITUC and the UTUC than under the INTUC. But in that Committee the INTUC got much more representation than both the AITUC and the UTUC put together. The UTUC was practically ignored. I wrote the Administrator himself and he said he is not conversant with the details. It is happened that the orders were finally issued by the Chief Secretary. I am definitely given to understand—and I know it as a matter of fact—that the original recommendations of the Labour Commissioner which went through the hands of the development Secretary were altered to the benefit, certainly, of the INTUC and the Congress Party. I can assure the Home Minister and his colleagues in the Central Government that they need have no fears about party interests; everything is safe in the hands of the Chief Secretary and the Adviser. But the Secretariat does not function; the Secretaries do not take any responsibility for the day to day affairs of the State and it is a **very serious** hindrance to major questions of policy because for years they have been handling the issues. But their expert knowledge is not being utilised.

As it was pointed out the other day by Shri Matthen, there might be speedy action with regard to replying to letters. But there have been certain issues on which decisions ought to have been taken long long ago but have not been taken. I do concede that in certain matters, the present Administrator's regime is much better, according to what Shri Matthen said, than the Panampally regime which we had, the

Congress regime which we had. He said there was much less corruption. I do concede that, but that is no compliment to the Adviser himself or his regime. It is only a criticism of the previous Congress regime. That is unfortunately the position which he is taking and which I naturally have to support against my will, because I would be very happy to say that people from my State were really honest and efficient and less corrupt, but they were not—that is a fact.

3 P.M.

When the Secretariat does not function, and all the powers are concentrated on one man, naturally it means that many powerful influences would be brought to bear on him so that his decision always will be prejudicial to the cause of justice. Especially when he is known to be somebody else's nominee and he is put in there by him, whose interests will he safeguard? He will look after the interests of the previous Chief Minister, naturally it means that it goes in the interest of the Congress. What naturally the Congress dared not do there in the past is being perpetrated now very conveniently and very effectively because the Adviser does not understand things so well, and secondly, the Adviser himself has been sent there by the Congress from the Centre. Naturally, that is a major defect in the question of policy.

Coming to the question of District Headquarters, much has been made out of this. As already discussed at the time of voting on Supplementary Demands, this scheme does not deserve such a priority. It should not have been initiated by an Adviser who has come there for six months or a year. This is a major scheme involving the expenditure of Rs. 1½ crores; it was not included in the Second Five Year Plan. All those schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan were partially or wholly curtailed to find finance for this. Is this such a major issue or urgent

issue for the Adviser to utilise Rs. 1½ crores from much needed developmental works. If he had diverted the funds for finding some solution for any major problem like, say, the establishment of a new industry, the safeguarding the coir industry or cashew industry that has collapsed; if it were so, we would have applauded it. But that is not the case. The Adviser wants to build three Taj Mahals for the commemoration of his regime in the State. Is that right? Is that fair to the people of the State? Is it fair to do it there when there are thousands and millions of huts in that State, where poverty is rampant, where unemployment is rampant? Is it proper to build huge palaces to commemorate the Adviser's regime? Taj Mahal is there in Agra, but he wants three Taj Mahals to commemorate his regime in Travancore-Cochin. Anyhow that has been accepted by this House, and it is beyond our power now to undo it. But may I warn the hon. Home Minister and the Central Government and the Adviser that are long if the general elections come off in the proper time, these schemes may not be completed.

The third is the anti-corruption scheme. A very good man has been sent there, a man who is called Bombaywala—whether it is a name or pertains to an area I do not know. He is sent there. We were given expectations that he would immediately rectify and put an end to all the corruption in the State. My friend, Shri Punnoose, was defrauded into thinking that he was responsible for arresting a peon. That was a great achievement that has been done—the arrest of a poor peon. But I know as a matter of fact that the State Information Department came forward with a contradiction that it was not he who was responsible for that; it was the local police, local C.I.D., that was responsible for it, for even that one case of apprehending an act of corruption.

The subordinates of Bombaywala asked for my statement in connection

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with the investigation of another corruption charge—details of which I had supplied to the Government at the request of the erstwhile Chief Minister of the State. I said, "No, nothing is going to happen! why do you trouble me?" Now, I hear that very great influence was brought to bear upon these investigators so much so, they have dropped the case like hot cakes. There are hundreds of cases before him, but he cannot proceed with those cases, because there then will come the highest powers in the State, the highest authorities in the Congress who were personally connected with the previous administration in the State. They will say, "No, nothing doing". They will also say, "If you do that, it will affect the Congress morale and so you have to drop those cases."

These are the three major improvements that have been till now effected. Therefore, I cannot accept the contention that the Adviser's regime had been a matter to be applauded as such.

Even the so-called schemes which Shri Thomas has said as having been initiated, have not been initiated and I know that for certain. For instance, there is the water supply scheme in Quilon. No plot had been allotted even for the scheme. It was done only in the last month, when the available plot of land was intended to be handed over for building police quarters, it was objected to by the municipality and by the public. There was a big agitation on that issue. It was only then that Government came forward and allotted the land for the scheme. That the building schemes are appropriate is certainly not a correct statement, to make. But I am very sorry to say that he has not only not done much to relieve the distress of the people or to solve the major problems, but he has done some disservice to the people. He has made several speeches attacking the working classes of the State. He has also made a statement unfortunately at a Press Conference, that I

have been responsible for reducing the possibility of establishing a Central Government Press in the State. What actually happened was that our cashew industry was in the doldrums, and about 50,000 workers have been thrown out of work. Representing these 50,000 workers, there was a hunger march of 500 people and in Trivandrum they demonstrated. They went in demonstration, with a petition to the Government that something must be done for these workers, that their starvation for the next six months should be relieved. A Central Government Secretary had come down there from Delhi and I was told that it was not in the interest of the State that these people should be allowed to demonstrate when he was in Trivandrum. After all, we were not observing any general strike; we were not striking work; we had been thrown out of work and we had come to represent our grievances.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But why did you choose that psychological moment to demonstrate?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Because the employers chose that moment to close the factories. That is all the more the reason why the Government should locate in Travancore-Cochin a Government Press—it will employ at the most only 2,000 people. I may bring it to your notice that Rs. 1,069 crores are being spent during the two Plan periods in the public sector for establishing industries controlled or owned by the Centre. Out of this Rs. 1,069 crores, not a pie has been allotted to our State. Government considers this question and a Government Secretary comes from Delhi. As has been pointed out, we do have demonstrations here also almost every day against the various plans, and I do not think there is any reason for a Government Secretary, and as a matter of fact, even the Adviser, to have the bovine habit of getting unbalanced when he sees a red flag. It is only a human being with the red flag, and red is that colour that every religion uses in the sanctum

sanctorum, in the ceremonies of the temples. It is the colour of the flag of most of the temples, whether Christian or Hindu. Why should the Adviser be so anxious about that flag? We want that our interests should be served without such prejudices. All I wanted was that three or four representatives should go and meet him and put forward our grievances—that is what I intimated to him. In spite of all that, the Adviser's residence was guarded by several lorries of reserve police and the District Magistrate was present at the ground floor ready to give orders for shooting. This bovine habit is something that I cannot understand. I am a civilised human being and I may, of course, go against the law when I feel that I must do it; and I have done it. I did not do it secretly or surreptitiously. There were fifty thousand people who were starving. In the report the Government says that it has declared the cashew industry as non-seasonal. Does this declaration fill our stomachs and give any relief to the fifty thousand families affected? Not a pie has been got from the employers nor a pie has been spent by the State Government for them. I would have commended the Adviser's regime if in the supplementary grants of Rs. 1.25 crores, at least one-tenth was given for relief measures to the cashew workers. I would have praised it. But, he is after all a bureaucrat and not in politics. Though there is a Party which has placed in that position, nothing untoward will happen, and no interest will be prejudiced, even if I praise him to the skies. But, he has not done anything to deserve any praise. It has been said that he has got so much influence and pull with the Government of India and with the powers that be. But, he has not succeeded in bringing a single industry in the public sector to my State. Are we not citizens of India? Do we not deserve some portion of the industries that are being set up everywhere in Bihar, in Uttar Pradesh and in other places, even in Shri Rachiah's place—he is not here. Even the Government press—a very small

press—is being disputed because there are more influential powers who want it to be in their own State. Where is this influence? What has he done with his influence? How is it that we do not get a single industry in the public sector in our State? I know the answer and I know what causes actuate the Government to take unsympathetic decisions in such matters. Anyhow, that is the last stage. The Travancore-Cochin State today is not predominantly Congress. Shri Matthen may speak about 99.5 per cent. and all that. But, the Congress today cannot get even forty per cent support in the State. When the new State of Kerala is formed even this goes away. Out of 31 members who come to the Kerala State, only four belong to the Congress Party. So, one cannot expect that the Congress would be happy to bring in responsible Government in the State at this juncture. They must have anticipated this development. After the reorganisation of the States, they do not want to allow the leftist forces to be consolidated. They do not want a predominantly leftist Ministry with the added support of the 31 members to be entrenched in that State. So, that led them to put the State under the Adviser's regime and so, they wanted to extend it. They would extend it further from November. It has already been hinted at by the Home Minister. Let him come forward with it. We will put up with it. But, I want to warn the Government and the Congress Party that this thing cannot continue indefinitely. The general elections can be put off for another six months. But today or tomorrow they have to go before the public and accept its decision. In my State what we have been denied, a united leftist Ministry, will take shape. I know for certain that the Congress Party is again going to play the same tactics they adopted in Andhra and they now want to bring the Congress back to power. If they succeed, that Congress Ministry can be allowed to remain in power for more than five years. That is going to be impossible in the case of Travancore-Cochin. When the leftist

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parties come together and form a solid and strong Ministry, let them beware that those people who will be sent here will not be the servile cringing type of Ministers who used to come here till now. They will ask for every pie that is our due and they will not go back without getting it. What will they do; if their demands are neglected? It may be a unitary State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After this climax and having enjoyed that power, he should not come down now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: That is the difference between the Congress and the leftist parties. We will advance further and further.

I will only warn the House that, if this kind of discrimination is maintained, the propensity to disintegrate and to secede from the Indian Union will gather momentum. There is already such a move in some parts of the country. Fortunately for us, the most advanced and the most educated State in India is also more political minded. They have got not only an all-India outlook but an international outlook. Even so, they have waited sufficiently long and they can no longer be deprived of their proper and legitimate rights by the Central Government, simply because our people have become progressive and socialist-minded. That is the only warning that I want to give to the Government.

Shri Kottukappally: Sir, the Adviser's regime has been there only for the last five months and five or six months are nothing in the span of the life of even an individual, not to speak of a State. In assessing the merits or demerits of his regime, we have to keep in mind this fact that, after all, we have seen his administration only for a short-while. But, from all accounts I have had, Mr. Rau is going about his business with all sincerity and earnestness and he wants to achieve something good for the people of my State. I congratulate

him for whatever things he has achieved.

I would like him and his regime to concentrate on certain vital, important, far-reaching and enduring matters in our State. I would like him to give top priority to all major schemes. Shri A. M. Thomas had been mentioning about the hydro-electric scheme—the Idikki project—which will be one of the major hydro-electric projects in India. Three experts had been to the site previously, years back. Even then, either the State or the Central Government did not pay much attention to that.

The first expert who visited that area was F. D. Jacob and his report is as old as 30th April, 1919. Then, another expert visited that site and that was Angelo Omedeo. Then again, Mr. Joseph John who was the Chief Electrical Engineer in my State submitted a report on that scheme. According to the view of these experts, this project can produce three lakhs kws. at sixty per cent load factor. The installed generating plant will be of about half a million horse power. If in the Adviser's regime he could just start this major scheme, I think that will be an enduring tribute of the Adviser's regime.

I would remind him of another major scheme—though some friends said that it was Shri Matthen's portfolio, somehow or other Shri Matthen while speaking said about a unitary set-up in India and so on and did not speak about this—and that is the scheme for a second ship-building yard in the Cochin Harbour. All of us, Members of all parties in the Parliament from Travancore-Cochin and from outside, have been impressing upon the Central Government the necessity of starting such a scheme.

Then, although Shri Sreekantan Nair and myself do not agree in many matters, we agree in one thing. Our people are absolutely frustrated. When we approach the Central Government and tell them about a major

industrial problem, a major hydro-electric project or things of that sort, our requests are turned down. We, even the Members of Parliament here, feel whether the Central Government considers the people of our State as real citizens of India. When we go down to our State and sing the glories of Bhakra Nangal, when we sing canticle after canticle about the Damodar Valley Project, the two refineries in Bombay and the three steel plants north of the Vindhyas, our people ask us: "What about us? What about Kerala? What schemes have you for the people of the South?" When Shri Sreekantan Nair emphasised this point, although we belong to different parties, although we do not agree as to the values of life I must say he voiced the deep-seated feelings of a very large number of the people of Kerala.

Then, as the Home Minister is now responsible for the development of major industries in India, I would like to invite his attention to the....

Shri N. R. Munishwamy (Wandiwash): He is not present here for you to draw his attention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is represented here. The hon. Member need not worry. He is taking down notes of the speech.

Shri N. R. Munishwamy: He does not know what is going on; he is writing a letter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): He is so engrossed in his notes that he does not even hear what is going on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is taking down notes of the speech.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): What does he want?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to draw the attention of the Home Minister. I said he was represented here and I assured him that notes are being taken.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly, what he says is being noted down.

Shri Kottukappally: We have been asking for the establishment of a paper factory in Travancore-Cochin State. We have been asking for a major glass plant in that State. I can cite any number of major industries that can be started there. Even in the report that the Adviser could present to Members of Parliament, mention is only made about the proposed tyre manufacturing factory. I am told even that is only at a very preliminary stage. More cement factories can be started in our State.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that all these industries were proposed for Travancore-Cochin and disposed of in other States?

Shri Kottukappally: It is partly true. Then we have very few weaving mills in Travancore-Cochin. Our people also use sufficient quantity of cloth. Although the climate there is a bit humid, still we have also to cover our body and we should always import cloth from Bombay, Coimbatore or Calcutta.

We have in Travancore-Cochin State any number of exclusive herbs and plants. I am referring to lemon grass. Lemon grass is a thing which you can't cultivate in any other part of India. It does not grow in any other part. Even if you spend money in millions, except for a certain area in Central America this plant cannot be grown at all elsewhere. This is a very valuable product. What we do is, we distill it in a crude form and sell the distilled product known as lemon grass oil to countries far away in Europe and the United States. They process this product, make perfume and other things and re-export it to India. We buy the same product at hundred times or a thousand times the price at which we sold it. Here is an exclusive product of India which can be utilised whereby work can be given to the people. We can hold the world monopoly for it. It is a wonder, with our planning and

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with all the brains in the Centre, this thing has not been thought of.

Then there are other pharmaceutical products. Even from Roman times, even from the Old Testament times, from early periods of history, Kerala was famous for its spices. I am very sorry that the Central Government has never thought that these spices are being sold elsewhere. Countries are importing these things and then again exporting them at higher prices. They process these things, make them into medicines, perfumes etc. As far as I can see, very little is being done about this.

We have so many other products which only Kerala can grow. Why not we create a monopoly in these things? We can have absolute monopoly in cardamom. We could also have had an absolute monopoly in pepper. No sufficient attention has been paid to these things in spite of all our representations. All our representations were practically turned down. You cannot cultivate pepper anywhere else in India. You have had the monopoly in this from the time of the Caesars. What has the Government of India, I ask in all seriousness, done for our people? What has the Government of India done for the pepper industry, which it could have had as a world monopoly without Malaya and Dutch Indies coming in if only it had thought about it early enough? I am sorry some emotion is coming into me when I am speaking about these things, because we have to go back to the electorate. The people there will ask: "You have been there in Delhi as our representatives for so many years. What could you make the Government of India do for us?"

Then again, near Calicut and Cannanore we have two timber exporting centres which, I am told, are the world's second largest timber exporting centres. We are, just as in the time when Solomon built the temple of Jerusalem with our rose-wood and black-wood, even now sending our

rose-wood and black-wood to be processed in other countries in Rome, in Paris, in the United States of America. What have our Government done with all their planning? Our people tell us: "This planning is not for you, dear Sir, it is only for the people north of the Vindhyas".

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):
No.

Shri Kottukappaly: This is what they say. We have to face our people, our electorate. We are told, Travancore-Cochin is a problem because the people there are always fighting, because they are always discontented. "Why?" I ask. Kashmir has been recognised as a problem but the unemployment in Travancore-Cochin has not been recognised as a problem. We are as loyal to this Republic as anyone else. We want this Republic to endure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is now in an emotion and, therefore, he might continue, after that has subsided, tomorrow. Now we will take up Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIXTIETH REPORT

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1956."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the motion for the vote of the House.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): The time allotted for Resolution No. 1, namely,

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of fifteen

members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report within six months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments".

is three hours. Now, that you are putting the motion to the vote of the House, I suggest that the time for this resolution may be reduced from three to two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This resolution is not part of the report that is now coming up for the approval of the House. The report that has now come up for approval does not contain the resolution mentioned by the hon. Member. So, let that report be approved first.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th August, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY—Concl'd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the resolution moved by Shri Tushar Chatterjea on the 17th August, 1956, regarding Directive Principles.

Out of three hours allotted for discussion of the Resolution, 2 hours 59 minutes are left. Shri Tushar Chatterjea may continue his speech.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I move that the time allotted for this Resolution may be reduced to two hours and that the discussion may be concluded at 4.45 P.M. today.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): May I suggest that out of the time allotted for

this resolution, one hour may be taken away, and the remaining period that may be available today, say, 15 minutes, may be taken and utilised for the second Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion made by Shri Gidwani is that the time allotted for the first Resolution be reduced by one hour and that discussion on it be terminated at 4.45 P.M. If the House approves of it, I have no objection.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the discussion on the first Resolution will be concluded at 5.45 P.M.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): This Resolution affects several Ministries—the Home Ministry, the Labour Ministry, the Health Ministry, the Education Ministry and so many other Ministries. The directive principles of State policy refer to very many different subjects as you know very well. I find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs alone is present. I feel that he is *functus officio* in regard to this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rather, he represents all Ministries. Both the things may be true—either he represents none or he represents all.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I represent the other Ministries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then, I would advise the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should get help from some other Ministries and he should ask some Ministers to be present.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): This is a matter in which all Ministries are represented, because it deals with the directive principles of State policy. We find that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs alone is here. Of course, he will note such part of the discussion as he may like. But so far as the other Ministers are concerned, what will they know about this discussion

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when they are not present? The Members will have to address perhaps vacant House, without any Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to get some more Ministers. Shri Tushar Chatterjee will proceed with his speech.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee (Serampore): In this House, many a time we have discussed matters relating to the Constitution, and generally, we raised technical questions about the Constitution whenever the Constitution is referred to in this House. I have tried to make a departure from that approach. I have raised fundamental matters of the Constitution. I have raised the question of the directive principles of State policy, mainly because I feel that so far as the people in general are concerned, they understand not so much the technicalities of the Constitution as those fundamental matters that relate to their daily lives. By Constitution, they mean and feel that some change should come by way of the new set-up. They understand that some glorious prospect of life would be indicated by the Constitution. Therefore, when the generality of people want to judge this Government, they generally turn to the directive principles, for it is the directive principles that really hold out a glorious prospect for the people. The people want to have a change for the better through the Constitution. They want to feel some change from the old British regime. Therefore, the sacredness of the Constitution lies in the directive principles.

In this respect, we all feel that the people are completely disappointed. Go to any common man. He will tell you that so far as his life is concerned, he does not feel any difference from the state of affairs that was existent during the British days. Generally, the people as a whole want to breathe a new atmosphere. But all the problems of his life not

only still remain unsolved but in many respects those problems have become more complicated than ever before. The problem of uncertainty of work, the problem of inadequate income; the problem of discrimination in opportunities of life, the problem of health, the problem of education—every problem not only remains unsolved but has become more acute, and for the common man life has become more burdensome and more difficult than ever before. This is the condition, when, by the directive principles, our Constitution solemnly proclaims to the people that it will be the endeavour of the State to secure for them the right to work, the right to a living wage and the right to property and means of livelihood and the right to better life. These declarations are there in the Constitution. When ordinary people look to these declarations, and when they judge their own living conditions, they get completely disappointed. They cannot but feel that these solemn declarations have been, for all practical purposes, not directive principles but only decorations to the Constitution.

I therefore feel that it is high time that we reviewed the whole position. This is the time to do so, when we are embarking on the national reconstruction through the second Five Year Plan for which the people are the main asset. The Government always asked the people to do their bit for the State, but is it not also natural that the people will also ask of the Government as to what the Government have done for them, and how far the Government have acted up to the pledge enjoined upon them by the Constitution. Therefore, it is necessary that this question should be studied and reviewed.

To come to concrete points, I will first of all refer to that part of the Directive Principles which says that the State shall direct its policy towards securing that the citizens have the right to an adequate means

of livelihood and to another part where it is stated that the State shall endeavour to secure to all workers work, living wage etc. This right to work and adequate means of livelihood is the main issue on which there is country-wide discontent. We all know that the problem of unemployment has not only not decreased, but has increased. I can give Government figures from which we come to know that as far as survey has been made, 78 lakhs are unemployed and during the next five years 100 lakhs more will come up as unemployed seeking jobs. As far as practical calculation goes, the Second Five Year Plan can give jobs only for 100 lakhs or so and that means that the unemployment position remains the same or, if a more practical calculation is made, it is aggravated. This general phenomenon sufficiently indicates that on the most vital issue, the Government has failed to act up to the pledge that the Constitution has enjoined upon it. If we look to the special nature of the unemployment, we must say that Government has definitely deviated from the Directive Principles. The special nature of unemployment is, as apart from general unemployment, unemployment caused by retrenchment that is increasing in number. In factories and Government-controlled concerns, retrenchment is taking place and people who are rendered surplus do not get any alternative jobs. If Government were serious about acting up to their pledge given in the Directive Principles, at least they should have done this much, namely, ban retrenchment by law or severely control retrenchment or impose proper conditions for retrenchment. We have repeatedly made that demand in this House. We demanded legal action in matters of retrenchment; we wanted a legal ban on retrenchment. But, those requests have not been paid heed to. Not only that; whenever we raise questions in this House during Question Hours about the Government's duty to provide surplus hands with alternative employment; always the reply we get is of such a nature which

shows that Government does not want to take into consideration seriously the plight of the surplus workers.

Just at the moment a very large number of technical hands are under orders of retrenchment in the Damodar Valley Corporation, in ordnance factories and in many Government concerns. As far as D.V.C. workers are concerned, as long as 1½ years back, we referred the matter to the Planning Minister and we asked him to formulate such timely plans by which the prospective surplus people would be reabsorbed in different projects. As long as 1½ years back a timely warning was given. I was present during that discussion and I distinctly remember the Planning Minister saying at that time, "Yes; such a thing should be done". He asked all the officers concerned to prepare a thorough report by which a proper idea can be had as to how many hands can be absorbed in the various projects. One and a half years have passed and now when the D.V.C. people are on the verge of starvation, 2,000 people have been retrenched; they have been compelled to start a movement and a number of them are fasting for getting their grievances redressed. Now when we approach the Planning Minister, he says, "Yes; we should formulate such an integrated plan, but it takes time. Suddenly we cannot do anything". That means Government is not at all serious about evolving a scheme by which even its own employees can be absorbed in different projects in a planned way. Reabsorption is within the competence and jurisdiction of the Government; it is a thing which Government can do if only the Ministers apply their minds properly to the problem. Government do not care about the pledge they have given to the people about the right to secure work. It is only because they do not care for those things that they do not act properly and apply their mind seriously to these problems.

I now come to the question of rationalisation. Government has sup-

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ported rationalisation in certain industries. Especially in the case of the jute industry, Government's support to the rationalisation policy is a gross violation of the Directive Principle which says that Government should strive to secure work for the people. In the jute industry, rationalisation policy has been started only to guarantee high profits to the employers, although it means about 50,000 workers being rendered unemployed. It is only because the jute bosses want more profits that in the name of the crisis of the industry Government has approved of this policy. To show how the Government is really callous about this unemployment problem in the jute industry, I can give you another example by which I can prove that in cases where there is no question of bosses, Government acts properly. Take, for instance, the biri industry. In that industry, the Government have come forward with a Bill to ban machine production, because machine production will cause serious unemployment. Why the same principle was not applied in the case of the jute industry? In the case of jute industry the modernisation does not in any way increase production; it does not in any way help the people of India in general; it only relates to better profits and lower cost of production, thus increasing the profit of the bosses. It is only to satisfy the bosses that you have started this modernisation in jute industry although it means unemployment for 50,000 persons whereas in the case of the biri industry, where there are no big bosses, you have not introduced that. Is this the way to respect the directive principles of the Constitution?

I will refer to another matter. Some days back, in this very House, I put a question to the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry about the result of the 2½ per cent. ceiling of looms in jute industry. I asked: how does it affect the workers and how many workers will be rendered unemployed by the decrease of work? The Commerce and Industries Minis-

ter replied that no question of unemployment arises out of this because this will affect only temporary workers, badiwalas, and he stated that if badiwalas got on unemployed, it does not matter much and Government need not take that into consideration. As if badiwalas are not human beings and their unemployment position need not be taken into account! This is the attitude of the Government towards the question of securing the right to work to all the workers.

The plight of the middle class people is more serious. As we all know, the unemployment problem is eating into the vitals of every middle class family. In every middle class family boys get educated only to increase the burden of the family. They go to Employment Exchanges as if the Employment Exchanges seem to provide them with jobs. Everyone knows that the Employment Exchange is a big farce at least as far as the unemployed is concerned, as far as the job-seeker is concerned. From the Government figures I have gathered that not more than 10 per cent. of the applicants could get jobs at any time and for that too, he will have to wait for four years, five years and even ten years. Then, if you are fortunate, you can get a job; it may be for six months or it may be for a year or so. Go to any job-seeker and just ask him: you get yourself registered in the Employment Exchange so that there may be prospect of job in future; he will simply laugh at you. Surely, these Employment Exchanges are a big farce.

I come from West Bengal and in West Bengal the refugee problem is acute. If you read any daily paper of West Bengal, not a day passes when you will not find what horrible stories appear in the papers about the conditions of the refugees. What is the condition of the refugee families? If you go to Calcutta you will find that refugee families are living on Calcutta streets. If you go to Howrah platform you will find there cases of refugee women who

have given birth to children on the platform. Refugee families are being sent here and there. Womenfolk are being sent to Saurashtra, we do not know for what purpose. They do not get any provision there and there is no means for livelihood there. They go there on hopes.

Government sometimes accuse us by saying: you are creating trouble among the refugees. Government also sometimes accuse the refugees that they create troubles. It is no amusement to create troubles for nothing. If you go to a refugee house you will know in what horrible condition they are living. They live just like cattle, just like cats and dogs in the Calcutta streets. They move from door to door of the Government offices, only to come back disappointed and when they, in utter desperation, in utter disappointment, ask something or raise their demand, they only get lathis. This is the condition there. Some days back the Calcutta Statistical Institute made a survey and their report is that more than two-thirds of the total refugee population are in need of employment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can, at the most, allow the hon. Member half an hour. The hon. Member must be aware that now we have got one hour and fortyfive minutes. I will have to call the hon. Minister at 5 o'clock and then the hon. Member might also like to reply in 15 minutes' time.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I do not want to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he does not want to reply, I will give him another ten minutes. But there will be only one hour for the hon. Member.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Now, leaving the question of unemployment, I come to the question of living wage. The directive principle says that the State must secure living wage for the workers. In that matter what has the Government done? The Government, far from determining the living wage, has not even accepted our

demand for setting up a wage commission. In the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed that a wage census will be taken. At the present moment, from the Government documents, from regular journals, we know what is the wage position. Only the other day I was reading the Indian Labour Gazette, most probably, April 1956 issue, in which it was stated that in Bombay there is as low a wage as Rs. 20 per month. Regarding the wage position we need not wait to take any census. It is high time we should provide a living wage to the workers. But the Government has not done so. Not only that, in the Labour Acts, that is, either in the Factories Act or in the Industrial Disputes Act or in the Plantations Act or in any labour Act, you won't find any such provision by which at least some proper judgment about the determination of wage can be made. You won't find that sort of provision in the Labour Acts. What is the position now? Determination of wage depends entirely on the desire of the employers and if the workers can bargain with strength, of course, on the bargaining capacity of the workers. It is high time that according to the directive principles, the Government should come forward to make some minimum provision by which living wage can be guaranteed.

Now I come to another question, the minimum wage. The Minimum Wages Act is there. Here is a report of the Parliamentary debates appendix VII of the Fourth Session, 1953. In this report, you will find, there is an exhaustive list of the industries in which the Minimum Wages Act is in operation. If we are to believe this report, then all over India in most of the industries the minimum wage is granted already; workers are already getting the minimum wage. Let any one from the Congress side or the Ministers investigate. He will find that at least in 50 per cent. of the cases, minimum wage is not actually given to the workers although the report says that everything is all right. This is the executive way of treating this directive principle. Even

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if there is the Minimum Wage Act, the State Government does not care to see whether it is properly implemented or fully implemented or not.

4 P.M.

I come to another point. I know living wage and minimum wage cannot be granted all of a sudden unless other measures are taken. Our grouse is this. Some days ago, a very important resolution was tabled to remove disparity in income. But, that resolution was also turned down by the Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No, no. My substitute resolution to lessen the disparities was accepted.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: The proposal for removal of disparities in income was not accepted here and now by the Government. That task has been avoided. If the directive principle of the Constitution is to be respected, the minimum that the Government should do is to remove the disparity. Only if steps are taken in that direction, other steps also can be taken.

What is supposed to be the general economic policy of the Government? The directive principle is that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. What is the position? Has anything been done to check concentration of wealth? Nothing.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Of course.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I say, just the opposite thing is being done. It is true, national income has risen. But at the same time, the purchasing power of the people has gone down. That means clearly that the increase in national income is the result only of concentration of wealth in a few hands. Take the figures of profit. I have collected some figures only. In one tea company, the profit has risen by 150 per cent. during 1953 and 1954. In another tea company, the profit

has risen by 125 per cent. in 1953 and 1954. In the Caledonian jute mills, the profit has risen by 300 per cent. during the same period. In another jute mill, 100 per cent. In the Tata Iron and Steel Co., there has been a 100 per cent. rise of profit between 1953 and 56. In the Calico mills at Ahmedabad, the rise is 600 per cent. in 1954-55. If this is not proof of concentration of wealth in a few hands, what else can be proof, I do not know. What has the Government done to check the concentration of wealth? We demanded a ceiling to be put on the profits. That demand was turned down. We demanded a complete abolition of the managing agency system. But, in the amendment of the Company law, by an indirect method, the managing agency system has been sought to be retained.

It is common experience how the small industries are suffering. I come from West Bengal. A very large number of engineering industries are there; also a number of mechanic shops. A large number of people are trying to push forward in industrial enterprises. But, because of the pressure and weight of the monopolists, they get suppressed and they can not go ahead. What has the Government done to release this potential energy of the people in the industrial field? Government has done so little that it cannot be said that Government has conformed to the directive principle. There are certain agencies, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the State Financial Corporations, the National Industrial Development Corporation and all that. I ask how many of the corporations help the actually needy small concerns. The provisions have been made in such a way that even if you want, you are not able to give a loan or subsidy to a very small concern. A certain capital is necessary, a certain guarantee is necessary, and it is impossible for the small-scale industries to fulfil all these conditions, to get any benefit.

I can give you another example. Take the National Industrial Development Corporation. From the Government papers I find that it is proposed to give a good amount of money to help the Indian Jute Mills Association. Every one knows that the Indian Jute Mills Association is a monopoly concern and it is one of the biggest monopolies in India. The jute industry is in the grip of a small number of concerns. They have got enough of money. You are giving money to them; but you are not giving money to these indigenous small concerns which can flourish only if they get help from the Government.

There is the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. This Act gives wide powers to the Government to control and regulate industry in the interests of the people if the Government so desires. What I want to know is, what exactly the Government has done in exercise of the powers vested in them under this Act. Only the other day, questions were raised in this House about the soap industry and about the rubber industry. The replies that were obtained were that Lever Brothers were getting most of the benefit that the Government could give. The indigenous soap industry is going down. The Dunlop Co. is getting all the benefit, of getting the monopoly of the rubber trade. The other industries are suffering. I know about the belting industry. In my district, there are a number of indigenous belting industries. They have left their production capacity idle. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the Government is giving licences to foreign companies to produce different types of belting while the Indian companies in Calcutta are clamouring for the support of the Government. That has not been given and they are suffering. Is this the way that concentration of wealth is being checked? Is this the way in which means of production are being distributed for the common good or is it just going in the direction which is just opposite to what the directive principles have sanctioned?

I shall deal with two or three minor points and finish. About education, the directive principle is that in 10 years, that is by 1961, all boys up to the age of 14 should get compulsory free education. The Education Minister himself admitted that it is an impossible thing to fulfill. In the matter of education, it is not a question of moving in a particular direction. It is a question of setting a definite target date for the completion of particular things. I want to know what the Government has thought about this incompletion or slackening and what steps it is going to take to remedy that.

In the directive principles it is definitely stated that men and women should get equal wages, but in the collieries, in plantations the wage rates for the men and women differ. That difference should be removed immediately by law. The Government has not done that. The other day when one hon. Member tried to bring forward a Bill to that effect, that Bill was not accepted. Even the President's sanction was not given. I cannot understand how the Government respects the directive principles. If the directive principles want to do a particular thing and if that thing is pointed out by a non-official Member, the Government instead of accepting that, rejects it. I do not understand what exactly is the attitude of the Government.

I do not want to touch many other points. Only, the last thing I want to say is this, that Government should seriously consider whether their basic approach to the people is correct or not, whether they will remain satisfied by keeping the directive principles on paper or whether really they will be up and doing to translate them into action. The people in India want to feel a real change in their conditions of life. Otherwise, what is the meaning of this national Government? This change in their conditions of life can be brought about only if in every aspect of governmental activity, in every

legislation that idea is there that to the best of Government's ability the directive principles are to be followed. If that seriousness is there, if that sincerity is there, and if that idea pervades the whole governmental machinery, then and then only this change can be brought about, but I am sorry that has not taken place and is not taking place. Therefore, I urge that a proper enquiry should be made to study every law, every executive action and to study every aspect of governmental activity and every aspect of people's problems and see how far the Government has failed to respect the Constitution and how far it should be corrected.

With this appeal I commend my Resolution to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of fifteen members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report within six months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

Shri K. C. Soodhia (Sagar): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government of India should inquire into and report within three months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative actions of the Union and State Governments."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government of India should place

on the Table of the House a statement, on the first day of the next session of Lok Sabha showing how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been put into practice so far as the legislative policies of Union and State Governments are concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government should set up appropriate authorities to examine and report to Parliament, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the time is now ripe for the Government to lay on the Table of the House a comprehensive statement showing the extent to which the Directive Principles of State Policy have been so far implemented by the appropriate Governments."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the Union Government do prepare a comprehensive report on how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been carried out by it in its legislative and administrative actions, call for similar reports from the State Governments and submit them to Parliament within six months."

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that a Commission consisting of members of Parliament and some selected citizens of India be appointed to inquire into and ascertain the extent to which it has been possible to enforce and implement the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution with a view to finding out the difficulties experienced in implementing them and suggesting remedial measures so as to fully give effect to these principles within the shortest possible time."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original Resolution and the six amendments are before the House now for discussion.

May I have an idea of the number of Members who want to speak on the subject? There are thirteen Members and I have got 60 minutes. The House just now gave me this direction that I might call the hon. Minister at 5 O'Clock. Now, I can call him at 5-15.

An Hon. Member: 5-30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will require half an hour I suppose.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): At least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore I will have to call him at 5-15. There are full 60 minutes for thirteen Members.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Three minutes each.

Shri Datar: Will you kindly reserve at least ten minutes for other Ministers or Deputy Ministers who have to intervene. Only ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Either I have to disappoint half the number, or they should be satisfied with five minutes

each. What would be the better course? I do not think any hon. Member will be able to do justice unless he is given at least ten minutes.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): The whole purpose of this resolution is to direct Government's attention to this question by criticism of its actions and Government as well as the Government supporters can justify that there is no foundation for this kind of criticism. So, the time must be so distributed, not necessarily that the Minister answers every question or every criticism. That way it will be better.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. In no case should an hon. Member take more than ten minutes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While hearing the Mover on the Resolution I was wondering whether India was a country worth living in. His speech is full of superlatives and hyperboles and gives the idea to us that this is a country going from democracy to dictatorship, that the conditions existing here are far worse than those in the British days. I was not surprised. It would have been a surprise for others who were new to this country and did not know the facts prevailing here.

As the time is very short, I would like to touch only a few points which are so apparent and could be known and seen even by friends who are not so wise as Shri Tushar Chatterjea but are even ignorant. Article 38 of the Constitution which is the main article round which all others revolve asks for a social order in which social, economic and political conditions should prevail. This Parliament has adopted as our goal a socialist pattern of society to which all our legislation, all our efforts and all our energies are devoted.

My friend said that when a resolution was moved in this House to reduce the disparity in incomes it was rejected. I would very humbly remind my friend that a substitute motion moved by me was accepted by

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the House which *inter alia* states that the disparity in incomes prevailing in different parts of the society should be lessened by Government. It is true that I, my friend and the Government differ on the ways and means by which to achieve it. Some of my friends feel that overnight or over a month or within a period of thirty days which they would prescribe the head of everybody who belongs to the privileged class or is more fortunate than the common man should be chopped off, his property should be confiscated. Government may say that they would go at a rather leisurely pace. I in between would say that we should adopt measures which are not leisurely or which chop off the heads of people, but should take the example of the Socialist Government that was in Britain. By reforming the tax system we should have a reduction in the disparity of incomes. While moving my amendment I had pointed out to the House that it has not been possible in any country of the world to find out a golden method by which disparities can be reduced, but nonetheless the fact remains that as the socialist pattern is our aim and goal we have to adopt means which would reduce the disparity in incomes. And for that we are taking measures.

Compared to the First Five Year Plan, in the Second Plan we have widened the public sector to a great extent. We have seen that nationalisation of certain industries is going at a very rapid pace. We have seen that the State Bank of India and the insurance business have been nationalised. Like my friends we too feel that we cannot cast our lot in the hands of those handful of persons who are controlling everything and that the businesses in this country should not be allowed to continue as they are but should be nationalised, or they should be asked or called upon to work for the common good. That is being done. We feel that our policy in this regard is being followed quickly.

It is said in article 39, that the ownership and control of the material resources should be so distributed as to subserve the common good. Here, again, differences are there on the method, the pace and other strategies to be adopted. But so far as the goal is concerned, it remains the same, and we are moving towards that.

Then, our Industrial Policy Resolution has been restated. If my hon. friend would look up that resolution again, he will find how far schedule A therein has been widened. My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao who is looking askance at me would find the answer to his question in that resolution. We have been trying to take over those Industries and minerals which are more important from the strategic point of view, and which should be exploited for the common good, which, in fact, we are doing at the moment.

Then, article 44 says that we should have a uniform civil code in our country. I think, by bringing forward several pieces of legislations, we are trying to reach that goal in our country. The most important of these legislations was the one which we had recently passed, and to which my hon. friend the lady Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, had given her enthusiastic support, namely the legislation which gave the right of inheritance to the daughter. Then, we had passed also the marriage laws.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): That was just a fraction.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The question is how we can convince our friends that we cannot run as they run, simply to fall after a few steps. I would ask my hon. friends to recollect what we are seeing over and over again, namely that the countries which had tried to quicken their pace are now coming back to their former stride; they are coming back to their

senses. So, it is no good trying to achieve social and economical justice by having a bloody revolution or by quickening the pace. Even the countries which had quickened their pace are now coming back. So, let us take a lesson from those countries, and let us not commit the same old mistakes which they had committed.

Here, we are in a country, which wants to go ahead, and which wants to implement the Second Five Year Plan with the co-operation of all. Here are not the instances where people can conveniently die in bed or be kidnapped willingly. Here, we have to move forward with the co-operation of all, and that is why we do not find here the type of food riots that took place in other countries.

Then, my hon. friend have said that when people go forth to voice their grievances, they are faced with bullets and with lathis. If my hon. friends want to take law in their own hands, and defy the supreme will of this Parliament, which is expressed in legislation and in acts which are being implemented by the executive authority, and if they want that they should be allowed to do as they like here or outside, then, naturally lathis and bullets must have their course.

But I feel that here is a country where we are trying this big experiment in the most democratic way, an experiment which is a unique and novel one not only in this country but in the whole world. Let my hon. friends point out any country where within a short span of five to ten years, an increase of 18 per cent in the national income has been achieved. Let them point out any country where they have a Five Year Plan where that target is to increase the national income by 25 per cent.

I feel proud of my country, and I feel that the Directive Principles of our Constitution have been implemented; I would not say, fully, because there are shortcomings. And so far as these shortcomings are concerned, I am prepared to agree with

my hon. friends. But let my hon. friends also agree that it is not a Government which is moving from democracy to dictatorship, but it is a Government which is trying to do its best to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy.

So far as unemployment is concerned, I am prepared to agree with my hon. friend. The unemployment problem is there. I feel that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, when we would be seeing our programmes implemented, the unemployment position will remain the same; we shall have been able to provide employment only for 8 million people, and there would be about 5 million left still unemployed, as is the position at the end of the First Five Year Plan. So, on this point, I feel that we have not fully justified ourselves in regard to the implementation of the Directive Principles.

Similar is the case with education. We have not been able to show anything which will indicate that we are going at a speed which will justify compulsory primary education. The Constitution lays down ten years as the period within which free compulsory education should be provided. But we have not made much progress in this behalf.

Then, again, I agree with my hon. friend Shri Tushar Chatterjee when he says that the article, which lays down that a living wage should be secured for everyone has not been implemented. We are still at a very low ebb in regard to the securing of a minimum wage; in the face of this, a fair wage or a living wage is still a far cry. I agree here with my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, that this article has to be implemented. I hope the Labour Minister will do his best to secure a living wage for the labourers. Of course, so far as the maternity welfare in some industries are concerned, some relief has been given to the workers. But nonetheless, as a humble labour worker, I would point out that the implementation has not been very satisfactory.

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On the whole, I feel, that in spite of the shortcomings, our country has achieved a tremendous progress, of which any country and any people can be proud. The picture drawn by the Mover is completely clothed in hyperboles and superlatives. So, I would urge that let us take a rational and objective view. The objective view is that much has been implemented, though there are still more things to be implemented.

Shri Raghavachari: I rise to express what I feel about an important matter like this. I find that this occasion is taken as an opportunity by one section simply to criticise the administration and then say that nothing has been done, and by the other side to say that everything has been done, though they would say by way of lip-sympathy that some shortcomings are still there. I would ask all my hon. friends to look at the question from an objective point of view.

I feel that those who go about to justify that all the Directive Principles have been complied with are talking with the tongues in their cheeks or having some guilty conscience are not yet speaking the truth as they really feel and in their private talks generally admit.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The question does not arise.

Shri Raghavachari: I feel this is not an opportunity simply to criticise. I find that there has been an awareness that we must improve the country and the lot of the people here. Some things are being done in this direction. It is stupid or foolish to close our eyes and say that we have done nothing. It is not so.

What I would urge is that we must judge this matter by keeping in view the administrative and many other aspects of it. Judging in the light of this, I, for one, feel that, it must necessarily depend upon our economic capacity, how much money we can raise, how much money we can

utilise usefully. The income of Government has gone up tremendously. Similarly, the expenditure also has gone up. But my feeling is that much of the expenditure is on an extravagant scale, and it has become impossible for anybody who wishes to criticise or find fault with Government not to say that the expenditure must be carefully examined, and retrenchment effected. We find that there is more establishments, there is more appointments, and there is more wasteful items of expenditure, and very little work is really being turned out in the distant village where the ordinary man lives. For the purpose of advertising, we may talk, but really, the work undertaken and achieved is very little, though the expenditure is very high. I feel that retrenchment in administrative machinery is the only way to ensure expenditure of the increased income in a useful way. But, unfortunately, that is not to be found.

Within the brief time at my disposal, I shall give just one or two examples. Take the case of the much-advertised community projects. Crores of rupees are being spent on them. But I have not found much satisfaction after seeing the real work turned out in the community projects throughout the country. I wanted to find out whether there had been any real improvement at least in those projects which had been started as pilot projects some eight or ten years ago.

I took the trouble of going and visiting village after village. Take Etawah, a much advertised thing. I was very happy to find that there has been some change and some good use of the Community Project there. But I also went and saw Faridabad. I was dissatisfied with many things there; it was a hopeless disappointment.

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): What about tribal areas?

Shri Raghavachari: I have not seen them.

Therefore, the Community Project—not the name of it—is a good thing I have already expressed disapproval with the name 'Community Projects Administration'. It should be *Gram Punar Nirman*. But now I am not so much concerned with that. I am more concerned with the actual work done.

One of the directive principles requires that agricultural operations should be based on economic and scientific lines. So much has been achieved; so much money is spent on fertiliser factories. I do not say that nothing useful has come out of it, but it might have been spent more usefully in the villages and more benefits could have been given.

Let us take medical relief. We have a Minister who never believes in the indigenous system. She went on all these four years, working hard and acting and talking against the Indian system and condemning the system. But during the last one year she was forced to accept that she is thinking of doing something. Why not encourage our indigenous system which is cheap, where drugs can be had everywhere, where doctors can be trained easily and cheaply? But you bring costly things from foreign countries. It may be very good. But the question is: what is the maximum benefit that you can turn out with the little money that you have in the short time that you have at your disposal.

Then coming to education, it is said in the directive principles that within ten years you must do a certain thing. But what is it that is being done? This morning we heard question after question about basic education. As I was listening to the supplementaries and Government's replies an impression was left in my mind as if the Members desired that it had better be dropped as it is not going to be practical. So in regard to education, there is not much achievement. In regard to medicine and medical relief, there is not much and

so in other things, too there is not very much.

Then let us take decentralisation of administration. At the beginning of self-government, almost at the very first stage, is the village panchayat. But no panchayat is really functioning effectively and usefully in the village. Why? They have no money. If the Government had made a rule that one-fourth of the revenue collections from each village would be handed over to the village panchayat for utilisation for the benefit of the village, the results would have been quite different. But now it is all centralisation, centralisation and centralisation. All kinds of activities from great Delhi to the village is swallowing up the funds.

It looks to me that, apart from talking by way of criticism and saying that nothing is done, if the directive principles are actually put into practice and shown to function on earth, the earth would become heaven. The directive principles are so nice that if all of them were brought into operation, this would be the result. One generation is not sufficient for that; a number of generations will have to strive for it. This is an ideal that is kept before us, that we must reach that goal, and it certainly requires crores and crores of rupees and years and years of labour and millions and millions of people to work it. But the unfortunate thing is that we have lost that urge, that missionary spirit to work for the common good. It has now all become a question what pay a man must get and what benefits he can get. The whole atmosphere has changed from one of service to one of converting the few years or the few days that we have into something that will go into our pockets. That is the unfortunate thing which has resulted in far less effective work in the country.

Therefore, I would even now urge Government—without simply saying that nothing is done—seriously to think over this and see that every pie is spent on things that really result

[Shri Raghavachari]

in some good to the people, and not indulge in costly administration, costly toys and costly shows. We have got various Research Institutes. Take the Central Food Research Institute. I spent all the time one day in Mysore in it. It is a huge institution, a palace, and has a big establishment. But what have they really contributed. Some advertisement about ragi malt,....

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Synthetic rice.

Shri Raghavachari:..cowdung plant and things like that—absurd things in a practical way.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Cowdung plant is very important.

Dr. Raghavachari: For the last 12 or 13 years this propaganda has been going on. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi says that a cowdung plant has been invented and all that. It says that cowdung can be converted into gas and every peasant-household can go on cooking and lighting. For 15 years this has been only propaganda, on paper, and pamphlets. Nowhere do we actually see anything.

It is unfortunate that many of these Research Institute have to be centres where a number of people are regularly paid on the first of each month their salary and nothing is turned out. This is the greatest disappointment.

Dr. Rama Rao: An Institute is not a factory.

Shri Raghavachari: But in one respect, the directive principles have been fully followed. That is so far as article 51 is concerned, in the international sphere we work for peace. Our Prime Minister has been doing something to bring about work peace. It has brought us credit in the world. Sometimes—to be honest to myself—I feel that it is this work that is being done and that is being

appreciated by the world that has made us lose our heads and remain unmindful of the fact that more time, more attention and more real work should be done inside the country. But this inside work is not so much our concern as international glamour.

Something is being done, but I wish more would be done in the internal world, not in the international world.

श्री श्री नारायण दास : जो हमारे संविधान के निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव हमारे माननीय मित्र ने उपस्थित किया है उसके लिए हम उसके प्रामाणी हैं, क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव द्वारा उन्होंने इस सदन को मौका दिया है कि वह अपने पिछले नौ साल के कामों को इन सिद्धान्तों पर कैसे और देखे कि संविधान के निर्माताओं ने जिन मौलिक सिद्धान्तों को सार्वजनिक जीवन में लागू करने का निर्देश दिया था उस निर्देश का कहाँ तक पालन किया गया है। इस प्रस्ताव का यह उद्देश्य नहीं है, जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताने का प्रयत्न किया कि इस दिशा में अब तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है, न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, न राज्य सरकारों ने और न उन विभागों ने इस दिशा में कुछ किया है जिनके ऊपर इन सिद्धान्तों को सार्वजनिक जीवन में उतारने का उत्तरदायित्व है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले नौ सालों में इन सिद्धान्तों को राष्ट्र के जीवन में उतारने का प्रयत्न अवश्य किया गया है और अनेक दिशाओं में हम बहुत आगे बढ़ गये हैं। जैसा कि अभी माननीय वक्ता ने बताया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में, शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिये देशों के आपसी संबंधों को मित्रतापूर्ण रखने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान ने जो प्रयत्न किये हैं वे सचमुच सराहनीय हैं। इसलिये जहाँ तक अनुच्छेद ५१ का सम्बन्ध है यह कहा जा सकता है कि हम वेजी के साथ बढ़े मुसतैदी के साथ बढ़े

हैं। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जब कि हम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं हमको देखना चाहिये कि हमारे संविधान के चतुर्थ अध्याय में अनुच्छेद ३६ से लेकर ५१ तक में जो निदेशक सिद्धान्त दिये गये हैं उनपर अमल करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, या राज्य सरकारों ने, संसद् अथवा विधान मंडलों ने या स्थानीय संस्थाओं ने कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की है। हमको देखना है कि इन नौ सालों में इन निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को सर्वसाधारण के जीवन में कहां तक लागू किया गया है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव के सिद्धान्त को मानने में और मेरा जो उस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन है उसको मानने में किसी प्रकार की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज जब कि हम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर अमल करने जा रहे हैं और हमको अपने संविधान पर अमल करते ६ वर्ष हो गये हैं हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि राज्य के किन किन भागों में हमारे संविधान में जो निदेशक सिद्धान्त उल्लिखित हैं, उन पर कैंसा अमल हो रहा है और आज जो हमारे समाज का उपेक्षित और दलित भ्रम है और जिसकी कि हम आज तक उपेक्षा करते आये हैं उस शोषित और दलित वर्ग वालों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये हमारे भारतीय संविधान में जो हमको निदेश दिया गया है उसको हमने कहां तक पूरा किया है और निभाया है; उस विषय में छानबीन की जाय और वह छानबीन इस सदन के सदस्यों द्वारा की जाय जो निष्पत्ता-पूर्वक बिना किसी तरह का भेदभाव के अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार और संसद् के सामने रखे या जो स्थानीय संस्थाएँ हैं उन संस्थाओं के सामने रखे ताकि यह मालूम हो सके कि हमने कहां कहां गलतियाँ की हैं। किस और हम द्रुत गति से आगे बढ़े हैं और किधर हमारी रफ्तार धीमी रही है। इस तरह की छानबीन करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने उस प्रस्ताव में रखा है और मैं उनके साथ इसमें पूर्ण सहमत हूँ और

मैं इसलिये उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जब से मैं इस संसद् में आया हूँ तब से मैं बराबर इस तरह के प्रस्ताव जैसा कि मेरा आज संशोधन पेश है, सूचना देता आया हूँ कि एक कमिशन जिसमें संसद् के सदस्यगण और देश के कुछ चुने हुये और योग्य व्यक्ति शामिल हों, बैठाय जाय जो कि इस बात की जांच करे कि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलस दिये हुये हैं, उन पर कहां तक अमल हो पाया है और उनके अमल में लाने में जो बाधाएँ पड़ती हैं उनकी भी जानकारी कराये और उनको हटाने के वास्ते अपने सुझाव पेश करे ताकि शीघ्र से शीघ्र संविधान में जो निदेशक सिद्धान्त हैं, उन पर पूरी तरह से हर क्षेत्र में अमल हो सके। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को बैलेट में प्राथमिकता नहीं मिली और यह सौभाग्य मेरे माननीय मित्र को नसीब हुआ कि उनके इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को बैलेट में पहला नम्बर मिला जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप आज वह हमारे सामने विचारार्थ पेश है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाने के लिये बधाई देता हूँ। उसके विषय में सरकार से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वह इसका पहले से ही विरोध न करे और यह मान कर न बैठ जाय और संतोष कर ले कि हमने जो कुछ डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स (निदेशक तत्व) में दिया हुआ है, उनको पूरा किया है और हमको उस दिशा में और कुछ करना शेष नहीं है। आज अगर हम ध्यानपूर्वक जो निदेशक सिद्धान्त हमारे संविधान में उल्लिखित हैं उनको देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हमें अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है, और मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर आज हमारे देश में एक भी आदमी इसलिये भूखा रहता है कि उसको काम नहीं मिलता है हालांकि वह करना चाहता है, तो हमने निदेशक सिद्धान्तों का पूरी तरह पालन नहीं किया है और यह चीज कि

[श्री. श्री नारायण दास]

हमारे बीच में एक ऐसा आदमी मौजूद है जो कि काम करना चाहता है लेकिन उसको काम नहीं मिलता है और वह भूखा रहता है, यह हमारे लिए जो इस संसद् में चुन कर आये हैं और इस सरकार के लिए जो जनता के प्रति उत्तरदायी है, शर्म और लांछन की बात है। आज हम इस संसद् भवन और नई दिल्ली में बैठ कर यह संतोष नहीं कर सकते कि सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है जब कि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे ग्रामीणों की और विशेषकर उनमें जो श्रमिक हैं, वे खून पसीना बहा कर चौबीस घंटे खेतों में मेहनत मजदूरी करते हैं लेकिन तब भी उनको पेट भर भोजन और तन ढांकने को कपड़ा नहीं मिल पाता है और ऐसी अवस्था में इस सरकार के लिये इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना या यह कह देना कि हमने तो सब काम कर लिया है और हमें ज्यादा कुछ नहीं करना है, ठीक नहीं है। अब मैं जैसा कि हमारे विरोधी भाइयों का मत है कि इस सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है, उसको तो मैं नहीं मानता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहे बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता कि अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करना शेष है और हमें संविधान में जो निदेशक सिद्धान्त दिये हुये हैं, उनको पूरी तरह अमल में लाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और ऐसा होने पर ही हम कह सकेंगे कि दरअसल मैं जो संकल्प हमने अपने संविधान के प्रीएम्बल (प्रस्तावना) में किया है कि देश और समाज के जीवन के हर एक क्षेत्र में सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और आर्थिक न्याय होगा और हमारे देश में सर्वत्र समानता का वातावरण होगा और हर एक को फलने फूलने और उन्नति करने का समान अवसर मिलेगा वह पूरा किया है। उदाहरणार्थ मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या आज एक गरीब से गरीब आदमी को ऊंची से ऊंची शिक्षा मिल सकती है? मेरा कहना यह है कि आज इसकी सुविधा नहीं है और यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि जो संकल्प हमने

अपने संविधान के प्रीएम्बल में किया हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें और जो सरकार आज सत्तारूढ़ है और जो जनप्रिय सरकार है उसका और इस संसद् के सदस्य-गण जिनको कि जनता ने अपना प्रतिनिधित्व करने यहाँ पर भेजा है, उनका तो विशेष तौर पर यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वे सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान दिलायें और इस बात को देखें कि सरकार उनको पूरी तरह अमल में लाती है और अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अपने कर्तव्य से व्युत्त होते हैं।

अन्त में और अधिक न कहकर मैं अपने संशोधन का समर्थन करते हुये यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जांच हम इस बात की न करवायें कि सरकार इस बात को करना चाहती है कि नहीं बल्कि जांच इस बात की करवायें कि सरकार ने उन निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को अमल में लाने का जो प्रयत्न किया है, उसमें उसको क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ पेश आई हैं और उन कठिनाइयों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, उसके सम्बन्ध में वह कमिशन अपने सुझाव पेश करे ताकि हम उनको जीवन के हर एक क्षेत्र में पूरी तरह लागू कर सकें। इस तरह का कमिशन बैठा कर उसके द्वारा जांच कराने का तात्पर्य सरकार के कामों की निन्दा करना नहीं है और न ही सरकार के लिए यह प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न होना चाहिये बल्कि सरकार को इस तरह के कमिशन को इस रूप में देखना चाहिये कि उसके द्वारा वह अपने अब तक के किये गये कामों का सिद्धान्तोक्त करवाये और कमिशन (आयोग) इस बात की छानबीन करे कि हमने उन निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में चाहे वह पालियामेंट (संसद्) में हो, चाहे विधान सभाओं में हो और चाहे स्थानीय संस्थाओं में हो किस हद तक लागू किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज इस अवसर पर और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि मैं बहुत कुछ कहना चाहता था और ऐसा करने की वजह यह है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने के इच्छुक हैं। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि सरकार जो मैंने संशोधन रक्खा है या जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने इस समय पेश है, उसके सिद्धान्त को मानकर एक कमिशन या कमेटी द्वारा इस बात की छानबीन करवाये कि दरअसल मैं हम उन निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को कहाँ तक अमल में ला सके हैं और उनके अमल में लाने में क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव हुई हैं और उनका किस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है ताकि आगे चलकर उन पर पूरी तरह अमल किया जा सके और जल्दी से जल्दी हम अपने मकसद को प्राप्त कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the Directive Principles are concerned, there are many good points embodied in the Constitution which one can appreciate. But the main question is this, whether these Directive Principles are implemented in practice. That has got to be examined. This is a vast subject and I am not going into detail with all the matters but I only want to deal with those Directive Principles which relate to the Tribal areas and especially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

It is stated in the Constitution itself that the policy of the Government is to foster an all-round development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, in the educational sphere, in the economic sphere and in many other walks of life. Now, let us see how this question of implementation in the educational field is tackled in the Tripura State so far as the Tribal people are concerned. I should say that it has been grossly violated in the Tripura State. There

is a principle that Government should undertake to educate the tribal people within a limited period. But the main obstacles that stand in the way of making rapid progress in this respect have not been touched at all in the Tripura State.

One of the main difficulties for the tribal people in the Tripura State in the matter of their education is the language difficulty. That difficulty has not been removed as yet and not a single attempt has been made to remove it. There is a constant demand from the tribal people that these Tribal students should be taught at least up to the primary standard through their mother tongue. But that was not accepted. Not only that. There is one other difficulty in the Tripura State. Since the integration, almost all the primary teachers have been recruited from the non-tribal people and not a single one from the Tribal people because there is an imposition of educational qualifications. There is the restriction that only matriculates and not below matriculates will be recruited as teachers in primary schools. In the Tribal areas, boys of 7 and 8 years do not understand any other language than their mother tongue. So, education itself has become a farce in our area. At least one tribal teacher—may be less than a matriculate—should be recruited in all these primary schools to make the boys at least understand what they are taught. Our experience has shown that non-matriculate Tribal teachers have been more beneficial and more useful to the Tribal boys than qualified teachers in the primary schools.

Another question is of Tribal rehabilitation. Of course, Government has formulated a policy to rehabilitate the Tribal people of the Tripura State who practically do shift cultivation in our villages. In this five-year period only some 2,000 tribal families have been rehabilitated, and that rehabilitation also is not satisfactory. You will find that

[Shri Dasarath Deb]

some discrimination has been followed in the tribal rehabilitation, because in the case of a refugee, he has been given Rs. 2,450 as agricultural loan, but in the case of a tribal person, there is provision only to give him Rs. 500 as a grant. These people are going to be rehabilitated on the same pattern of lands and they have to bring those lands under cultivation and the cost will be the same. But why is this discrimination followed in their rehabilitation? In the case of tribal rehabilitation, that is, the Jhumia rehabilitation scheme, there is only rehabilitation on land, and there is provision for an agricultural loan, but there is not a single provision for giving them business loans or business cum agricultural or business cum industrial loans. That means that the Government of India do not intend to improve the lot of the tribal people and to bring them into business life.

There is great difficulty here. Even the refugees who are getting their business loans have got the opportunities of opening shops in the market started in the tribal areas, but not a single tribal man has ever started such a shop due to want of money, due to his being very poor. This is a serious difficulty. There is a Directive Principle in the Constitution that all kinds of exploitation should be abolished. You know that the tribal people are very poor and have no means to find their livelihood. They are always the worst victims in the hands of the Village Mahajans, and in their Dadan system, the rate of interest is 300 to 400 per cent. For example, this year, which is a critical year for Tripura State, the peasants or the tribal agriculturists were compelled to sell their jute in advance at Rs. 5 per maund, and now jute is being sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per maund. You may imagine how much interest they have to pay to the Mahajans and what amount of loss they had to incur by selling their jute in advance.

Another thing that I want to point out here is about the security on land. There is a long standing dispute on land between the tribal people of Kanchanpur area and a big non-tribal organisation called Swasti Samiti. This dispute continues for the last 7 or 8 years, and whenever we approach the Minister and raise the question even in the House, we are told that the matter would be settled very soon. All sort of attempts and arrangements are being made, but still the dispute is continuing there. That is the fate of the tribal people.

During the Maharaja's rule—perhaps it was 1353 Tripura era—a survey of land was made and 1950 square miles of area was reserved exclusively for the rehabilitation of the tribal people. It was a standing circular of the Maharaja that no non-tribal people should be rehabilitated in that area. Out of that area, 300 square miles were released for the rehabilitation of other people. Now, most of the lands were released either for the rehabilitation of non-tribal people or for the forest reserve land of Government. Practically the 1950 square mile area does not exist at this stage for the tribals. That is the treatment that the tribal people are being given.

Our request is that Government must take special care to provide education as well as facilities in the economic and other fields and also rehabilitation, because these Directive Principles may be decorative in the Constitution, but if they are not implemented properly in that area, the tribal people will not get any benefits out of them.

Shri Tek Chand: So far as the place of Directive Principles is concerned, whether in our Constitution or in several other constitutions of other countries where they have been incorporated, they are in the nature of ideals to be achieved, they are in the nature of targets towards which the policies and the actions of the Government are to be directed they

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are a manifesto of human aspirations and ideals. Therefore, I can well sympathise with people who are anxious that these ideals should be as speedily realised as possible. There are also others who are critics purely with a view to carping at.

When I heard the speech of the author of this Resolution, I was a little amazed. Everything that he was saying was with a view to darkening it. He seemed to be seeing everything that was dark, forgetting that things were not dark but his own mental glasses were tinted with dark hues. It is the change of outlook that is required and not that everything that he saw was in fact black.

Dr. Rama Rao: Close your eyes and everything will be dark.

Shri Tek Chand: That is your way of doing things. On the other side, I must warn that everything is not rosy either. If you were to examine it from a correct perspective, the progress achieved is creditable having regard to the fact that the time at the disposal of the makers of the Directive Principles and all those who are called upon to pursue them is short and that the limits of the economic capacity of the country are to a large extent restricted. But within the scope of these limitations, within the pale of practical possibilities, the achievements made within the short time have been remarkable.

4-59 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

It is true that a lot more could have been done. To that extent I find myself in agreement with the remarks made by my hon. friend, Shri Raghavachari. He has invited the attention of the Government to wasteful expenditure. He gave an excellent suggestion that care should be taken that every penny of the taxpayer's money should be utilised to the optimum advantage, and any

holes through which the nation's funds are being drained should be plugged. That is a suggestion well worthy of the notice of Government.

But when we turn actually to the various provisions.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may stop at this stage. I am just now calling Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to move his motion, and after that hon. Member may continue his speech.

**CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT
 (AMENDMENT) BILL***

5 P.M.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and I would like, with your permission, to make a brief statement about this Bill.

The House would recall that in proposing an all round enhancement of six pies per square yard of the excise duty on cloth, in the last Finance Bill, the then Finance Minister had pointed out in justification of his proposal, that the steadily expanding demand for mill-made cloth, in spite of a year of record production, had resulted in a substantial reduction in stocks of cloth with mills. He had also referred to the rise in prices of agricultural commodities. These trends have continued during the post-Budget period, and prices have risen even beyond the limits justified by the increase in the duty.

The House is also aware, in framing the Second Plan, the encouragement to the handloom sector in the interest of larger rural employment has resulted in the adoption of a somewhat restrictive policy in regard to

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[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

any increase in production in the mill sector. This is another factor which has resulted in the demand for mill cloth running ahead of its supply. Prices have risen and larger profits are being made by the industry and the trade at the expense of the consumer. This has been particularly so in the medium and coarse categories which account for more than eighty per cent. of the consumption of cotton textiles in the country.

These developments have been causing a good deal of anxiety to Government for some time. We thought of various steps to check them. The measure which is now before the House is, in Government's view, intended to meet the situation.

The scheme, as the hon. Members would see from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to fix the excise duties for cotton textiles in the statute at certain ceiling levels which are considered sufficient to check any major rise in prices that is likely to occur in the foreseeable future and also to regulate the effective duties in any particular period by the application of a system of executive exemptions considered by the Government to be necessary and adequate for the conditions prevailing during that period.

The House will also observe, therefore, that the scheme has been so designed as to be flexible enough to enable timely correctives to be applied by the Government to any unhealthy symptoms which may manifest themselves at any time. The House will also appreciate the need for such flexibility in the context of an expanding economy, where rapidly fluctuating conditions such as those now prevailing in the textile industry and trade, are likely to persist.

Although the ceiling provided for in the Bill are substantially higher, the effective increases we propose to make are one anna and six pies per

square yard for superfine, one anna and three pies per square yard for fine, one anna per square yard for medium and six pies per square yard for coarse varieties other than dhotis and saris. No change is proposed in the existing duty of six pies per square yard (exclusive of handloom cess) for coarse dhotis and saris. We have reasons to hope that these increases are sufficient to act as a brake on the rise in prices in the present state of the market.

There is a further argument in support of the measure before the House. As I have sought to explain already, conditions brought about in the process of implementation of the Plan have enabled the industry and trade to make excessive profits at the consumer's expense. This should provide adequate justification for Government seeking to mop up such excess profits particularly at a time when all available financial resources have to be mobilised for the implementation of the Second Plan. It is estimated that the effective rates now proposed would bring in, during the remainder of the current financial year, additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 17.5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill*.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I would like to announce that it is proposed to bring forward the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, just introduced, for consideration and passing tomorrow after the conclusion of the discussion on the Government

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Resolution regarding Travancore-Cochin. As it is in the public interest that the provisions should have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, and considering the other business to the disposal of which this House stands committed, I request that you be pleased to waive the usual period of notice for the consideration of a Bill and allow this Bill to be taken up for consideration and passing tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to state to the House that copies of the Bill, as introduced, are available at the publications counter. Hon. Members may obtain their copies from there. Those hon. Members who do not take their copies from the publications counter will be supplied copies at their residences this evening.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Then, we can give notice of amendments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I am not standing in the way of the Bill being passed as soon as possible; but, I do feel that the Members should have some time to study. At least 24 hours should be given to us. Would it not be possible to postpone considering this Bill till Monday? What is the harm if we postpone it for another 24 hours?

Mr. Speaker: Cannot this be taken up on Monday?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Several times I have announced that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be taken up on the 3rd. You know the special majority that is required and Members have to be here. It will disturb the entire programme.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Members can stay one day longer. Instead of on Monday, it can be taken up on Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow is Saturday. This Bill will take one hour or two hours—not more. It may not even take that much time.

Shri Kamath: Two to three hours.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever time it may take, if it takes two hours tomorrow, it will take the same time on Monday. So, let the hon. Members have time to go through it. I find that the declaration has already been made.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): It comes into operation tonight.

Mr. Speaker: So, it will be in operation on Monday also. I think reasonable time may be given to hon. Members. Let them also study. It will not take more than two hours.

Shri Kamath: It will be taken up on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, on Monday. (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. Let it be one clause. Whenever it is possible to give time to hon. Members and wherever they are making some contribution, I would like to allow time to the hon. Members. I always allow discussions on the floor of the House. We can have it on Monday. Whatever time will be taken on Monday, will also be taken tomorrow if this Bill is to be taken up tomorrow. What is lost on Monday, will be gained tomorrow.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): All his anxiety is about the special majority for the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Kamath: I will request you not to make it two hours. They may require more time after studying the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I am not sure whether the hon. Members will have sufficient preparation to go for two hours. Sometimes, it happens like that.

RESOLUTION RE. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON WORKING OF DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Shri Tek Chand: Those hon. friends who have struck a note of dismal pessimism have not ever examined

[Shri Tek Chand]

the relevant provisions of the Constitution. They seem to be living in a world of abstract illusion or pure idealism.

Now, Sir, if you will turn to some of the relevant provisions you will find that notable achievements have been made in certain respects. Notable achievements could also be made in other respects provided the time-lag was not there. For instance, under article 39 it is said:

"The State shall, in particular direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;"

The important words are: "the State shall direct its policy towards securing the objectives".

If you go to the legislative side you will find that a large number of Acts have been passed which take practical steps in the achievement of those objectives. We have the nationalisation of Land Acts passed in several States. We have again the Employees' State Insurance Act passed in several States which provide benefits to workers in factories and other establishments in cases of sickness, maternity etc. We have also the Minimum Wages Act empowering the Government to fix minimum wages for workers in certain establishments. Regarding equality, regarding the desire that there be less disparity so far as wealth is concerned, the taxation statutes and the Act relating to the Estate Duty are indicative of the fact that the policy is being pursued.

Directive Principles are not a matter which can be achieved merely by passing a particular statute. You have got to take note of the changes and this has to be achieved

in a gradual manner. It must be remembered that under our Constitution our's is a Welfare State and not a police State. Those of the friends, like the author of the resolution, who draw their inspiration from a police State may find it easier to ram in a certain provision down their throat and achieve it. But in a Welfare State the approach is totally different and therefore, to that extent we have made a laudable progress. No doubt we might have tripped, may be for want of experience or otherwise, here and there, but that is no reason to feel dissatisfied with the achievement.

Sir, if there was the time available at my disposal, I could go through the various articles and say in every branch, in every aspect we have marched forward. It may be that we have not reached our goal in some way, but our advance, its progress, its speed is very creditable. Therefore, that being the position, I do not think that it is fair, it is just, it is in consonance with equity, to level all sorts of charges that have been levelled in a most reckless and wanton manner against Government's not having done what according to the notions of the author the Government should have done.

Mr. Speaker: We have got to finish this debate by 5-45 P.M. and give sufficient time for the other resolution to come in.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I will take only five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: How much time will the Minister take?

Shri Datar: Half an hour, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then I call upon the Minister.

Shri Datar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of the very interesting debate that we had on this, I would say, all pervasive resolution, I found two trends. One, naturally, was from our friends opposite because they do not see anything that the Government have done in respect of the numerous problems, especially the problems of

welfare with which either the State Governments or the Central Government are concerned, and they are critical, if not hostile, towards what we have done. The other natural trend comes from the friends on this side, who naturally find a lot of things that we have done. But I also appreciate their desire to see that we move faster and we bring about a condition of welfare in India, which is in our minds and which is according to our ambitions, as early as possible.

I would like to point out, after I have dealt with certain preliminary points, as to how both the Central Government and the State Governments are trying in all ways that are possible to follow the directive principles that have been laid down or propounded in the Constitution. In the first place, before I deal with the merits of the resolution, or before I narrate as briefly as possible what our Governments have done, I should like to point out to this House that so far as this resolution is concerned, it suffers from a number of technical and constitutional defects. To begin with, the hon. Member will kindly see that in his resolution he desires that the enquiry should be fully made by a parliamentary committee into all the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments. So far as the last part is concerned, under the Constitution that has been framed, there are divided powers, let us be understood very clearly, certain powers vest exclusively, in the States and certain powers in the Centre. There are also certain powers which vest concurrently in the States as also in the Centre. Under these circumstances, so far as this question is concerned, as I have stated, it is an all pervasive question; it embraces all the departments of Government's activities either here or in the States and, therefore, I would like to submit to my hon. friend, as also to the House, that this resolution suffers from a very great constitutional irregularity to the extent that it purports to deal with the legisla-

tive as also the administrative acts of the State Governments. Therefore, at least to that extent this resolution is beyond the purview of Parliament.

Secondly, we should also try to understand why, when the Constitution was framed for India, a distinction was made between the fundamental rights of the citizens and others on the one hand and the directive principles on the other. Now, I just looked into the commentary of Shri Basu and I find that therein he has pointed out the genesis, or what is known as the directive principles that was borrowed by our eminent Constitution-makers from the Constitution of Eire or Ireland, and why this distinction should be made at all.

As you are aware, Sir, so far as the fundamental rights are concerned, they are the fundamental rights of the various persons enumerated in the earlier chapter of the Constitution and these rights naturally can be enforced; in other words, they are justiciable. But so far as the directive principles are concerned, the name itself implies that it has a directive force in the sense that all the policies of the Governments at the Centre and in the States are to be guided in the direction of the objectives which we have to keep before ourselves, and therefore we have always to make a distinction between a goal or an immediate object that we keep before ourselves, as for example, in the First Five Year Plan or in the Second Five Year Plan, and a final achievement. Therein, we have laid down certain targets and it is our utmost desire to achieve those targets, and it is our ambition to achieve those targets within the specified period, but so far as the directive principles are concerned, they are not a matter of immediate achievement. They are directions in which or towards which we have to work. As has been pointed out, there are trends and tendencies that have to be taken into account in finally prescribing or laying down the policy for Government. Therefore, I would submit to this House

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in all humility that so far as the directive principles are concerned, they have to be taken into account for finding out what policies we have to carry on and what is to be the general trend of the policy. As one commentator has very clearly stated regarding the directive principles, "the directives are in the nature of a moral homily. We take it a bit higher than this. We do not treat it as a pious wish or a manifesto of aims and aspirations".

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 37 of the Constitution wherein it is stated that they are "nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country"?

Shri Datar: If the hon. Member would have waited, I would have made the whole position clear. It has been clearly stated that the directive principles have to be kept before us as the beacon-light towards which we have to go. They are principles which we have to approach continuously through a continuous process. As Shri Raghavachari rightly pointed out, they are the principles in which direction we have to go, but it might be difficult if not absolutely impracticable, to reach the final goal.

Naturally, in the directive principles, very high ethical and other principles have been laid down; especially the principle relating to economic self-sufficiency and a number of other doctrines have been laid down. We must consider why it is our constant or, I might say, eternal endeavour to approach the principles or objectives laid down in the Constitution and what are the ideas behind these principles. I would submit that at no time shall we completely accomplish what has been laid down in the directive principles because of our difficulties, natural human frailties and the rest. In the former days, there was the principle of consummation of the best in the human mind and also super-vision. That was known as the *Kritha* age, sometimes called the golden age. We are not

now living in the golden age. We are living in what is popularly called, or as the orthodox people would call it, a *Kali* age. In English, it is sometimes called the iron age. I would point out that iron is perhaps of greater value today than even gold. Therefore, all of us have to understand the objectives as also the principles or the limits thereof. It would be very difficult to scrutinise the extent to which we have gone in implementing the underlying doctrines of these directive principles.

I would now pass on to the extent of the directive principles. So far as these directive principles are concerned, naturally they embrace all the activities of the Governments, both at the Centre as also in the States. Therefore, when the Government's policy is to be understood—either the internal policy or the international policy—naturally, these are the guides or the touchstones by which we could understand whether a Government has been carrying on its duties properly, especially as a Welfare State, or not. I would tell my hon. friend, the mover of this resolution, that it is not necessary for Government or for him to move any resolution to find out what has been done.

I would like to point out that the Government's action or inaction is always open to scrutiny in a democratic country. We have got the budget session where the whole policy of Government and the activities of the Government are brought under constant and vigilant review and scrutiny by all the hon. Members of this House on this side as well as on the other side. Further, we are no longer a police State. We are a welfare State. We have also bound ourselves to the implementation of what can be called a socialist pattern of society. Therefore, every action that the Government takes or does, every legislative or executive or administrative measure that the Government takes, has to be decided by this particular touchstone. Assuming that a committee has been appointed to act in

the terms of this resolution, then the committee will have to go over the entire ground of the governance of this country by the State Governments as well as by the Central Government in the light of what I have stated so far as the various Government Acts and measures are concerned. Therefore, if the hon. Member desires to know what particular things have been done, then, all that he has to do is to read the reports that are placed on the Table of the House and are supplied to the hon. Members every year regarding the work that the Government has done. Then, the hon. Member can also have the advantage of hearing the replies from the Government benches as to the extent to which we have been progressing as also to the extent to which we are prevented by the circumstances to proceed in the direction of progress on account of reasons which are beyond our control. Therefore, so far as this particular question is concerned, this is not a matter which consists of only a few Acts of Government or a few specified policies of Government in respect of which ordinarily a Parliamentary Committee can be appointed.

I might point out that even before the Constitution was framed, immediately after the popular Government came into power, the first task for having a planned economy that the Government undertook was the appointment of a Planning Commission. I would invite the attention of the hon. Members to the reports of the Planning Commission so far as the first Five Year Plan is concerned, and also to the second Five Year Plan I would say, without any fear of contradiction, that every proposal or every decision of the Planning Commission has been rightly coloured or guided by one or other of the principles laid down in the chapter on directive principles. All along, it has been the endeavour of the Planning Commission to evolve a policy consisting of numerous welfare schemes either for the Centre or for the States. The hon. Members of this House are going to discuss the Second

Five Year Plan within a few days. I would request the hon. Members to scrutinise every proposal that has been laid or every decision that has been taken by in the Second Five Year Plan and if they do so, they will be satisfied—as some of my hon. friends are satisfied—with the Central Government's policy. The State Governments also are following a policy which is naturally in consonance with and, may I add, in furtherance of the various high principles that have been laid down in the chapter on directive principles. I would point out in this connection what we have done in a general way. If I were to point out the various measures that either the State Government or the Central Government have taken, days and days will have to elapse before I place before the House a full picture of what we have done, and what we have rightly sought to do, so far as the guidance of these principles is concerned. I would point out that except a few Acts here and there which deal with problems of pure administration, most of the Acts that have been passed have got this policy before them.

Reference has been made in the Directive Principles to various policies that the Government have to follow in this respect. Take, for example, "securing a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people". The welfare of the people is the first and last objective of Government. We have to deal with certain classes of people who are suffering for no fault of their own from certain social disabilities. Social welfare has to be understood in its various aspects. We have to develop economically, socially and educationally and as I said, there are castes and tribes whose special interests we have to take into account, because they have to come up the ladder and be placed on the same footing as the other communities, so far as education and enlightenment are concerned. A number of Acts have been passed in this respect.

Next comes "ensuring economic justice". In every piece of legislation

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tion that we have passed on the financial and economic side, economic justice has been kept before us. We are anxious that the people should carry on their work properly and get what they want. That is social justice also; these terms are naturally overlapping. Therefore, whenever any Acts are passed, it is the duty of the Government to see to it that behind these Acts, there is this great object of economic and social justice. As you are aware, the Central Government as well as the State Governments have been giving help for the purpose of bringing up those who are socially backward and are suffering from social disabilities. They are also citizens of India and all citizens have to rise to the same level of enlightenment. In the case of such communities, we have to take special steps.

So far as "organisation of village panchayats" is concerned, that is one of the greatest institutions in ancient India. The panchayat was a very great institution in former days. In fact, it was the foundation of a democratic society. Therefore, immediately after the Government took over, they went into this affair and I am very happy to tell this House that there are a number of States where such panchayats have been functioning very well. I know some hon. Members may not accept this position but, I would point out that on the whole the conditions in respect of the panchayats are improving. I would cite in this connection the instance of the neighbouring State, Uttar Pradesh, where in addition to the ordinary panchayats, we have also judicial panchayats—*adalat* panchayats, as they are called. They have judicial powers criminal and civil, and on the whole, the administration of justice even by these lay men who have commonsense, but who may not know the technicalities of the law, is fairly satisfactory. Out of one lakh cases that go before the panchayats, only a few thousands go for revision before the regular courts of law. This will show that Government are fully

mindful of establishing on a modern basis and on a very satisfactory basis this great institution of panchayats.

Next is "securing right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases". In this connection, we have been taking a number of steps; but, my friend, the mover of the resolution, made special reference only to unemployment. To a certain degree it is true that we have taken upon ourselves the task of providing employment assistance, but as my colleague has pointed out employment is not considered as a main objective, but a by-product. We have to understand that in other countries, it is not considered as the main or exclusive or over-riding objective; it is a by-product. In this connection, I would point out that under the First Five Year Plan, jobs have been directly provided to the tune of 4.5 millions or 45 lakhs. Let not the hon. Member go on completely under-valuing what the Governments have done under the First Five Year Plan. I think these 45 lakhs of jobs are the result of direct work. In addition to this, there are a number of other jobs which have been provided and if these also are taken into account, the figure might reach about 70 lakhs. This is so far as the First Five Year Plan is concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Can we have a break-up of these 45 lakhs of jobs—how many agricultural and how many industrial?

Shri Datar: I am giving a general figure; we are not here discussing unemployment at all. I would point out to my hon. friend that relief against unemployment is not one of the Directive Principles at all.

Dr. Rama Rao: What about securing right to work?

Shri Datar: This is neither the place nor the time for a detailed discussion of this problem. So far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, the objective that the Government have placed before themselves is to provide jobs for 10 million people. That may kindly be

taken into account and I would request my hon. friend not to belittle what has been done in spite of the great difficulties and handicaps. "Ensuring a living wage" also comes under this. Government are trying to do whatever is possible. The hon. Member was not right in pointing out that the standard of income has not risen. It has risen by about 15 to 20 per cent. I think; it has risen to a fairly satisfactory extent.

It was stated that steps should be taken to have a uniform civil code. We are moving gradually in that direction and we have already a civil code in regard to the other law; but, so far as the law of succession is concerned, Government consider that there ought to be one law for all the Hindus. I am very happy to point out to this House that we are almost in the last lap of legislation. So far as the Hindu Code is concerned, the House will kindly note that though it is called a Hindu Code in the sense that it includes the Hindu Marriage Act and other Acts; but there are a number of provisions which are more of a civil character than of a Hindu character. Therefore, I would submit to this House that we have taken certain very important steps, so far as the uniform civil code is concerned.

Then there is free and compulsory education. In some States they have already started this. It has very great financial implications and, therefore, Government are trying their best, especially State Governments, to have this policy brought into effect as early as possible.

Then, so far as the educational interests and the economic interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, I have already pointed out that Government are taking special steps for improving the lot of the scheduled castes, that is, the *harijans*, who number about five crores and odd and scheduled tribes who number about two crores. It is absolutely essential that the seven crores of people are brought up

to the same level of educational enlightenment as the other communities in India. So far as scheduled tribes are concerned, special steps have been taken because most of them have been living in isolation. They ought to be given the rights of citizens because they are the citizens of India. Therefore, special steps have to be taken and Government have, during the First Five Year Plan spent, in addition to the other common measures, about Rs. 20 crores over the welfare of the scheduled tribes. We have also spent a considerable amount over the scheduled castes. We are aware that their condition is not good, that they are suffering from great social handicaps, they have no houses to live in and they require lands and the State Governments are trying their best to see that all these persons are properly provided for either with lands or with housing arrangements. This is so far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned.

Then, the Health Ministry in the Centre as also the Health Departments in the States have been taking special steps to see that the extent of mortality comes down and that the level of nutrition and standard of living gradually come up.

Then the most important question to which Government have attached the greatest importance is the question of prohibition. So far as prohibition is concerned, the House is aware that this is considered as a matter of topmost urgency and we have already three States, Bombay, Andhra and Madras, where we have got complete prohibition. As the House is aware, if prohibition has to be introduced, it has to be, according to the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Planning Commission, on a phased programme so that prohibition would become absolutely effective in the course of the next few years. In Delhi also, the State Government have taken certain steps. Other Governments have also been taking steps and, as the committee has itself pointed out,

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this might be, to a certain extent, a slow process but a sure process and that is why they have recommended a phased programme. Therefore, I would point out to the House that all the Governments are absolutely keen on introducing prohibition where it has not been introduced or in enforcing it where it is not properly enforced, in the higher interests of the citizens.

So far as agriculture and animal husbandry are concerned, Government are taking all proper steps and in this connection, I would make a brief reference to what is being done so far as land reforms and giving to the occupants their proper rights are concerned. In all the States this question of land reform, which is a fairly complicated one, has already been undertaken and those who are the actual tillers of the soil are now gradually getting lands sufficient for their maintenance and they are getting very valuable rights. This, you will find, is one of the most urgent problems and I am happy to inform the House that all the State Governments are very keen and even in a number of Part B States the tenancy legislation and land reform legislation are undertaken and I am quite confident that the position of the agriculturists would be fairly satisfactory under the Second Five Year Plan.

Then, lastly there is the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive. That was one of the most important points on which resolutions were being passed by the Parliament almost from 1892 when, if I remember aright, the first resolution was passed. Therefore, Government undertook the question of the separation of the judiciary from the executive immediately after the popular Governments came into power and I might point out to this House that in Bombay they have passed a special Act and they have now completely separated the judiciary from the executive. In Madras also, in a very large number of cases

it has been done and I know that in Andhra also they are trying it with marked success. In several other States also steps are being taken and a time will come when in all the States of India we shall have separation of the judiciary from the executive as a settled fact.

Now, I would make a reference to international peace. That is a point in respect of which we have the greatest credit because so far as the international situation is concerned, I request the House to find out what our condition was when we attained independence and when India was a subordinate country of the Government of the United Kingdom. During the last ten years, thanks to our great Prime Minister, India has risen very materially in the international field and I would only like to point out that there were occasions when, but for the very useful intervention of the Prime Minister or of India, we might have again fallen into the grips of wars and, therefore, so far as the international position is concerned, a number of hon. friends have accepted the position that India's international status has risen very high. Therefore, so far as internal problems and international problems are concerned, I would point out to the House that we are progressing quite satisfactorily. It is quite likely that on account of certain difficulties or handicaps in our way, we might not have progressed to the extent that some hon. friends of mine on this side desire.

So far as this question is concerned, I might say in all humility that this is not the time for a review of the position of the conditions so far as the State Governments or the Central Government are concerned. Now, as the House is aware, we have passed the States Reorganisation Bill, which will become in the course of a week or so an Act. Numerous problems of organisation have already been taken up and are taking up the time and attention of the State Governments and on 1st November, 1956 we shall have interim governments and the

new reorganised States will have a number of problems of their own. So, I would submit that until after the general elections, until after the new Parliament comes into power, until the new Parliament in the centre and the Legislatures in the States come into power and begin to function, the time will not be proper and State Governments may not be inclined to take up this very big question, assuming that it is open to them to go into this question. Therefore, I would request the hon. mover of this Resolution not to press his Resolution and, in any case, I would request all my hon. friends who have brought in a number of amendments not to press them.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the amendments to the vote of the House except those which hon. Members may want to withdraw. I will take up Mr. Sodhia's amendment. As the hon. Member is not here, I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that government of India should inquire into and report within three months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative actions of the Union and State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: As Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is not here, I will put his amendment to the vote.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government should set up appropriate authorities to examine and

report to Parliament, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of fifteen members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report within six months, how far the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the Constitution have been applied in the legislative and administrative actions of the Union Government and the State Governments."

The motion was negatived.

RESOLUTION RE. NUCLEAR AND THERMO-NUCLEAR TESTS

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. R. Narasimhan, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House recommends to the Government that an International Scientists' Commission be set up with the co-operation and goodwill of all nations to investigate forthwith into the effects and extent of harm caused and

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causable by nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and explosions which are becoming dangerous and deadly for millions of humanity.

This House further suggests that organised moral pressure be brought on the concerned nations to desist from such experiments which are detrimental to peace and civilisation."

The Resolution which I am moving is non-controversial. Its language may be changed; its phraseology may be altered; but the object is such a noble one that there can be no person in the House who will disagree with it. It deals with a matter not only of national importance but of vital concern to humanity. The question now before humanity is whether we shall exist as civilised human beings or be dragged into a position where we face destruction.

We know that our Prime Minister, in his speech in the Lok Sabha, made as early as 2nd April, 1954, called for a standstill agreement in respect of nuclear explosions and for active steps by the people of the world to raise their voices and influence to stop this menace. I may also add that during this year, three Parliaments of the different countries of the world, that is, Japan, Indonesia and the U.S.S.R., have unanimously adopted resolutions and approached other Parliaments for stoppage of these tests. It is in the fitness of things that our Parliament also lends its support to the world-wise call for stopping this menace.

This question is being discussed by various other organisations also. In the Disarmament Conference, this matter was discussed. The U.S.A. and Britain, the only western powers producing nuclear weapons turned down the Yugoslav and Indian plea to stop immediately the test explosions of atomic bombs. In that Conference, our representative Shri Krishna Menon made a speech on

12th July 1956. He said:

"Radiation was a continuing and increasing evil. Whether the explosions were on land, or in the sea, the winds were uncontrollable and their direction could not be predicted. We have no right to go on in this way laying down the foundation of destruction lasting beyond our control, lasting through generations and probably leaving results which can have a chain reaction leaving worse results."

He advanced the following reasons for banning the tests: (1) because of the disastrous effects of radiation; (2) because, while the experiments went on, the atomic race continued; (3) because smaller countries other than the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain might one day be able to produce atomic weapons which might be smaller than those made by the Big Powers but not the less dangerous; (4) because the suspension of experiments would create a new hope and confidence in the world; (5) because it would be the first step in nuclear disarmament and one step always carried with it the possibility of another; (6) because of world-wide public opinion—and here Shri Krishna Menon referred to the protest made by Japan, Indonesia, Burma, and India and the Bandung Conference representing more than half the world's population; and (7) because there were no rational grounds for continuing the tests which were creating what he called a neurosis in western world, where people now blamed their headaches on account of atomic explosions.

In the Bandung Conference held in April 1955, the Conference appealed to the powers concerned to reach an agreement to suspend experiments in nuclear weapons. Afterwards, in the joint statement issued by the Prime Minister Bulganin, Shri Krushchev and our Prime Minister on 13th December, 1955, it was said that they wish to express their firm conviction that the manufacture, use and testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear

weapons must be unconditionally prohibited. Scientific opinion is almost unanimous that these tests are harmful. Last year, a number of scientists issued an appeal to the world showing the terrible consequences of a nuclear war.

I was reading only yesterday the *Indian Express* published in Delhi. Dr. N. B. Roy, on his return from Mexico city where he represented India at the Eighth International Congress of Radiology and served as the only elected Asian delegate to the international radio-therapy conference held from July 21 to 31 has stated:

"Although the immediate danger was not great at the moment, there was a threat that the radio-active effects of the current explosions could cause malignant tumours of the bones among the living owing to the increased radio activity of strontium.

If the explosions should be speeded up, the immediate danger becomes great."

He added:

"Then there is the question of remote danger. Even at the present level of explosions there is the possibility that radio-active particles now evident everywhere could cause some danger to our children of today and those of the next generations. This danger is ever present and cannot be excluded.

Radio-active particles now pervading the earth's atmosphere could do untold damage to the genital organs of the people today causing destruction of their

children's hereditary qualities."

He further says:

"The individual today will not show any of these manifestations but in the future, we might witness the birth of monsters, idiots, freaks and generally a race of inferior quality."

Our Government has published a pamphlet called *Nuclear Explosions* on behalf of our Defence Science Organisation. Dr. D. S. Kothari of our Defence Science Organisation was entrusted with this task. With him were associated Dr. Homi Bhabha who is in charge of our atomic energy work and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, the Head of the Cancer Research Institute in Bombay. This is what our Prime Minister says in his Foreword to this book:

"I suppose that no one, not even the great experts in this new science, knows definitely what the full results of Hydrogen Bomb explosions will be. Enough is known, however, to give us some kind of a picture of a war in which these weapons are used. War is associated with death. We have now to face death on a colossal scale and, what is much worse, the genetic effects of these explosions on the present and future generations. Before this prospect, the other problems that face us in this world become relatively unimportant".

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might continue next day. It is now six o'clock. The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

6 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 1st September, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 31st August, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 5031

A copy of the Central Excises Notification No. 9-CER/56, dated the 18th August, 1956, was laid on the Table under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

5031-33

Secretary reported to the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make in regard to the Appropriation (No. 3) and Appropriation (No. 4) Bills, 1956 and the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956 passed on the 24th and 28th August, 1956 by Lok Sabha and also that Rajya Sabha had passed the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill on the 24th August, 1956.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—
LAID ON THE TABLE

5033

Secretary laid on the Table the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, by Dr. Raghurir Singh, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE PRESENTED

5031

Sardar Hukam Singh presented the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED, AS
AMENDED.

5034-46

Further discussion on the Resolution moved by The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) re: the draft Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956, on the 30th August, 1956, was continued. The Resolution was adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION UNDER
DISCUSSION

5046-5114

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) moved for

the approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued by the President, on the 23rd March, 1956, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin. The discussion on the Resolution was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED

5114-15

Sixtieth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESO-
LUTION NEGATIVED5115-52,
5156-72

Further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Tushar Chatterjee, on the 17th August, 1956 re: Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Directive Principles of State Policy was continued. The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) replied to the Debate and the Resolution was negatived.

BILL INTRODUCED 5152-54

Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill was introduced.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S
RESOLUTION

5172-76

On behalf of Shri C. R. Narasimhan, Shri Gidwani moved the Resolution re: the Appointment of an International Scientists' Commission to investigate in to the effects of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 1ST
SEPTEMBER, 1956—

Further consideration and passing of the Resolution re: Proclamation issued in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin and consideration and passing of the following Bills: (1) Public Debt (Amendment) Bill, (2) Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, and (3) All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill.