

LOK SABHA DEBATES

SECOND SERIES

VOLUME I, 1957

[10th May to 22nd May, 1957]



FIRST SESSION, 1957.

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi.

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N. B. The Sign† above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, 17th May, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Bhadauria (Etawah)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रीलंका में भारतीय

*१०६. { श्री श्री नारायण दास :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उद्भव के व्यक्तियों द्वारा श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिये दिये गये प्रार्थना-पत्र की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र स्वीकार किये जा चुके हैं, और कितने नामंजूर कर दिये गये हैं ;

शेड्यूलिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री.मती लक्ष्मी मंगल) : (क) १९५६ के बाद के महीनों में श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिये अज्ञिया

निबटाने की रातार काफी बढ़ी है और यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस साल अगस्त तक श्रीलंका सरकार यह काम पूरा कर लेगी ।

(ख) ताजे आकड़ों के मुताबिक अब तक ६५,४८२ लोगों ने सम्बन्ध रखने-वाली १७,६५२ अज्ञियां मंजूर कर ली गई हैं और ५,५०,४६५ लोगों से सम्बन्ध रखने-वाली १,६६,६८४ अज्ञियां रद्द कर दी गई हैं ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also please.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: (a) The pace of disposal of applications for Ceylon citizenship has considerably increased since the later part of 1956 and it is expected that the work will be completed by the Ceylon Government by August this year.

(b) According to the latest figures available 17,652 applications covering 65,482 persons have been accepted and 1,69,984 applications covering 5,50,495 persons have been rejected, so far.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Prime Minister of Ceylon while inviting our Prime Minister gave any indication that the question of Stateless persons of Indian origin would be discussed during his visit?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The purpose of the visit is well known. It is to open a township in Anuradhapura and to participate in the Buddha Jayanti celebrations and not to discuss the question of citizenship.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how many persons of Indian origin who have been declared Stateless there have been forced to leave Ceylon and come to India and how many have been allowed by the Government of India to come?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That does not arise from this question. I want notice.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जिन पाच लाख आदिमियों के आवेदन-पत्र रद्द कर दिये गये हैं, उन के भाग्य का क्या फैसला होगा ? वे हिन्दुस्तान में आयेगे या सिलोन में रहेंगे ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: If they return to India, naturally they will be absorbed in the country, because their status is not that of displaced persons as in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know how many families have been repatriated to India and where they have been settled?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that the Ceylon Government has evolved a scheme by means of which it will allow persons of Indian origin to continue to remain in Ceylon without acquiring citizenship rights; and has the scheme been accepted by the Indians in Ceylon or not?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that also.

Shri Pattabhi Raman: May I know the reason for the time-lag in the disposal of the applications by the Ceylon Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: By the agreement of 1954 all the applications should have been disposed of by 1956, that is, within two years. But there have been some difficulties. And it is now expected, as I stated in the answer, that the applications will be disposed of by August.

Shri Pattabhi Raman: Has Government ensured that these applications are dealt with in a judicial manner?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They are dealt with in a departmental manner.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Punnoose: May I say, Sir, that we find it difficult even to reach your ear, if not to catch your eye? This Ceylon problem affects certain particular areas in the South, and some of us wish to put questions.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not able to catch my eye, he may say "Sir".

Shri Punnoose: I said "Sir".

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next question.

Shri Tangamani: I submit that members from Madras should have a chance to put supplementaries on this question because most of the citizens in Ceylon are from Madras State, namely Tamilians.

Mr. Speaker: Then why did not the Madras gentleman put the question first? Why did he wait for the U.P. gentleman to take it up first?

Shri Tangamani: I have been trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Members cannot insist on chances to ask supplementaries on a question asked by somebody else. Next question.

Unemployment

*110. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the progress achieved in solving the problem of unemployment in the country in pursuance of the recommendation made in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so the finding thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). From their 9th round onwards, which started in May 1955, the National Sample Survey have been collecting information regarding employment and unemployment in their regular programme. An assessment of the employment situation from time to time is also contemplated through the Employment Market Information Programmes.

The Planning Commission has also made arrangements for collecting information on the subject through reports regarding the implementation of the Plan.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any study of the effects on the employment situation of investment in different fields, as suggested by the Second Five Year Plan has been made and, if so, what is the idea of the Government about the regional aspect of the problem of employment?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The Planning Commission has asked the States to let us have information about employment, that is the impact of investment on the employment situation, in respect of the important projects and also in the course of their annual reports. Well, some of this information has come; others will come in due course.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether any comprehensive scheme has been prepared by Government to provide employment to labourers, by discouraging the use of machinery and relying more upon manpower?

Shri Nanda: In each sector of employment the considerations are balanced and due thought is given to the need for providing adequate employment.

Shri V. Raju: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a statement by the Chief Minister of U.P. that unemployment compensation will amount to Rs. 100 crores for U.P. and as such it is beyond the capacity of

the Government of U.P. to pay that high amount of compensation?

Shri Nanda: That payment for unemployment has come to a figure of Rs. 100 crores? I do not think so.

Shri V. Raju: That is the statement made by the U.P. Chief Minister as an answer to the query made by my Party that unemployment compensation be paid for the unemployed personnel in the State of U.P.

Shri Nanda: If there is any reference to any hypothetical situation that may arise at any time, I am not in a position to say.

Shri V. Raju: Would that be a correct estimate?

Shri Supakar: May I know from what sources the Government judge the intensity of unemployment in our country?

Shri Nanda: The answer discloses some of the sources of information which are going to be tapped. Some information has been given in the Second Plan Volume which was based on National Sample Survey and other sources.

Shri Supakar: What are the other sources?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot go on catching my eye. Shri Goray.

Shri Goray: What is the number of educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed?

Shri Nanda: No recent survey has been made.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Biren Roy: I have now been standing four times.

Mr. Speaker: You can stand a hundred times. I have now called Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Do these estimates include the under-employed in rural areas?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. For the under-employed, we have not got any estimate.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question is worded in general terms. May I enquire whether the recommendations of the Study Team to relieve educated unemployment are being implemented? On going through the Budget, I find that for the relief of the educated unemployed, only 15 small-scale production centres would be started throughout the sub-continent. How is the Government going to solve the problem?

Shri Nanda: Apart from these measures, there are others which have been indicated; for example, the re-orientation work camps, one of which has been started in Kerala and another in Delhi. Some more are going to be started. That is one direction. There are other recommendations of the Study Group which are yet to be implemented.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the target fixed by the Planning Commission to provide 8 million jobs in the course of the Plan period, may I know whether provision has been made for 16 lakh jobs in the end of the first year of the Second Plan and if not, why the gap has been left so wide?

Shri Nanda: I do not know about the gap. The estimate for the first year has not yet been completed.

Shri Biren Roy: In view of the fact that a sample survey in the Calcutta city has revealed more than 40 per cent of adult educated unemployment, what arrangements have been made, if any, to compile unemployment statistics of adult education in the urban areas including the city of Calcutta?

Shri Nanda: That answer has been given already that arrangements are being made by the Ministry to collect information regarding employment market and programmes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Such a problem like unemployment cannot be disposed of in a single question. I have already allowed more than 10 supplementary questions.

Trade with Australia

*111. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has relaxed import restrictions on Indian goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total worth of Indian goods imported by Australia annually?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About Rs. 24 crores.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Australian Delegation which visited recently this country had a discussion with the Government about the feasibility of providing long term credit on the part of Australia to the Government of India and if so how it materialised?

Shri Kanungo: They did not consider that aspect of it. They were scouting for increased import and export trade of commodities. It is expected that with the better improvement in the exchange position of Australia, there may be some liberalisation of imports to that country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Australian Delegation that visited this country also assured the Government to provide more ships for Indo-Australian routes to carry the goods?

Shri Kanungo: It was wishful thinking. No one assured that. They are not in a position to assure.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether it is a fact that owing to quantitative restrictions imposed by Australia on imports into Australia, Indian traders find it difficult to compete with U.K. merchants who

send their goods after getting them imported from India?

Shri Kanungo: That situation has not arisen, to my knowledge. But it is a fact that because of the quantitative restrictions, all exporters to Australia suffered.

Shri Keshava: Mr. Harley, the leader of the trade delegation made a statement in Australia on his return that he had booked orders from India to the extent of £3 million. Is that by way of one-way traffic? Or, is there any agreement that Australia also should purchase goods to the same extent or even to a greater extent?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of that statement. But it was a purely trade delegation. They had consultations with their counterparts in India and also with Government. But there was no Government-to-Government contract.

Shri Tantia: May I know whether some serious complaints have been made regarding Indian jute supplied to Australia?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of any such complaint.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether that delegation also discussed with Government the installation of cement plant on a cottage industry basis at a very low cost, and if so, the response of Government in that regard?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information.

Displaced Persons' Colonies in Delhi

- *112. { † Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

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

(a) the names of the Displaced Persons' colonies of Delhi where civic amenities such as water, electricity,

sanitation etc. exist and where they are still to be provided; and

(b) the time that will be taken to provide these colonies with all such civic amenities?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Statements A and B are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. (See Appendix I, annexure No. 31.)

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the delay in providing the necessary amenities to the displaced persons in these colonies, may I know whether Government have made any interim arrangements for at least water supply and electricity in these colonies?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: From the list, it will be clear that there are certain colonies where electricity and water have been completely provided. In others, I have indicated the time required for the completion of these services. Everything is given there in the statements.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is mentioned that certain amenities which are essential will be made available to the displaced persons by the end of 1958. I think the Minister will agree that the persons who are living in these colonies require at least some arrangements for electricity and filtered water, without which they cannot live. I would like to know what interim arrangements have been made by Government in this regard.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When these colonies were set up, to start with, we provided hand-pumps in most of them. The arrangement for drinking water is there. Now, these hand-pumps are being gradually replaced by pipe water supply. That is the first thing.

As regards electricity, we are providing electricity in the shape of street lighting to these colonies. The difficulty that arises in the way is this. We are very keen that electricity

should be provided in these colonies, but when the time for payment comes, nobody wishes to pay; and the local bodies are as a rule averse to taking over these essential services from us.

Shri Badha Raman: In view of the absence of street lighting and electricity in some of these colonies which are a little bit far off, may I know what arrangements have been made with regard to the security of the displaced persons in those areas?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That question may conveniently be addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether Government have decided to close down the public hydrants in the rehabilitation colonies of Delhi? If so, what are the reasons for the same?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This supplementary question does not arise out of the main question. But I would like to reply to this.

We have provided water in some of these colonies; and the normal arrangement was that the displaced persons should pay to the local bodies concerned. We have spent nearly Rs. 14 lakhs as a sort of subsidy, on behalf of these colonies, for the water that has been consumed by the displaced persons. Now, we have told them and given them three or four months' notice that they can make their own arrangement, because Government are not prepared to incur this extra charge for an indefinite period.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that foreign guests who come to India, especially to Delhi, are taken only to these colonies which are electrified and where all amenities exist?

Mr. Speaker: How does that question arise? It need not be answered, because it does not arise out of this question.

Shri Badha Raman: May I know what progress Government have

made with regard to provision of amenities which were assured on the floor of the House?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not know about the assurance that the hon. Member is referring to. But I have mentioned in Statement A that the work of providing water, electricity, sewerage etc. has been completed. I have also given the deadline by which the work in the other colonies is to be completed. So if any assurance was given, we try to implement it and expedite it. I can assure the hon. Member that that is my intention too.

Gandhi Samadhi

*113. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far regarding the selection of design for the construction of Gandhi Samadhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Board of Assessors have already been examining the designs since the 14th instant. Further action will be taken by the Government on receipt of the recommendations of the Board.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long has this matter been before the Board and how long will it take for them to arrive at a decision?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, the Board of Assessors are examining the plans submitted and we expect to have their report in the course of this week.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know what are the main difficulties in the selection of the design of Gandhiji's Samadhi? Board after Board and Committee after Committee has gone into this, but no decision has been arrived at in nine years.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: May I only repeat the answer which was given by the Union Minister of Works, Housing and Supply on the 14th November 1956? He had said:

"There has been a great difference of opinion as to what form

the Samadhi should take, as to whether it should take any complete form at all, if I may say so. Opinion is veering round to this, namely, that with minor alterations, the thing may be left as it is, without any major monument being put up there. In the layout for surrounding buildings, a museum may be added, but I cannot make any firm commitment because we have invited certain designs; we will examine them, and if any one of those is suitable, we might adopt".

Industrial Committee on Mines

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

(a) whether the personnel for setting up the Industrial Committee on mines other than coal mines has since been finalised;

(b) when the meeting of the above Committee is likely to be convened; and

(c) the nature of subjects to be discussed at that session?

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

(b) and (c). The date and agenda for the meeting will be settled after the committee is constituted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it a fact that this Industrial Committee on mines other than coal mines has not been convened even once, though we are members of the ILO for the last 35 years?

Shri Abid Ali: There is no question of the 35 years' period here, because the idea itself was conceived in 1947. Since then, we ourselves had no agenda to place before the Committee, and neither the workers nor the employers asked for it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister has just now stated that the workers' representatives or others

have not asked for it. I myself had written letters to him on this point. However, in view of the importance attached to the development of minerals in the Second Five Year Plan, do Government contemplate convening it at an early date?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member referred to this matter here during question time, but I do not remember having received any letter from him or any other representatives of workers on this question suggesting any particular item to be placed for discussion in the Committee. The other part of the question is not relevant.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): If the hon. Member desires that there should be a meeting, I think we will welcome the suggestion. I would like to have a meeting.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know by what time the Committee will be constituted, because this has been hanging fire for ten years?

Shri Abid Ali: The Committee has not been conceived. That I submitted earlier.

Shri B. S. Murthy: When will it be appointed?

Shri Nanda: It is going to be constituted shortly.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

*116. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences have arisen between the Employees State Insurance Corporation and the West Bengal Government regarding the provisions of separate hospitals for employees covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the final decision reached?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Has the attention of Government been drawn to Press reports which stated that differences have arisen between the West Bengal Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation regarding the construction of separate hospitals for workers covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme and that the differences, in particular, were to the effect that the West Bengal Government was against the construction of separate hospitals on the ground that such hospitals would provide for a much better standard of treatment for insured workers, and as a result, it would breed discontent among certain sections of the people who would not get the same facilities? If so, have such reports been contradicted?

Shri Abid Ali: As far as my knowledge goes, no such report has appeared in the Press—it may have appeared but I have not seen; that is what I mean. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, it is true that the State Government preferred reservation of beds in hospitals near the factories and workers' residences to the construction of independent hospitals for them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any solution has been reached about this difference—between the State Government preferring the reservation of beds and the State Insurance Corporation preferring separate hospitals?

Shri Abid Ali: The matter is under discussion with the State Government and a committee has also been appointed by the Corporation to settle this matter in consultation with the Bengal Government and other Governments also.

Shri Tangamani: May I know if any representation has been received from the people working in the different organisations about reduction of contribution from the workers for these hospital facilities and, if so, whether any action has been taken?

Shri Abid Ali: I did not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Generally from all workers and not particularly from the State Insurance Corporation, West Bengal.

Shri Tangamani: From West Bengal, I mean to ask whether the West Bengal Trade Union Congress made any representation about the inadequate hospital facilities.

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with the State Insurance Corporation.

Shri Tangamani: I am referring to the State Insurance Corporation. There is to be a contribution from the workers also. Has any representation been made either from the West Bengal Trade Union organisations or from the All India Trade Union organisations about the reduction of the contribution from the workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; some representations were received and these were considered and it was decided that the contributions of the workers also should come.

Trade Delegations

*117. **Shri H. C. Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many trade delegations have visited this country during the last six months;

(b) agreements, if any, reached at Government level;

(c) the main suggestions for the promotion of trade; and

(d) whether Government propose to send or sponsor any trade delegations abroad during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 32]

(d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to send a Trade Delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Shri H. C. Mathur: May I know whether the question of foreign exchange and the question of deferred payment was discussed and, if so, with what result in respect of each country with which we had reached agreements?

Shri Kanungo: Agreements were reached with three countries alone and the question of deferred payment was not under consideration.

Shri H. C. Mathur: Which are those three countries with which agreements have been reached; and what are the agreements?

Shri Kanungo: The countries are, Pakistan, Sweden and Egypt; and I believe the agreements have been placed before the House.

Shri Ranga: What is the general practice here; whether the Government make any arrangements to help the representatives of Indian trade to meet these delegations when they come over here to this country?

Shri Kanungo: Always we try to put them in touch with the Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce and others.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In answer to (d), the hon. Minister said that they are proposing to send a Trade Delegation to West Germany. May I know whether that Delegation is going with a definite plan to discuss with West Germany or is it for just trade relationship they are going?

Shri Kanungo: The Delegation is being organised by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of India and Government is sponsoring it. It is more in an exploratory nature; and they will visit West Germany along with other countries to which they may be invited.

Shri H. C. Mathur: Which of the suggestions enumerated in the answer have been accepted by the Government and what does the Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Kanungo: The sending of Trade Delegations to various countries is

always under consideration, subject to the availability of funds.

Shri H. C. Mathur: If you refer to the answer to (c), it is said that certain suggestions have been made by these delegations. I ask which of these suggestions have been accepted by the Government of India and how it is proposed to implement them.

Shri Kanungo: Part (c) says that these suggestions were discussed with these delegations. They relate to facilitating direct contact between trading partners, strengthening of commercial representation and organisation of publicity of Indian goods through advertisement, exhibitions and all that. In that way we try to do what is in our means.

गोआ में भारतीय राजनैतिक कैदी

* ११८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रवाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय गोआ जेल में कितने राजनैतिक कैदी हैं और कितने, यदि कोई हों, तो, जेल में ही मर गये ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : गोआ की जेलों में इस समय कितने राजनैतिक कैदी हैं, इसकी निश्चित सूचना नहीं है। अनुमान है कि कम से कम तीन सौ राजनैतिक कैदी वहां जेल में हैं। इनमें से सात भारतीय राजनैतिक कैदी हैं।

भारत सरकार इस बात की सूचना नहीं दे सकती कि गोआ की जेलों में कितने राजनैतिक कैदियों की मृत्यु हुई है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I request that this may be read in English also?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No definite information is available regarding political prisoners in Goa. The Government of India believe that there are at least three hundred political prisoners in Goan jails. Among

these, there are seven Indian political prisoners.

The Government of India are not in a position to give any information regarding the number of deaths in jail, of Goan prisoners.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उनके लिये जेल में खाने का क्या इतिजाम है, यानी खाने को क्या क्या दिया जाता है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The usual food that people get in jails.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the First Secretary to the Egyptian Embassy which has been entrusted with the work of looking after our interests in Goa has enquired into this and whether he has got anything to say on this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The First Secretary to the Egyptian Embassy visited Goa and has given about seven names and two more names of Indian nationals in Goa had been added. He also reported about the conditions of jails in Goa. Since his visit conditions have improved.

Shri Joachim Alva: Government is aware that some Members of Parliament like Shri T. K. Chaudhuri and Shri Goray were released. This was one set of peaceful satyagrahis in Goa. I want to know whether the other set of peaceful satyagrahis which entered Goa in 1954 especially from Majali and which included persons like Toni D'Souza who was sentenced to 80 years imprisonment would also be released. What has happened to them?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: 34 Indian nationals who acted in a peaceful way have been released as a result of the general amnesty. In about nine cases, the Portuguese Government is not satisfied with their identities and as soon as certificates of nationality are brought to their notice, I think these people will also be released.

Shri Khadlikar: May I know whether the name of Mrs. Sudhabai Joshi is included in that list?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is one of the names found in the list of nine handed over to the First Secretary to the Egyptian Embassy.

Shri Goray: Is Mr. Ranade's name there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir. He has been sentenced to 26 years imprisonment for violent activities within Goa and his is the only exception.

Outlay for Kerala State in the Second Five Year Plan

*119. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay under the Second Five Year Plan for the reorganised State of Kerala has been fixed;

(b) if so, the total amount fixed; and

(c) the general principles kept in view in fixing the amount of outlay?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 87 crores.

(c) The general principles for determining outlays under the Second Five Year Plan are described in various chapters of the Plan and especially in Chapters I to IV.

As regards adjustments between Madras and Kerala in consequence of the reorganisation of the State boundaries, these were agreed after mutual discussion between the representatives of the two States.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether this figure of Rs. 87 crores is only a tentative figure? May I also enquire further whether any portion of this amount has been taken for the Madras scheme?

Shri Nanda: These are the figures as they stand after adjustments

agreed to by the parties concerned. So far as the figures for Madras and Travancore-Cochin are concerned, they are like this:

	Rs. Crores
Original Plan for Travancore-Cochin	71.95
Deduct provision on account of transfer of territories to Madras	3.90
Add provision for the Malabar District for divisible schemes	16.95
Ad hoc additional allocation for indivisible schemes	2.00
Net result	87.00

Shri A. M. Thomas: This amount of Rs. 71.95 crores is after deducting 5 per cent. Based on the population for the Malabar District Kerala was entitled to get much more. May I enquire why such a low amount has been fixed?

Shri Nanda: This is on the basis of an ad hoc settlement reached between the parties; it is a matter of agreement.

Shri Punnoose: The papers report that Ministers from Kerala are here to discuss these matters with the Centre. May I know whether any understanding has been arrived at with regard to the enhancement of the allocation or re-distribution of allocations under various heads?

Shri Nanda: The Chief Minister of Kerala is meeting me just after the Question Hour. He has met other Ministers and members of the Planning Commission. I cannot say anything on the subject, the Finance Minister is here and if there is anything he will be able to let the House know.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I cannot say that any off-hand decision can be arrived at in a matter like this. The allocation as it stands at present for Kerala fits into the entire scheme of allocation under the Plan and,

naturally, if any change is to be made: (a) we must find resources and (b) the allocation must be done again by the Planning Commission on the basis of certain ascertained criteria. Naturally, the matter can be raised again. I think the Kerala Government representatives will be back here again sometime in June and the matter might be discussed by them with the Planning Commission. What are the criteria that they would bring before the Planning Commission and what view the Planning Commission will take is a matter about which I can say nothing. All that I can say is, that I find it extremely difficult to find additional resources. I should be very grateful if hon. Members of this House will show me the direction in which I can find the resources; then it will be possible for me to tell the Planning Commission that they can extend the Plan, and it will be for the Planning Commission to allocate the additional resources in the direction which they think fit.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the larger percentage of educated unemployment in the State of Kerala, may I know whether the Government will be prepared to reconsider the allocation that has already been made?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can brief his Minister and ask him to take up these matters.

Paper and Cement Factory in Nepal

*120. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian experts from India went to Nepal for examining the possibility of establishing paper and cement factories in Nepal; and

(b) whether these factories will be Nepal State owned factories or there has been any understanding to invite Indian capital for them?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) Yes. At the request of the Government of Nepal, two teams of Indian

experts were sent from India, one to examine possibilities of establishing a factory for paper and another for a cement factory. These teams went there in April. Their reports are being prepared now and will be submitted for consideration soon.

(b) This is a matter for the Government of Nepal to decide, but it was understood that the factories will be owned by the Government of Nepal.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether anything has been settled about the location of the factory, and whether cement and paper will be allowed to come to India and the bordering places?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is only an exploratory team that went to Nepal to find out what prospects there are for establishing this factory. It is too early to know whether there has been any other settlement on the question.

Shri Kasliwal: I believe the hon. Deputy Minister is aware that India is giving Nepal loan assistance to the tune of about Rs. 10 crores. May I know whether some amount out of this Rs. 10 crores will go towards these two factories?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no information on the subject.

Shri Bhattacharya: May I know whether the production of newsprint will be included in this scheme of production of paper in Nepal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know about that also. Only paper and cement are proposed.

Sudan Trade Mission

*123. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sudan Trade Mission have visited India to explore possibilities of developing the Indo-Sudanese trade;

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

(c) how far the Indo-Sudanese trade has been strengthened by their visit?

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

(b) The delegation visited Bombay, Poona, Delhi, Faridabad, Agra, Aligarh, Calcutta, Chittaranjan, Madras and Bangalore.

(c) It is yet too early to assess the result of the visit.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मिशन ने इंडिया गवर्नमेंट को अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट दी है ।

श्री कानूनगो : यह तो सूडान गवर्नमेंट व्यापार मंडल था, इंडिया गवर्नमेंट को रिपोर्ट देने की इस में कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ चूंकि यह मिशन हिन्दुस्तान और सूडान के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिये आया था, इसलिये उसने क्या क्या चीज लेना पसन्द किया और उस के एवज में हिन्दुस्तान को सरकार क्या क्या लेना चाहती है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परामर्श हुआ है ?

श्री कानूनगो : उस ने हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से बातचीत की । उस में किसी पक्के सौदे का सवाल नहीं था और न सौदा हुआ ही ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the acute shortage of raw cotton in the country, may I know whether the Government discussed any plan for the additional import of cotton from Sudan with this delegation and if so, with what result?

Shri Kanungo: We have been importing cotton from Sudan for quite a long time. We certainly discussed the cotton import position. But speaking about the overall position, I must say that we have to economise on imports of cotton from all sources including Sudan.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Does Government know that the Government officials themselves have made

a statement that there is acute shortage of cotton and that we have to depend upon import of cotton?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, Sir, that there is no acute shortage of cotton?

Recovery of Abducted Women

***124. Shri A. S. Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of abducted women rescued from West Pakistan during the last year as against the number rescued from India;

(b) whether it is a fact that several districts of the Punjab (Pakistan) are closed and are not accessible for rescue of abducted women; and

(c) if so, the steps that Government have taken to enable their rescue from those districts?

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

(a) During the last one year (from April 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957) 693 persons were recovered in India, of whom 329 were transferred to Pakistan and 364 released in India. During the same period 279 persons were recovered in Pakistan, of whom 158 were brought to India and 121 released in Pakistan.

(b) Government are unaware of any district in West Pakistan being inaccessible for recovery work.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: May I know if it is a fact that the Indian rescue staff is meeting with difficulties in Pakistan in the matter of rescue of abducted women?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The difficulties that are experienced are only in the case of abducted persons from tribal areas. Otherwise, there is not much difficulty so far as the other districts are concerned.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Is it a fact that Sialkot, bordering Kashmir, is closed to the rescue staff?

Shri Lakshmi Menon: I have no information.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Will the Government enquire about it if it is brought to the notice of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: That is always done.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Out of the women who were recovered, some were sent to Pakistan and some others were sent to India. May I know what is the fate of those recovered women who were either sent to Pakistan or sent to India, and from India to Pakistan and *vice versa*?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They have been sent to the place where they had been living before.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of abducted women and children in the Lahore transit camp at present?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: For which year?

Mr. Speaker: At present.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have no information, Sir. I can give the number recovered from the Lahore district.

Import of Tractors

***125. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of import licenses issued during the year 1956 for the import of small-size tractors;

(b) the names of exporting countries; and

(c) the total value of the tractors for which licenses were issued?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) By small size tractors, the hon. Member perhaps refers to agricultural tractors. If so, the number of licences issued is 54.

(b) West Germany, U.K., U.S.A., Australia and Czechoslovakia.

(c) Rs. 516.5 lakhs.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know if the small tractors for which licences have been issued have been received?

Sbri Manubhai Shah: Yes; so far as is known, I am speaking of the receipt of tractors worth Rs. 516 lakhs last year.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know if these small tractors imported from countries other than the Soviet Union and Japan would be good, because the small tractors of the Soviet Union and Japan are supposed to be the best? Have we thought of importing any from those two countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a matter of opinion. Actually in our country smaller tractors up to 15 h.p. have so far been banned, because in the opinion of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture they are not very suitable for this country. However, we are contemplating manufacturing small tractors in our own country as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture desire to permit their use for certain agricultural purposes.

Central Silk Board

*126. **Shri Shankariah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board has recommended the Chakki System of Supply of disease-free cocoon seeds (after the second fever) to the cocoon rearers;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any co-operative society for this purpose has been started anywhere in the country;

(d) the amount allotted for this purpose during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 and the expenditure incurred during the same period;

(e) whether any experiments have been made in this respect; and

(f) if so, with what result?

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

(b) From 1952-53 onward.

(c) Not so far.

(d) Grants amounting to Rs. 1,06,603/- and Rs. 27,557/- were given to the various State Governments during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 respectively. The expenditure incurred during the same period was about Rs. 52,203/-.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The average yield of cocoons where chawki rearing has been introduced, has increased by 20 to 25 per cent.

Shri Shankariah: Though the resolution was passed in 1952, may I know why it was not implemented?

Shri Kanungo: The State Governments have not been able to spend whatever grants and loans were given to them and the allocations they received, mainly because of lack of staff. Lately the Government of India have offered to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the superior staff at the headquarters and we believe that in this year, the expenditure will match the allocations.

Shri Shankariah: Will the Government make it compulsory that all rearers are to adopt the chakki system of supply of cocoon seeds?

Shri Kanungo: The Silk Board has not made any proposals about it.

Shri Shankariah: May I know how much will be the extra cost for implementing this system?

Shri Kanungo: It will be a very large sum if it is spread out over the whole of India. In any case, it depends upon the acceptability of the rearers to prefer this type of rearing.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what percentage of the rearings is met through the chakki system?

Shri Kanungo: It is very small.

Shri Dasappa: I want to know it exactly.

Shri Kanungo: I do not know the exact percentage.

Burra Dhemu Coal Mine

*127. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the flooding accident that took place in Burra Dhemu Coal mine in September, 1956, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action so far taken in this matter?

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

(b) and (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 33.]

Shri P. C. Bose: From the statement it appears that the pumping was not arranged immediately after the flooding accident. May I know what was the reason for that?

Shri Abid Ali: I have given the main recommendations of the enquiry committee in the statement. Whatever action they have suggested, we are taking.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the men who survived after 19 days and came out of the jaws of death have got due compensation from the company?

Shri Abid Ali: We have not received any complaint with regard to the non-payment of any dues to them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The enquiry committee has recommended that at the rescue station, pumping equipment also should be kept. May I know what action is being taken by the Government on that?

Shri Abid Ali: It has been stated in the statement that the Chief Inspector of Mines has been asked to take appropriate action on these recommendations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if prosecution has been launched against the manager, who has been held responsible for the accident, and whether he is still in charge of that mine?

Shri Abid Ali: Action under regulation 48 is being taken. So long as he is not suspended, he can remain in charge of the mine, according to law.

Plantation Inquiry Commission

*129. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the recommendations made by the Plantation Inquiry Commission on Coffee, Rubber and Tea which have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the recommendations that have not been accepted by the Government and the reasons therefor?

Shri Kanungo: They are under consideration. I may add that Government's decision on the tea part of the Report is likely to be available in a couple of months.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any machinery is under contemplation for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations?

Shri Kanungo: When the Government's decision is finally taken and published, we will find that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the report of the Enquiry Commission on coffee and rubber will be published and made available?

Shri Kanungo: It is a matter of physical difficulty of getting them printed; they are so bulky.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know for how long this report has been under consideration of Government and when they propose to release the accepted recommendations of the Commission?

Shri Kanungo: The report of the tea part was available to Government in April 1956. Thereafter they had to consult the Tea Board and its members and also obtain the views of the trade and other interests concerned. They had also to consult the other Ministries and States. This process is almost completed and as I have said earlier the decision of the Government of India will be available very shortly.

Shri Palaniandi: What are the references in the report of the Enquiry Commission to labour?

Shri Kanungo: The report has been supplied to hon. Members.

Children Film Society

*130. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of children films so far produced by the Children Film Society;

(b) whether the Society has drawn up any programme of its work; and

(c) the amount so far advanced by Government to the Society?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Children's Film Society is a registered body and, though receiving grants from Government, works independently. The Society has so far produced two feature films and two adaptations. The Society has also made versions in Hindi of five British Children's films and three Soviet Children's films. All these films are produced with particular appeal to Children.

(b) It is understood that the Society has included in its programme the production of two feature and

two short films during the current year.

(c) Rs. 2,30,000 during 1955-56.
Rs. 3,98,999/14/9 during 1956-57.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any of these films have been able to achieve any distinction in national or international competitions?

Dr. Keskar: We should not expect the Children's Film Society productions to achieve distinction at a stroke. It is only since 1955-56 that they have begun to produce films. This year one of the productions has received the certificate of merit in the State awards.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government is aware that this Society has received any contribution or donation from the public and if so, what is the amount that the Society has received so far?

Dr. Keskar: The Society has the liberty to have public donations, but I would like to have notice to find out what donations they have received till now.

सेठ अचल सिंह : मुस्तलिफ स्टेट्स में ये फिल्में दिखाने का प्रबन्ध किस तरह किया गया है ?

डा० केशकर : मैं ने पहले ही कहा है कि चिल्ड्रन्स फिल्म सोसायटी का काम सरकार से बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र है और उस की तफसील के बारे में बताना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है । जह जिम्मेदारी सोसायटी की है कि वह अपनी फिल्मों के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम सम्भाले ।

Shri Palaniandi: May I know whether any assistance will be given to private producers to produce children's films?

Dr. Keskar: I think the Society is doing it mainly with the help of private concerns.

State Trading

*131. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to entrust some more commodities to the State Trading Corporation (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the names of such commodities and the reasons for bringing them under the sphere of State Trading?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The question of Canalising the export of iron ore through the State Trading Corporations is under active consideration.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In view of the fact that the State Trading Corporation has entered into the overseas trade, may I have an idea of the experience that it has gained in its new venture, and how the foreign buyers are feeling about it?

Shri Kanungo: The experience so far is that it has been of good service which has been appreciated by importers in other countries.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether this Corporation has entered into some kind of special terms of agreement with the Government of Rumania and, if so, the nature of the same?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about that.

Shri C. D. Fande: In certain lines of trade like steel and cement, certain businessmen who were wholly dependent on this business have been rendered jobless. Will Government give them some other job?

Shri Kanungo: I do not think any of them have been displaced; their functions have been changed a bit, that is all.

Shri Kasliwal: Government has set up Export Promotion Councils for certain items. May I know whether it is proposed to establish any liaison between these Export Promotion Councils and the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: In the sense that Export Promotion Councils are mainly for promotional work and this is physical trading.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government has received any complaint from the small traders, especially mica owners, that the State Trading Corporation has refused and is constantly refusing to take the mica that they were exporting previously, with the result that a large quantity of mica has accumulated in some areas nearabout the smaller mines of Bihar and Orissa?

Shri Kanungo: I take the information and if the details are furnished I will give the reply.

Handloom Industry

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

(a) the steps taken to finance the handloom industry in various States from 1st October, 1956 to the 30th April, 1957; and

(b) how far the production has increased?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the period from October 1, 1956 to April 30, 1957 a total amount of Rs. 3,25,71,943 was sanctioned by way of Loans and grants to the State Governments for development of the handloom industry.

(b) The increase in the production of handloom cloth during 1956 is estimated at 68 million yards.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis this grant has been distributed among the various States, and how much of this grant has been given to the reorganised State of Punjab?

Shri Kanungo: The basis is that whoever is able to spend more with good results gets more. As for Punjab, the total of grants and loans is Rs. 5,32,942.

Shri Bhattacharyya: May I know how much loan and grant have been given to West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Kanungo: If you like, I will lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

Industrial Committee on Inland Transport Services

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

(a) whether the personnel for the Industrial Committee on Inland Transport Services have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be convened; and

(c) the nature of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting?

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

(b) and (c). The date and agenda for the meeting will be settled after the committee is constituted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any central trade union organisation has been invited to submit any subjects that are likely to be discussed?

Shri Abid Ali: No.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Do Government propose to do so?

Shri Abid Ali: They are at liberty to send us any item to be placed on the agenda, and we will invite them to submit the suggestion when the date of the meeting is settled.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Association of Employees in Management

*115. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India to implement the recommendations of Second Five Year Plan regarding Labour participation in management of industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The implementation of this recommendation obviously largely depends on the initiative and co-operation of employers and workers. Government can help in two ways—one, by creating the necessary climate through discussion groups, supply of literature and the like and secondly by enacting such legislation as may be suitable in the circumstances. In order that full information may be available to both workers and employers and to Government, a Study Team was deputed to certain European countries towards the end of 1956. Its report is being printed and will be placed on the Table of the House in a few days. It will also be discussed at the next session of the Indian Labour Conference where, I hope, it will be possible to evolve concrete recommendations with the agreement of all the parties concerned.

Import of Tallow

*122. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from which 'Tallow' is being imported;

(b) the substitutes that are being used by local manufacturers for reducing imports; and

(c) the total quantity of 'Tallow' imported during 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) U.K., Australia, and New Zealand.

(b) Principally country tallow, vegetable oils and vegetable tallow.

(c) 88814 Cwts. (April 1956 to January 1957).

Soap Production

*128. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of soap produced by organised sectors as compared to the small scale units working by themselves; and

(b) the help and encouragement given to small units engaged in the production of soap?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present annual production of soap by the large units is 1,10,000 tons, while the production by smaller units is estimated to be 1,20,000 tons.

(b) The following assistance is being given to small units engaged in the production of soap:—

(1) The first 200 tons of soap of all kinds manufactured for home consumption on or after the first of April each financial year commencing from first April, 1956, have been exempted from the whole of excise duty leviable thereon.

(2) The All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission is giving financial assistance for soap making in rural areas.

Tea Industry

*134. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

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

(a) whether a Conference on finance for tea industry was held recently in Calcutta on the initiative of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Conference?

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

(b) There was a general discussion of issues and it was decided to set up a small working group to go into the matter, and formulate proposals for Government's consideration.

Slum Clearance in Bangalore

*135. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Corporation have submitted any schemes for improvement and clearance of slums in the city of Bangalore through the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount offered as help by Central Government for the purpose?

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

(b) Seventeen Slum Clearance/Improvement Schemes prepared by the Corporation of the City of Bangalore have so far been received in this Ministry through the Government of Mysore. A statement showing details thereof is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34.]

(c) The total amount allocated to the Mysore Government as the Central Governments' share of financial assistance under the Slum Clearance/Improvement Schemes for the entire Second Five Year Plan period is tentatively fixed at Rs. 56 lakhs. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been provided for disbursement during the year 1957-58.

Small and Medium Scale Industries

*136. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of settling details of a scheme for the establishment of a prototype training workshop for the training of technical staff required for small and medium scale industries for which

offer of assistance was made to Government by Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of West Germany; and

(b) the nature of assistance for which offer has been made?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Details of the scheme are being worked out and will be settled by further discussions with the German experts and officers of the Government of West Germany.

(b) The West German Government have offered to meet the entire cost of machinery & equipment required for the Centre and to provide at their cost the services of instructors and technical experts from Germany for an initial period of 3 years.

Wage Board of Working Journalists

*137. { Shri L. N. Mishra:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether the Wage Board of working journalists has submitted its final report; and

(b) if so, the time by which its decisions are expected to be given effect to?

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

(b) The decision of the Wage Board for Working Journalists was published in Gazette of India Extraordinary on the 11th May, 1957 and has become operative.

U.K. Textile Mission

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

(a) whether the U. K. Textile Mission which visited India has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Government of India is not aware of any report having been submitted by the U. K. Textile Mission, which visited India.

(b) Does not arise.

Relief and Transit Camps of Displaced Persons

51. Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names and number of Relief and Transit camps in West Bengal and Tripura, Assam, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) when they were established;

(c) the number of displaced persons in each of them at the end of every year and as at present;

(d) whether any work or training is provided in these camps;

(e) if so, the nature of such work or training and the per capita remuneration or allowance given and the total number so engaged;

(f) the amount spent on relief and administration and the per capita and per family relief grant sanctioned;

(g) the rate of dispersal every year;

(h) whether there is any scheme for their rehabilitation; and

(i) the number of persons in each camp (i) over 1 year, (ii) over 2 years, (iii) over 3 years (iv) over 4 years and (v) over 5 years?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (i). The information as can be conveniently collected will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. The information required under parts (c) and (i) of the question however is so detailed that the time and labour to be spent on its completion will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Slum Clearance

52. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such States which have accepted the scheme of slum clearance proposed by the Union Government;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Centre for this purpose for 1957-58;

(c) whether any State has not accepted the scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a), (c) and (d). The Slum Clearance Scheme of the Union Government was circulated among the States in May, 1956, not for obtaining their specific acceptance as such, but with the idea that the Slum Clearance Projects to be drawn up by the State Government/Local Bodies should follow generally the pattern set out therein. All the States have generally expressed their willingness to follow the general pattern of the scheme.

(b) The total amount allocated by the Union Government to various States as the Central Government's share of financial assistance for 1957-58 under the scheme, has been tentatively fixed as Rs. 1.00 crores.

Entry of Pakistanis into India

53. { Shri H. C. Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistanis who entered India during the last year month-wise, (i) with visas, (ii) without any visas and (iii) with bogus visas; and

(b) the reasons for this influx?

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

(a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha when it is available.

Manufacture of Heavy Machinery

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

(a) whether the team of advisers from the Soviet Union who visited India to advise the Government of India on the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of heavy machinery has since submitted its report; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines

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

(a) whether the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1955 has been published; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. The report is under print.

(b) I fear I cannot quote a firm date, but every effort is being made to get the printing expedited.

Community Radio sets in Punjab

56. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Community Radio sets supplied to Punjab State during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): The number of community radio sets supplied to Punjab State during 1955-56 and 1956-57 was 2300 and 1000 respectively.

Passports to Pakistan

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

(a) the total number of persons who have applied for passports to visit Pakistan during 1957 so far;

(b) the total number of persons who actually got passports during that period; and

(c) the total number of Indians who visited Pakistan during the same period?

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

(a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha when available.

Unemployment in Punjab

58. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount that has been given to Punjab to relieve unemployment, the details of the schemes which were prepared by the State and the success achieved in relieving unemployment during First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): All the schemes included in the First Five Year Plan of the State would generate employment. The size of the Plan as originally drafted in 1952 stood at Rs. 28.34 crores of which 20.20 crores represented the provision for Punjab and the balance for PEPSU which has now merged with Punjab. Thereafter, adjustments to the extent of about Rs. 8.88 crores were made in the plans of these two States; the adjustment for Punjab being Rs. 7.83 crores and the balance for PEPSU. Details relating to the schemes which come under this adjustment were made available to the Lok Sabha by way of reply to Starred Question No. 471 on 3rd September 1954. Since this reply was conveyed, certain schemes which together cost Rs. 6 crores and which were being executed outside the Punjab State Plan were brought within

the scope of the First Five Year Plan. This, together with certain further adjustments has resulted in the final size of the plan being of the order of Rs. 34.43 crores for Punjab and Rs. 10.02 crores for PEPSU. As against this overall provision the actual expenditure during the first 4 year of the plan comes to about Rs. 27.4 crores, while it is expected that about Rs. 14.32 crores will have been spent during the 5th year of the plan. It has not been possible so far to make an assessment of the affect of all this expenditure on the employment situation of integrated Punjab.

Evacuee Properties

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

(a) the total number of evacuee properties auctioned during the year 1957 so far, State-wise; and

(b) the amount of money realised thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The State-wise information is not available. However, region-wise information during the year 1957 i.e. for the two months of January and February, 1957 (upto which month the data has been collected) is given in the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35.]

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Mysore

60. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for Mysore State under Low Income Group Housing Scheme so far;

(b) the amount spent; and

(c) the number of houses constructed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil Kumar

Chanda): (a) The information sought is given below:

	Amount allotted to Mysore (including Coorg) (in lakhs)	Amount disbursed (in lakhs)
1954-55 } 1955-56 }	Rs. 106.00	Rs. 39.20
1956-57	Rs. 54.80	Rs. 54.80
1957-58	Rs. 35.00	Nil so far
Total	Rs. 195.80	Rs. 104.03

(b) & (c). The State Government have intimated that a sum of Rs. 98 lakhs has actually been spent by them upto the 30th April, 1957. The number of houses completed by that date was 480, while 880 houses were under construction.

POINT OF INFORMATION

S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had given notice calling attention of the Defence Minister to the strike in Bombay.

Mr. Speaker: I have not put it down. It will come up tomorrow. Hon. Members give notice here. Immediately they can't bring it before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The important point is that the strike is going on.

Mr. Speaker: It will come up next day, that is, Monday.

MEMBERS SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who have not taken the oath may do so. I allow this as an exceptional case today. They seem to be sitting in the lobby having come late.

Shri Hanumanth Rao (Medak):

Shri Dindod (Dohad-Reserved-Sch. Tribes):

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of each of the following Notifications, making certain amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

- (1) Notification No. S. R. O. 1337 dated the 27th April, 1957.
- (2) Notification No. S. R. O. 1363 dated the 29th April, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-42/57].

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN AIRCRAFT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy of the Notification No. AR/1937 (29) dated the 20th February, 1957, together with the Explanatory Note, making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-43/57].

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLE RULES

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of each of the following notifications making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

- (1) Notification No. F.12(156)/50-M.T. & C.E. dated the 27th October, 1956.
- (2) Notification No. F.12/(155)/56-MT & CE dated the 22nd January, 1957.
- (3) Notification No. F. 12(18)/53-MT & CE dated the 22nd January, 1957.

(Shri Abid Ali).

- (4) Notification No. 12(130)/56-MT & CE dated the 14th March, 1957.
- (5) Notification No. F.21(41)/56-MT & CE dated the 22nd February, 1957.
- (6) Notification No. F.12(64)/54-MT & CE dated the 23rd February, 1957.
- (7) Notification No. F.12(72)/51-MT & CE dated the 23rd February, 1957.
- (8) Notification No. F.12(154)/56-MT & CE dated the 1st April, 1957.
- (9) Notification No. F.12(25)/52-MT & CE dated the 4th April, 1957.
- (10) Notification No. F.12(32)/57-MT & CE dated the 4th April, 1957.
- (11) Notification No. F.12(31)/53-MT & CE dated the 20th April, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-44/57.]

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table of the House, a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

- (1) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Cocoa Powder and Chocolate Industry.
- (2) Government Resolution No. 12(4)TB/56 dated the 30th April, 1957.
- (3) Government Notification No. 12(3)TB/56 dated the 30th April, 1957.
- (4) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why the documents referred to at (1) to

(3) above could not be laid within the period prescribed under the said section.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-30/57.]

(5) Report (1957) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Calcium Lactate Industry.

(6) Government Resolution No. 37(1)TP/57 dated the 7th May, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-31/57.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I beg to announce the order of Government business for the week commencing 20th May, 1957. The business for the week will consist of—

(I) Consideration and passing of—

The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Bill;

The Provisional Collection of Taxes (Temporary Amendment) Bill;

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill;

The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill; and

The Copyright Bill, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(II) General discussion on the Railway Budget on 21st and 22nd May.

Subject to your permission, a resolution on thermo-nuclear test explosions is proposed to be moved by the Defence Minister for discussion on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1957 at 5 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: How long is it to last?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Two and a half hours. The House may be requested to sit a little late.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Very often it is complained that there is no quorum.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will arrange for quorum and guarantee quorum that day.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. In view of what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated that motion will be made at 5 P. M. on the 22nd May and that it will take two and a half hours, I suggest to the House that it may sit till 7-30 P. M.

Some Hon. Members: 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Or, we can sit for two hours more, from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): Was it not understood that there would be a three-day discussion on the Railway Budget?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall see. If the House insist that we should have one more day for it, we shall just consider.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Every year, we have been discussing the Railway Budget for three days. Why should that be cut short now?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is because the Session is very short this time. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider that. Last year, it was three days. So, we shall have three days this time also, as during last year.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

COURT OF ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

The Minister in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (i) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect,

in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That in pursuance of sub-clause (xviii) of clause (i) of Statute 8 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University."

The motion was adopted.

COURT OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

The Minister in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvii) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvi) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There is a third motion in the name of Maulana Azad. Maulana Azad.

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: I beg to move:

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Is it in order that a Deputy Minister should move the motion when the Minister incharge of the particular Ministry is himself present here?

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of order. Is it in order for an hon. Member to speak in this House with something in his mouth?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is only when a Minister represent another Minister in charge of a Ministry or a Department which is not his own and to which he is not attached, that he generally informs the House that he makes the motion on behalf of the other Minister; if the other Minister is present, he will move the motion himself. But when two Ministers are attached to the same Ministry, anyone can take this up, even though the other Minister is present and the motion has been tabled in his name.

COURT OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

The Minister in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvii) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Court of the Banaras Hindu University."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvii) of clause (1) of Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Banaras Hindu University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Banaras Hindu University."

The motion was adopted

Samsad (Court) of Visva—Bharati

The Minister in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): I beg to move....

Shri Ferose Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): The Minister must say 'on behalf of Maulana Azad.....'

Mr. Speaker: No. To say 'on behalf of....' is not necessary.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 (Act XXIX of 1951) read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 (Act XXIX of 1951) read with clause (5) of Statute 10 of the First Statutes of the University, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

The motion was adopted

ELECTION OF DEPUTY-SPEAKER

شکشا تہا وڈگہانک گویشدا ملتہی
(مولانا آزاد) - جناب مہن تحریک
کرتا ہوں کہ سردار حکیم سلیمہ جو
اس سبھا کے ایک ممبر ہیں - سبھا
کے قیامی اسپیکر چلے جائیں -

(The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Sir, I move that Sardar Hukam Singh, a member of this Sabha, be chosen as the Deputy Speaker.)

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to second the Motion.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That Sardar Hukam Singh, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy-Speaker of this House".

The motion has been moved by Maulana Azad and duly seconded by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. There is also no other motion before the House.

The question is:

"That Sardar Hukam Singh, a Member of this House, be chosen as the Deputy-Speaker of this House".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is carried unanimously.

مولانا آزاد - جناب - سبھا نے سردار حکم سنگھ پر ایسے جس اعتماد کا اظہار کیا ہے اس کی بڑی قدر اور قیمت ہے۔ ارد میں اس پر ان کو مبارکباد دینا ہوں۔ پچھلی مرتبہ جب یہ جگہ خالی ہوئی تھی تو ہم سب کی نظر انتخاب سردار صاحب پر پڑی تھی۔ چنانچہ وہ تہی اسدیکر چلے گئے۔

(Maulana Azad: Sir, I congratulate Sardar Hukam Singh for the invaluable confidence which the Sabha has shown in him.

Last time when the office of the Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha fell vacant, all of us thought that Sardar Sahib was the fittest person for the job and he was elected Deputy-Speaker.)

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): We do not see the person whom we have elected.

Mr. Speaker: He is sitting behind; he may move over to his usual seat.

مولانا آزاد اور بہت جلد ہمکو معلوم ہو گا کہ چٹاؤ کتنا موزوں اور مناسب چٹاؤ تھا۔ جو ہوجو انکے کندھوں پر ڈالا گیا تھا اس کو انہوں نے نہایت خوبی کے ساتھ انجام دیا۔

ہزاری پرلہاسلت اس وقت ایلی زندگی کے ابتدائی دور میں ہے۔ اس روایتوں کے سانچے ابھی تک قلم نہیں ہیں۔ تعالیٰ ہیں۔ اس لئے جن لوگوں کے ہاتھ اس کی رہنمائی کی سادگور آئی ہے۔ ان کی ذمہ داری بہت بڑی ہے۔ ان کا یہی کام نہیں ہے کہ جو روایتیں پہلی تریڈیشنس قائم ہو گئی ہیں ان کو جاری رکھیں۔ ان کا کام یہ ہے کہ نئی روایتیں پیدا کریں۔ ان کا صرف یہی کام نہیں ہے روایتوں کے جو سانچے قلم گئے انہوں ان کو تعالیٰ رہیں۔ ان کا کام یہ ہے انہ نئے سانچے تعالیٰں۔ مجھکو یقین ہے کہ سردار صاحب کے کندھوں پر جو ذمہ داری قالی گئی ہے۔ وہ اس کو پوری اہلیت اور قابلیت نے سانہ انجام دینگے۔ اور ان کی شخصیت آہلہہ زمانے کے لئے ایک نمونہ کا کام دیگی۔

(Maulana Azad: All of us realized at once that in electing Sardar Sahib as Deputy Speaker we had done the most proper and appropriate thing. The heavy responsibilities which were entrusted to him were discharged by him admirably.

[Maulana Azad]

Our Parliament is still in its infancy. We have yet to establish conventions and traditions in this House. Therefore, the persons who are entrusted with the task of guiding the proceedings of this House carry a big responsibility. It is not their function only to safeguard the traditions already established but they have also to establish new traditions and conventions. I am sure that Sardar Sahib will discharge his heavy responsibilities with great ability and his personality will serve as a model for the coming generations.)

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City-Central): I rise to give my hearty congratulations to Sardar Sahib on his having been elected as the Deputy-Speaker of the House. I am told that in his term of office in the last Parliament, he had conducted the business in such a way that he did not evoke opposition from the Opposition side, and I am sure the same thing will continue.

Of course, you will excuse me if I just mention a point, that if, according to last year's practice the Deputy-Speaker had been drawn from the Opposition side, it would have been a good thing. However, that has not happened. There is, of course, the combination that Sardar Sahib last time was for some time on the Opposition side and then, later on, now, he is on the Congress side. So, he might work as a nice bridge between the two. Therefore, with that additional reason, I once again offer my congratulations to him.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to associate the Independent Group with the expressions of congratulation that have fallen from the previous speakers. As my hon. friend Shri Dange just said apparently, there was an attempt to evolve some kind of practice that the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker should be chosen from opposite sides of the House. Personally, I would have liked to have seen this practice tried out and if it

had been found favourable by experience it might have been allowed to harden into a salutary convention.

As Maulana Sahib has just said, we are in the formative stage of building up parliamentary traditions and conventions. And, I believe that the occupants of the Chair represent the corner-stone in this process of proper building. On the attitudes of the Chair, on its decisions will depend largely, if not entirely, whether the Chair becomes identified with the tradition of complete independence or whether it becomes a symbol of an extension of party politics.

I am aware that even if we build a healthy convention around the Chair, a great deal will depend on the calibre of the individual who occupies it and that even a healthy convention can be vitiated by a person who has not the capacity or the will to act with independence. But, may I say with a great deal of respect that I feel that the primary duty in this matter of building up the independence of the Chair falls squarely on the Government and the ruling party. If I may say so with respect, perhaps the political climate is not entirely favourable. If the approach of the ruling party is conditioned by the desire to make the Chair safe, safe for complacency or safe for arbitrariness, then the Chair will become the bane of party politics. There is that primary responsibility on the ruling party and I also believe that there is an equal responsibility on the Opposition Groups not to draw the Chair into any vortex of party politics.

I am not enamoured of giving the Chair any inextinguishable party label because I believe that in this formative stage it is, perhaps, more important that we should select people not because of their party labels but because of their capacity and their reputation for independence. And it is here, particularly, that I wish to offer our congratulations to Sardar Hukam Singh. I say this without any flattery that during his tenure of office he has exhibited attributes of unflinching

courtesy, and of a quasi-judicial objectivity which have earned the respect of all sections of the House.

May I also say this, Sir, that I feel that his task in future will be more difficult than it has been in the past. There is a tendency for most, if not all of us to bend to the prevailing political wind; and, in the House today there is not only a wind but it shows signs of becoming a gale represented by the overwhelming strength of the ruling party.

Sir, on behalf of my Group I offer the Deputy-Speaker our sincerest cooperation in maintaining the independence of the Chair and I once again congratulate him.

आचार्य कृप ल नं: (सीतामढी) : सरदार साहब, मैं सरदार हुकम सिंह को अपनी तरफ से और अपने ग्रुप की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ। आप हमारे डिप्टी-स्पीकर रह चुके हैं और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिम खूबी के साथ आपने इस आफिस का काम चलाया है उसको देखते हुए हमें आपसे कोई भी भ्रष्टाचार आदमी इस जगह के वास्ते नहीं सूझता।

इतना कहने के बाद मुझे उस बात को भी कहना है जिसकी तरफ की मेरे कम्युनिस्ट भाई ने इशारा किया है। मौलाना आजाद साहब ने कहा है कि खाली इस लोक सभा को ही आपको काम नहीं चलाना है लेकिन कुछ ऐसी आदतें इस लोक सभा में डालनी हैं जो हमारे लिये पीछे कारगर हों। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत कारगर रिवाज था जो पिछली बार स्थापित किया गया था कि कम-अज-कम डिप्टी-स्पीकर को विरोधी दलों के आदमियों में से चुना जायें। खैर इस वक्त यह नहीं हुआ और उसका मुझे कोई खास अफसोस नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार रिवाज हम एक दफा डालते हैं अगर उसका सिन-सिला हम जारी नहीं रखेंगे तो कोई भी रिवाज यहाँ कायम नहीं होंगे। आज एक पार्टी पावर में है कल दूसरी आ जाती है तो फिर

उन रिवाजों की कोई बुरकत नहीं रहती। इस वास्ते जो रिवाज एक बार कायम हो जाते हैं हमें चाहिये कि हम उन पर अमल करते जायें।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं एक बार फिर सरदार हुकम सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री वजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरदार हुकम सिंह जी को मैं इस सदन का डिप्टी-स्पीकर चुने जाने पर अपनी तरफ से तथा अपने ग्रुप, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ। सरदार साहब के सम्बन्ध में हम नये लोगों ने जो कुछ दूसरों से सुना उसको सुनकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है। कम से कम पहले दो दिन जिस तरह ये वह हम लोगों से मिले उससे और भी प्रसन्नता होती है और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि वह विरोधी दलों के अधिकारियों की अच्छी तरह से रक्षा करेंगे।

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है इस लोक सभा में भी, पहली लोक सभा में जितनी विरोधी दलों की ताकत थी, उतनी ही आज भी है। यह बात जोकि कामरेड डागे ने कही और आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने कही उचित है कि ऐसी कोई बाधा पैदा नहीं हुई कि उस परम्परा को जो पहले इस सदन में कायम की गई थी कि उपाध्यक्ष विरोधी दलों में से कोई चुना जाता तोड़ा जाता और उस पर न चला जाता। सरदार हुकम सिंह जी व्यक्तित्व के प्रति बड़ा आदर रखते हुए भी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो परम्परा पहले इस सदन में कायम की गई थी उसको तोड़ करके कम से कम बहुमत दल ने भागों के लिए एक अच्छी परम्परा कायम नहीं की है। फिर भी यदि उस परम्परा का हम आगे से आदर कर सकें तो इस सदन की परम्पराओं और इस सदन के अधिकारियों की रक्षा के लिए यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरदार साहब इस तरफ बैठने वाले सदस्यों का तथा उनके अधिकारियों की रक्षा का हमेशा खयाल रखेंगे।

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरदार साहब को एक बार फिर बधाई देता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I have very great pleasure in associating myself with all the sentiments that have been expressed from all sides of the House. I am personally delighted that Sardarji, who was my deputy last time, has been once again returned this time unanimously. Though he officiates only in the House, his responsibilities are as great as that of the Speaker himself. The office work is not so important; it is only secondary. Those who occupy the Chair here on the spur of the moment will have to decide very far-reaching issues, hold the balance amongst all the parties, be absolutely impartial and never lose one's temper. When two persons are quarrelling if the Speaker also enters the fray, then God alone must help, there is no other person who can help.

Sardarji is eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the Speaker in his absence as his deputy. He has acquitted himself very well last time. He pleased almost every section of the House. Though he does not now belong to the Opposition group, I have given him the first seat in the Opposition side. He will always be able to hear and learn first hand whatever the Opposition feels and when he sits here he will shed all complexes and certainly decide what is just and proper. He has had that training as a judicial officer; he was Judge of a High Court. He is ripe and experienced. He has very affable manners.

I once again congratulate him on the unanimous vote of the House for having him as the Deputy-Speaker of the House. I am confident that he will relieve me very often and thus assist me.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely obliged to the sponsor of the motion, and the members of the Government who have initiated this motion and

proposed me. I am equally obliged to my friends here of the Opposition, who have said so many sweet words for myself.

There is a feeling that some convention has been broken, as I belonged to the Opposition last time and I was taken out of that group whereas now I have gone over to the other side. My friends wanted that that convention, if it had gone into a practice, must have provided us with a good precedent. I only want to say that, if this practice develops nobody would be more glad than myself. But, this much I want to submit most respectfully, that no convention has been broken. Last time, though I had said that I was being taken from the Opposition, the Leader of the House had made it clear that he had not been led by any party considerations, or by the fact that I belonged to the Opposition, or that he was anxious to draw a candidate for this office particularly from the Opposition. This he said at that time. I do not want to enter into any controversy on that point. As I have already said, if this practice develops nobody would be more happy than myself.

Sir, I am immensely grateful to the Members, all sections equally, for reposing confidence in me for the second time. When you, Sir, were elected this time on 11th May, the Leader of the House made a significant remark that you were not new to this office and that in electing you the House had taken no risk. But, when I was elected in March 1956, I was quite new and also, as has been already said, a Member of the Opposition. Therefore, in my case the House had certainly taken a risk. It was for the first time in April 1948 that I was elected to the Constituent Assembly. Never before had I been a member of any legislature or of even a local body. When I compare my parliamentary life with those stalwarts like Seth Govind Das, Pandit Thakur Das, yourself and others, I feel that I am still a child.

And then my experience as Deputy Speaker is only for one year. Therefore, I feel that the House is even today taking a risk. My difference becomes greater when I recall to my mind the names of those predecessors of mine who have occupied this office before me. I wonder how great they were and how small I am. And when I think particularly of you who has occupied this chair for 8 long years the contrast becomes more marked and conspicuous. But I have this consolation that you would be there to guide and inspire me in this responsible task. I might take this opportunity of thanking you, Sir, for the inspiration and guidance that I have been getting during the last 12 months.

Sir, I am taking up this responsibility with confidence, not because I assume that I am equipped with any qualities required to fill this office, but because I have full faith in the generosity and large-heartedness of the members of this House as also in their keen anxiety to assist in the successful working of democracy and to uphold the noble traditions of this august House. From what I have seen of the hon. Members during the last 5 days I feel convinced that every one in this House has come with a burning desire to serve his countrymen and to help promote our parliamentary system. When I look back to the past year my confidence increases all the more as I recollect that I received full co-operation and assistance from all quarters of the House. I cannot remember of a single moment when I had to complain, though there may have been many occasions when I must have erred in my judgment. I was tolerated even then. I am obliged for that generosity and crave similar indulgence from the Members in future.

As for my conduct, if words can give any assurance, I do assure all sections here that I would try to dis-

charge my duties with impartiality and evenhanded justice. Whenever I falter, and that I must sometimes, I appeal to the Members, that this may not be construed as due to any lack of effort on my part to be fair, but only due to my human failings over which I may not have any control. If this indulgence is guaranteed to me, then I can assure the House that we will be proceeding with enthusiasm to maintain the dignity of this House and to serve the motherland for which we have recently taken our pledge. I thank the House again.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

Shri Nanda: I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1957, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

Statement

In a judgement delivered on the 27th November, 1956 the Supreme Court held that no retrenchment com-

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 17-5-57, pp. 187-170.

[Shri Nanda]

pensation was payable under section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to workmen whose services were terminated by an employer on a real and *bonafide* closure of business, or when termination occurred as a result of transfer of ownership from one employer to another. Since then a number of undertakings particularly in Ahmedabad, Kanpur and West Bengal closed down or put up notices of closure for one reason or another rendering unemployed large number of workmen without any compensation. Government considered that emergent steps were necessary to meet the situation that had arisen which was causing serious hardship to workers. Government, therefore, promulgated an Ordinance on the 27th April, 1957, providing that retrenchment compensation will be payable in *bona fide* closure or transfer of an undertaking in certain circumstances. It took effect from the 1st December, 1956.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M. Thirumala Rao and seconded by Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra on the 14th May, 1957, namely:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th May, 1957."

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that there are many Members who want to speak. I would like to know if the time can be extended by another two hours and after that there may be the Private Members Business, which is also there. I say this because this is the first time when so many new

Members would like to speak something.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): There is also another matter. Yesterday the Prime Minister was speaking. I do not know whether it would constitute a point of order or whether it is a matter to be settled with you privately. It is strictly a limited subject whether we should have some convention that whoever speaks in the House should not repeat his speech in different languages because the time of the House is being wasted. I am referring in this connection to the speech of the Prime Minister who spoke in two languages.

Mr. Speaker: The House can ask any hon. Member to go on repeating as it wants to. Yesterday the House wanted that the speech should be delivered in English also. It is open to any hon. Member to speak either in Hindi which is the official language or in English. So also when a question is answered in Hindi, hon. Members want translation of the answer and the answer is allowed to be given. It is a novel point that has been raised just now. At the request of the House the hon. Prime Minister gave his version or synopsis of his earlier speech in English. There is no point of order in this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It was a different speech altogether

Mr. Speaker: Both are the same.

In regard to the extension of time wanted by Shri Gopalan the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address is normally followed by two general discussions, one on the Railway Budget and the other on the General Budget. If hon. Members from various groups would kindly pass on to me the names of those hon. Members who would like to participate, I have the least objection to call them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You are assuring the House that you would give a chance to Members to speak on the General Budget. I want to know the propriety first of having a general discussion on the General Budget and discussion on Demands and then the Finance Bill in the next session. Is this a healthy convention? I think that this thing has to be decided first before we can have chances to speak on the general discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; we are following the age-long practice. If hon Members want to modify this..

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it age-long?

Mr. Speaker: I am older than he (*Interruption*). Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly refer to the Rules of Procedure. I believe they contain the information. There is a general discussion, then there is a separate discussion on Demands for Grants, and once again there is the discussion on the Finance Bill. Attempts are being made to have one single discussion both on the Budget and on the Finance Bill to avoid repetition. One is quite different from the other. Also it is too late in the day. Then there is the Business Advisory Committee on which the parties are represented. The hon. Member can send in his spokesman and brief him properly.

The Minister of Home Affairs

(**Pandit G. B. Pant**): Sir, I do not want to inflict any speech on the House. I would have been really glad if I had been spared completely, but I thought that it was due from the Government that before the discussion closed one of its Members should try to deal with at least some of the problems, howsoever imperfectly. I do not expect to win over those who have given expression to different and adverse opinions—and that the Government would be failing in the discharge of its duty if it did not intervene in this discussion, at this almost final and penultimate stage. Before, however,

with the debate and the speeches that have been delivered, as I had no such opportunity I would, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, offer you my hearty congratulations on your unopposed return to this august office. The fact of your being elected without any opposition from any quarter is a conclusive proof of the satisfaction that you have given to every Member of the House during your previous term. So I need not say more in this respect.

I would also, with your permission, welcome all Members who have been elected, and particularly those who are sitting in the opposite benches. I am really gratified to see some of the leaders of public opinion in their respective spheres sitting in those benches; for, the more representative this House is, the better will it be for all concerned. We want to have the benefit of all shades of opinion so that the decisions taken by us may be as correct and as wholesome and salutary as may be feasible in the circumstances. So, I would be looking forward to them for discerning and discriminating support.

So far as the Address of the President is concerned, I venture to state that it was invulnerable and it stands unscathed. The speeches that have been made so far have not in any way impaired the efficacy, the potency or the reasoning that are embodied in this Address. The policies which have been outlined there, the programme that has been chalked out in it and the steps that have been laid down have all been unshaken. So, we can go forward with a stout heart towards the achievement of the objectives and purposes which have been set forth in this Address.

I was glad to hear from Shri Dange, Sir, that he had felt satisfied over the decision that this Plan is not to be halted or to be slowed down. He could not have expressed his approval of this Plan in a more effective way. He wants this Plan to be pushed

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

delayed. Evidently, he is satisfied with the policies on which this Plan is based and also with the programme through which the objectives of this Plan are to be achieved. It is a matter of satisfaction to us. It proves in an unmistakable way that this Plan is really a national Plan. No party here is opposed to this Plan.

I am reminded also of the remark made by Acharya Kripalani. He seemed to complain that the period of the Plan synchronised with that of Parliament and that it was held out on the eve of the elections which again indicated that the Plan was a powerful document and the proposals contained in it were irresistible. If that is so, it is a matter of congratulations, and I expect that in spite of his gentle grumble, he will be good enough to bless this Plan. But factually, his statement was not altogether accurate, because this Plan came into operation on the 1st April, 1956. And the elections were held in early 1957. So, the people had ample time to examine the Plan, to scrutinise its items and to make up their minds about the utility and the propriety and the effectiveness and the fruitfulness of this Plan. They were all satisfied and the sort of objection that this Plan was put before the public just on the eve of the elections indicated that the Plan on its merits was such that it was in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of the people. We would like this plan to be put into operation with the goodwill of all. It is a national Plan.

We are an under-developed country and within this under-developed country, we have classes and communities. We have areas and States which are still more backward and still more under-developed. In spite of all these handicaps, we have made up our minds to work for an egalitarian society in which everyone will be able to develop his personality to the maximum extent and to live a good and happy life in a brotherly way

along with others in a spirit of fellowship and friendliness. That is our purpose and I hope, with the support of all Members of this House, we should be able to march forward not only with zeal, but also with unity enacted in a co-operative endeavour, which will yield us the best and highest dividend, which no undertaking can possibly yield.

12.46 hrs.

[SHRI FRANK ANTHONY in the Chair]

The Prime Minister had spoken on certain aspects of the Plan. You had also listened to the elaborate speech of the Finance Minister, which also has a bearing on this matter. So, I think it not necessary for me to deal with the various aspects of the Plan. Especially when I assume—and I have good reasons for doing so—that everyone stands for the Plan and shall do his duty by it, then it becomes altogether unnecessary for me to take more time of the House in this connection.

The food problem has loomed large during the discussions on the President's Address. It is but proper that it should be so. The Food Minister had the opportunity of making a statement the day before yesterday and we had also the advantage of listening to his speech. I think certain facts stand out prominently and cannot be disputed, namely, that during the last ten years, there has been a substantial increase in the quantity of food produced in our country.

There can be no room for any two opinions on this subject. Some criticism has been made on the ground that our statistics are not absolutely correct. We are, however, not concerned with the absolute accuracy of our statistics. Whatever may be the defects of our system of accounting, the fact remains that so far as comparisons go, they cannot be affected

by any such deficiencies in the method of collection of statistics. It has been proved beyond doubt that there has been considerable increase in food production. The Food Minister has given the increase as it has occurred in different quinquennia. If figures for a year are given and compared with figures for another year there might be some difference of opinion. But when quinquennial averages are taken into account there can no reasonable ground for suspecting their relative accuracy or the inference that can be drawn on the basis of comparison of those figures. Thus, from 1947-48, that is the quinquennium starting in 1946-47 and ending 1951-52 right on to the quinquennium ending in 1956-57, there has been an increase in the production of cereals from 43.5 to 54.8 millions. Every year has recorded some increase. This is not the result of any sudden bounty of nature of Providence. This increase has been going on from year to year and thus we have an increase of 11 million tons which gives an average of about 25 per cent in the course of these five years of this quinquennium.

Similarly the average yield per acre has gone up from 519 to 579 lbs. This particular year the increase in rice came to about 20 per cent, in wheat to 36.8 per cent., in coarse grains to 29.9 per cent. I venture to submit that these figures have to be accepted. Yet, the problem remains and it calls for an explanation as to why paradoxically enough while there has been an increase in production of food grains there should be a rise in the prices. Even in regard to that I would request hon. Members to look at the figures for the last five years carefully. They will find that as compared with 1954 and 1955, there has been a little increase in the level of prices. The prices have gone up only slightly compared to those years. But still there has been some increase and it is also admitted that in certain pockets the production has not been adequate. But we must look at this question from a comprehensive point of view. We are a big country. Here the

people are under-nourished. A rise in prices, if there is any, is a proof of the growing prosperity of the country. It is a proof of the fact that the purchasing power of the under-nourished man, of the starving person is going up. It is a proof of the fact....

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): I hope that proof will continue in future years.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope you will help us in that and not retard us in any way. So, I hope that will continue, the increase in production and the increase in prosperity too. So far as possible a balance and an equilibrium will be ensured which will enable all to live in ease and comfort without being afraid of any unexpected developments. But I have to say this that our people are not having enough food today. The average of calories is not adequate. If we could have more food our people could eat more. But we have also to remember this that there is some difference between our pattern of society and the pattern of society in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is essentially an industrial country. It has to import its food from abroad. An increase in the prices of food affects the entire economy of the country and sterling have to be exported in large quantities or equivalent goods. Our country is essentially an agricultural country. More than 80 per cent. of our people live on agriculture when the price of cement goes up, when the price of iron goes up, when the price of everything else including railway ticket goes up and the freights go up, you cannot but expect a slight increase in the prices of foodstuffs too. It is not necessarily an indication of inflation, for manufactured goods have not gone up in price. The price today is not much higher than what it was a year ago. That shows that prices have been kept under control to a large extent. But it is not altogether a tragedy I say if the villager has more of purchasing power than he had in the past. All industries, all progress

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

and everything in our country depends on the prosperity, on the surplus purchasing power that the cultivator possesses. So, if he gets a little more, we should not grudge it to him.

An Hon. Member: He is not getting that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Then the argument that prices have risen too high is not shared by the speaker. I congratulate him on that.

So what we have to remember is this. Not that I want prices to rise, I must say, but I want the whole economy should be so balanced as to enable every man to live in ease and in comfort. It is true, and it cannot be disputed, that the average income of an urban dweller is much higher than that of a person who lives in the village. So, the former is in a position to make sacrifice to a greater extent than the latter. In the circumstances I must say that while we must make every effort to produce more, so that the income of the cultivator may not go down and the supply may be adequate, we should not grudge a little rise in the price of foodstuffs if the prices of other things go up. That would not be a fair deal.

13 hrs.

Then what has really happened is that the prices that have gone up are not in any way very prohibitive and the Government has been able to supply adequate stocks everywhere. That is what is needed, that people must get food and the Government should be in a position to supply food. But there has also to be some little restraint due from every one of us. There should be no waste. Even today there is considerable waste in the country. If we say what is wasted, I think we could feed 5 per cent. more, or raise the *per capita* consumption by 5 per cent. It would be a great gain. The consumer has to get his food, but the Government is anxious

to see that the burden on him does not increase. It is with that object that the Finance Minister intends to build up a twenty-five crore subsidy pool for helping people who have to purchase foodgrains. The Food Minister intends to set up a high-powered committee so that all these problem may be considered and examined in their proper bearing and opinions may not be formed without taking into account every relevant factor. Our attempt is this, that the cultivator's income should not go down, but his methods of production should improve, and where he is producing five maunds, today he should be able to produce ten or fifteen maunds, so that while the prices may even go down, the total income of the producer may go up. That would be the solution of the problem. On the one hand it would enable everybody to get his food at a reasonable price; on the other it would enable everybody in the villages to get his necessities of life and to raise his standard of living so that he may not be tempted and enticed away by the glamour of life in cities. That is what we have to do. And with that object in view we have to give first place to agriculture in our Plan. For, whatever else may or not come, an increase of the cultivator's income must follow, and we should have adequate quantities of food to maintain everyone in good health and to provide sufficient number of calories for energetic and vigorous work for every workman and everyone in India.

An Hon. Member: Is that being done?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is our objective, and I hope it will have the sympathy and support of everyone: Sir, I do not think I should pursue this point further.

There was some reference to the subject of the bilingual State of Bombay. I think if I did not say a word about it, it would be regarded as a significant and perhaps deplorable omission. Two of the leading Members of the House and several others

have referred to it. Some have gloated over or expressed their sympathy with the Congress for the defeat of its candidates. Well, I can only say that so far as the Parliament is concerned, so far as this Lok Sabha is concerned, our numbers are larger than they were before; and so far as the Rajya Sabha goes, there too our numbers have increased. So, taking the Parliament as a whole, no tears need be shed by our sympathisers.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It is not democracy to go by numbers only.

Pandit G. B. Pant: This is exactly my point: do not go by numbers alone when you talk of this bilingual State of Bombay. But you want me to be guided by numbers alone. There lies the difficulty of yours approach.

Sir, what I was saying was this. We had many an ordeal, many hours of trial and travail before we reached that decision. And did we reach it? It was this House, all the Members sitting here who spontaneously decided that Bombay should be a bilingual State.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Some other Hon. Members: Yes.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It was a national problem, and it was settled by the nation's representatives almost with unanimity.

And what did we do? Bombay has been a bilingual State from yore. It had parts of Gujarat and parts of Maharashtra; and they had all lived in peace and amity, in fellowship, in comradeship—not only within the small circle of comradeship of the Communist Party, but all of them belonging to all parties had lived as comrades there. And Bombay was reputed for its efficiency of administration, (*An Hon. Member:* Why not Madras?) for its urbanity of manners, for its hospitality to foreign guests, for the high standard that was maintained there of industrial production and of life in general.

13-5 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

Those had been the achievements of a bilingual Bombay States in the past. And the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended that the bilingual State of Bombay should continue. It had, however, recommended that Vidarbha, comprising the eight Marathi speaking districts of the former Madhya Pradesh State should form a separate State, not for a limited period but for an indefinite period or for all time to come. Saurashtra was to be tacked on to the bilingual State of Bombay.

There was enough dissatisfaction, perhaps bordering on resentment in some cases on the exclusion of Vidarbha from Maharashtra. It was argued, and with considerable force, when the whole of Gujarat was being brought within this State of Bombay, why should a part of Marathi-speaking people be kept out of this Bombay State. That was the argument. We therefore tried other devices. We suggested a number of alternative proposals, but they were not accepted.

The Maharashtra Congress Committee, which included many of those who are now entangled in the net of the Samyukta Maharashtra Party—they too were Members of the Maharashtra Congress Party then—(*Interruption*) they resolved and recommended that Akola and Nagpur also should be brought within this Bombay State and that a big bilingual State of the whole of Gujarat, the whole of Maharashtra and Bombay should be formed.

Shri Bharucha (East Khandesh): You are mixing up the Parishad with the Samiti.

Shri Nath Pal: The Maharashtra Parishad never recommended such a bilingual State.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I never said Maharashtra Parishad; I said Maharashtra Congress Committee.

Shri Bharucha: That was one party's recommendation; it was the solution imposed by one party.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am coming to that. Many of those who were in the Maharashtra Congress Committee then supported this proposal, though they have since then joined the Samyukta Maharashtra Party. That was the statement I made.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): That is an inner party affair. We are not aware of it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You are not aware of it, but I am aware of it. I hope you will re-appraise the strength of the support behind you when you become cognizant of the fact. This is what happened. We had the support of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. Still, that solution was not adopted. Later on, we were all worried as to what should be done for Bombay. My hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony brought that amendment in this House that a bi-lingual State of Bombay should be set up. It was moved by a citizen of India. (An Hon. Member: A nominated Member) who had no prejudice against Gujarat or Maharashtra and who sits there by the side of a red cap and not by the side of Shri Dange. It was supported, if I remember aright, by Shri Tulsidas Kilachand and Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Nath Pai: Shri Asoka Mehta has revised his views since then in the light of the verdict of the people of Bombay.

Pandit G. B. Pant: He may have revised his views. I do not know. But, he is a man who, when he forms an opinion in the first instance, is guided by the right instinct.

Shri Nath Pai: Well; that is what he has done.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It had also the support of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, a man who had very strong feeling over this question and he found it as the best solution. You will please see that it is not a question in which we want to score up arguments. That is hardly the case. I know there is strong feel-

ing over this matter. I know that friends want that this decision should be revised. I am not unaware of the strength of that feeling. But I am just trying to bring it to their notice that the original proposal of the States Reorganisation Commission was in favour of a bi-lingual State, but a somewhat truncated bi-lingual state which was to some extent prejudicial to the interests of Maharashtra. The three unit scheme that was proposed was not acceptable to Maharashtra though it was acceptable to Gujarat and Bombay.

Shri Bharucha: Not to Bombay.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I accept that the gentleman speaking thinks that it is not acceptable to Bombay.

Shri Bharucha: The Corporation has decided that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I know that the Corporation has a certain strength of 63 returned on one side and 55 on the other.

Shri Nath Pai: Seventy and 54; that is the latest for your information.

Pandit G. B. Pant: May be so. I accept that.

Shri Bharucha: That is the verdict of Bombay.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no interruptions.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not deny that. I welcome enlightenment from every quarter even if it dims the light. But, I would tell him that so far as this is concerned, we put forward a proposal which had the support of most of the Members of this House and that proposal was accepted by us. Now, I put it very humbly to the Members who do not approve of the decision that was taken. Have they no regard for the collective opinion of this House? Would they not even have the generosity to allow a

scheme evolved by this House to work and to see how it works? How will our Parliament function? Should decisions taken almost unanimously on vital problems, after prolonged discussions, be turned down because certain sections of the community do not subscribe to them? On what argument? The argument is that they are people defeated in the election. I do not want to make capital of the argument. But, the fact is there that the majority of the Members returned from Maharashtra subscribed to the bi-lingual State. It is also a fact that the majority of Members returned from Gujarat subscribed to the bi-lingual State. It is also a fact that the majority of Members returned from Bombay subscribed to the bi-lingual State.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the majority of votes? I do not want to interrupt. I do not know how to correct wrong statements.

Some Hon. Members: Thirteen—eleven.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister is referring to this House. If four are elected and 2 represent the Congress, what is the majority?

Pandit G. B. Pant: If four are elected and 2 are returned, the majority would be 2. If 13 are elected on the one side and 11 on the other, the majority would be 2. But, it would not be a minority. It would be a majority still. So, it is a majority. Bombay, as such, has a majority. Gujarat, as such, has a majority and Maharashtra, as such, has a majority in favour of bi-lingual Bombay. But, I leave that alone.

I ask, is there agreement amongst those who are opposed to the bi-lingual State? Shri Dange wants Maharashtra with Bombay and Gujarat as a separate entity. Shri Yajnik, who spoke yesterday, disagreed with Shri Dange and did not support his proposal.

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I did not oppose him. I supported the suggestion for a Round Table Conference of all parties.

Shri Nath Pai: The fact that there was difference between Mr. Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi was no justification for denying freedom to India.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am talking of the argument, and the statements made. He was in fact aggrieved not because there had been the bi-lingual State of Bombay as such, but because the three unit formula which provided for separate units for Bombay, Gujarat and Maharashtra had been turned down and replaced by a bi-lingual Bombay. That is his complaint. Does Shri Dange want the three unit formula to be restored?

Shri Dange: No.

Pandit G. B. Pant: No. He does not. So that, amongst the protagonists themselves, though they are opponents of one thing, they won't agree as to what is to be done. It is....

Shri Nath Pai: That is no justification.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will hear and not interrupt.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is always easy for people to oppose a thing. But, it is much more difficult to hammer out a positive solution. That is the difficulty. We solved in a way which carried the support of every dispassionate and detached patriot in India. There was Acharya Kripalani in its support. There were other friends.....

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the speech of the Prime Minister on the 1st of August, 1956 at Poona?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to anybody interrupting me. Only he has to take care of himself.

Shri Nath Pai: We are not trying to interrupt. We do not know how to correct wrong statements.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Arguments on either side must be heard patiently. Ultimately any conclusion may be arrived at. There cannot be one way traffic in this House.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Really that has been the misfortune of those days. Arguments were not heard patiently. People holding a different view were not allowed to speak. Stones were hurled. Lurid posters were displayed.

Shri Nath Pai: They were shot down.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am extremely sorry for that. I share your feelings. Our young men are our asset. I would do everything for their safety and for their welfare. If they suffered in any way, it is a matter of extreme distress and agony to me. We cannot heal these wounds by ourselves behaving in a manner which may be called rowdy, ruffian, indecent and vile. That is no remedy for that. Let us find the remedy for this. Let us behave in a proper way ourselves.

So, I was telling you that when we say that people should listen patiently, I am not surprised that on the other side, there are friends who would not listen patiently to me, who have nothing but a desire to serve them, to win their goodwill.

Shri Nath Pai: We do serve and respect them.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The only way that we can serve the country is by converting people who do not share our views to our own. There is no other way. I believe in conversion, not in imposition. That is my attempt. It is a matter of regret that this process was not allowed to work in Gujarat, and sometimes in Bombay. I hope in future we will not see such

unseemly scenes. I do not think I must pursue this matter further. I have already said something about it.

There was something said about Kashmir. Well, I do not want to deal with the Kashmir problem. But there has been one thing which has been streamlined in the papers. The Pakistan Government is reported to have lodged a protest against the representatives of Kashmir attending the Northern Zonal Council. The Northern Zonal Council, as hon. Members of this House know, was formed several months ago, in August last, I think, when the States Reorganisation Bill was passed; and in that, a provision was made that the Northern Zonal Council would consist of Punjab, Delhi, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, and one more State, namely Kashmir. That was the decision then taken.

There was no question that Pakistan would commit the blunder of going to the Security Council then. Nobody knew that its mind was working so perversely. The decision was taken in an innocent way. Kashmir has been part of India since its accession in 1947, and I hope it will ever continue to be part of India. That was what happened in 1947. And in August, 1956, this House adopted that clause in the Bill under which this Northern Zonal Council was formed.

On the 1st of November, 1956, when the States Reorganisation Act came into operation, this Zonal Council also came into operation. I held a meeting last month of this Council. I do not see how there can be any occasion for any protest whatsoever. It is in a way sought to be made out that this Zonal Council was somehow forged after Pakistan's complaint in the Security Council had been lodged. It is utterly baseless, and it is on such fare that Pakistan feeds the people of that State. It is strange that such an argument should have been put in.

It is a matter of some relief that the basic facts of Pakistan and the way it behaves, so far as Kashmir is con-

cerned, are now being largely and increasingly recognised by the civilised world. A country which committed aggression on an unarmed people and killed hundreds and thousands of them, is pretending to be their protector, and blaming those who have helped Kashmir, Kashmir which is today more prosperous than it ever has been in its history, Kashmir which is attracting thousands of tourists from abroad and from all over the country.

The problem of Kashmir, according to me, has to be viewed from the moral angle. And the moral angle is what will conduce to the welfare of the people of Kashmir. Everything else is secondary. And who is there who cannot but admit today that Kashmir's association with India alone can lead to the salvation of Kashmir? If the relationship between India and Kashmir is disturbed, then Kashmir will be in a bad way, as bad as Jammu and Kashmir happens to be in today. So, I need not pursue this point too further.

There was a remark made by a well-known Member of this House, Shri M. R. Masani, about the promulgation of the two ordinances. I quite agree with him, that as a rule ordinances need not be issued and that ordinances should be promulgated only when it is necessary to do so. But what is to be done when the courts reach decisions which go entirely contrary to the intentions of this Parliament? When the language of the law framed by us is defective, and the intentions are not couched in precise language, and decisions are taken which produce immediate effect, then what should Government do?

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): They could have waited.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They could have waited; well, some factories had already been closed, and more were going to be closed. Thousands of labourers were being thrown on the wilderness and on the roads. Should Government have waited and seen that they were hung on the streets? Would he have liked that?

So, I say that it had to be done in order to save these thousands of labourers who were being subjected to such maltreatment. It was for their protection that it was necessary to issue the ordinance.

Similar was the case of the other ordinance, concerning the insurance staff. My hon. friend the Finance Minister rushed to Bombay within three days in order to settle all issues and gave them satisfaction, thorough and complete, by his decisions. So, there need not be any grievance on that account.

I know that there are 87 amendments on the Order Paper, and perhaps many scores of speakers have had the privilege of addressing this House. If I were to address myself to all points, I would perhaps be taxing the patience of even the most patient Members of this House too much.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Has the Minister a word to say about Seraikella and Kharaswan over which strong feelings have been expressed?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think the hon. Member would have been well advised not to put this question to me. Seraikella and Kharaswan form part of Bihar, and I think they will continue to form part of Bihar.

Shri Supakar: Once, they formed part of Orissa.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They do not form part of Orissa. If they do, the hon. Member should have no grievance.

Shri Supakar: They did form part of Orissa, and they were wrested out of Orissa.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Once, Orissa formed part of Bihar.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would appeal to hon. Members for one thing. We spent a considerable period, months and months, over these problems, not only myself but the Government, not only we, the Members of Parliament, but before us, the Commission that was there, a Commission presided over by an eminent ex-judge of the Supreme Court, which had as its mem-

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

bers two of the foremost and knowledgeable persons in our country. That Commission made certain recommendations. We had had long arguments; every little point was very carefully considered; after that, decisions were reached. Let there be no sores left now. Let us all bow to the collective will of this House, so that its strength may grow, and with it the strength of each one of us may grow, and our country may rise to the heights to which it is entitled to rise by virtue of its ancient history, of its vast population and equally vast area.

Shri Thangamani (Madurai): Has the hon. Minister anything to say about amendment No. 7 on the question of renaming the State of Madras as 'Tamil Nad'? In the speeches that were made in this House by Members from that particular State, there was no reference made to this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister, evidently, has said what all he wanted to say. Whatever he has not said, he does not agree with.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): It may be the other way.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may please themselves as they want.

Now, so far as the amendments are concerned, if there are any on which the House has to divide, I shall put them off for voting till 14-30 hours, because we do not divide between 13-00 hours and 14-30 hours. May I have the numbers of those amendments so that I can put them off till 14-30 hours and put the other amendments and take a voice vote?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: All the amendments may be voted upon later.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then we will take them up at 15-00 hours. At 15-30 hours, non-official business will be taken up. It is rather inconvenient to make it later because as the evening advances, the House becomes thinner and thinner. It will take some time also for hon. Members to come

back after lunch. Therefore, this will stand over till 15-00 hours.

Pandit G. B. Pant: May I have your permission to go as I do not enjoy the privilege of voting here? Therefore, neither my presence nor my absence is going to make any difference to the voting.

Mr Speaker: Yes.

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to *move—

"That the Bill to establish in the economic interest of India greater public control over the coal mining industry and its development by providing for the acquisition by the State of unworked land containing or likely to contain coal deposits or of rights in or over such land, for the extinguishment or modification of such rights accruing by virtue of any agreement, lease, licence or otherwise, and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration".

In the Second Five Year Plan, we have a target of additional production of 22 million tons of coal, out of which 10 million tons would be produced in the private sector whereas 12 million tons would be the responsibility of the public sector. With regard to the additional production of 12 million tons which the public sector has to add to the present production, as much as 10 million tons are to be raised from new areas and new mines that are to be developed and opened up. To attain this objective, a private limited company under the name 'The National Coal Development Corporation' has been formed with a capital of Rs. 50 crores.

Nearly all the coal bearing areas are covered by mining leases held by

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

private persons or by prospecting licenses which carry a right to the mining lease. Therefore, it is necessary that Government should have the power to acquire unworked areas covered by private leases which are found surplus to the production required in the private sector.

Therefore, so far as the agency which has to realise that target is concerned, it is actually in position. So far as the need for a legislation of this type is concerned, it is fully established because the existing powers, whether under the Land Acquisition Act or under the Mines and Mineral Concession Rules, are not adequate for acquisition of mineral rights. The scheme of the Act itself is something which is in accordance with the general principles which have been laid down from time to time by this hon. House with regard to the general approach to such matters. The areas which might be required for acquisition have to be notified. Then certain other consequences flow from this notification. The authority which would be entrusted with the development of the mines would have the authority to enter into possession for the purpose of taking preliminary steps and the like for either prospecting or for actual exploitation.

The provisions relating to the payment of compensation are in accordance with the general principles that have been adopted in similar circumstances. These provisions are neither niggardly nor too liberal and the basic principle has been payment of reasonable compensation, regard being had to the amounts that might already have been spent by the parties whose rights are sought to be acquired.

Then, there is a provision for resolving disputes that might arise in this respect. The Bill contemplates the appointment of a tribunal consisting of a person of the status of a High Court Judge.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I am afraid there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Speaker: We do not take notice of quorum during this interval. That was why I said that whenever a division was to take place, it had to be after 14.30 hours. In the House of Commons, they do not insist upon a quorum at all. We have fixed a quorum of 50 here. But we have started a convention whereby between 13.00 hours and 14.30 hours, quorum is not insisted upon. If there is a difference of opinion on a particular matter requiring division, it is put off till 14.30 hours, when the House is in full strength.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I was saying that the Bill contemplated the creation of an appropriate machinery for resolving disputes, and a tribunal consisting of a person of the status of High Court Judge would adjudicate the question of compensation.

Then again, there is a provision for appeal to the High Court. Under clause 20(1):

"Any person aggrieved by any award of the Tribunal under section 14 may, within thirty days from the date of such award, prefer an appeal to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the land or some portion of the land which has been acquired or the land or some portion of the land covered by a prospecting licence or by a mining lease in respect of which mining rights have been acquired is situate".

The rest of the provisions are incidental to the basic principles which I have attempted to enunciate above.

To my mind the Bill should be regarded as more or less non-controversial because.....

Shri Bharucha (East Khandesh): That is what you think.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I was saying what I thought.

The basic principles which constitute the structure of this Bill are in accordance with the structure that has been adopted and approved by this hon. House while dealing with

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

similar subjects on earlier occasions. Anyhow, if there are questions of principle that might be raised or about which there may be any doubt, Government will be prepared to consider them.

There is one aspect, however, which I want to place before this hon. House. The target of additional production of 12 million tons during the Second Five Year Plan is a fairly ambitious one. The total increase is 22 million tons where the existing production is at the level of 38 million tons is a very high percentage if we consider it in terms of increased percentage. One year out of the Plan period has already passed. Government did enter into private negotiations to find out if they could acquire the lessee's rights from the various leaseholders on reasonable terms. But, we have not met with any great success. The National Coal Development Corporation have already acquired and brought in position machinery of various types of the value of about Rs. 1 crore. And, we have to achieve this target during the remaining period of the Plan.

At one stage the Government was seriously considering the question of acquiring these areas by promulgating an Ordinance. But, then, it was considered that this, perhaps, would be a matter which could not be placed on the statute-book by enacting an Ordinance. I am mentioning this only to point out the urgency of this legislation and I hope I will have the co-operation of all sections of this hon. House in enabling me to place this enactment on the statute-book.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It should have been done some months ago. Since the Government have made up their minds not to nationalise

the coal mines during the Second Five Year Plan period, at least this is a welcome step in the direction of the nationalisation of mines.

Although in our country we have got abundant coal deposits, which, at present rate of raising, is enough to last for 300 to 400 years. But when we compare the production of our country with countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America, we will find how far we lag behind. For instance, our coal production at the end of the First Five Year Plan was 38 million tons. During this period, in the United Kingdom which is 13 times smaller than our country, coal production is 230 million tons. If you take the United States of America, it is somewhere like 460 million tons a year. In the Soviet Union, it is about 390 million tons. Even China has recently increased its production to somewhere between 100 to 120 million tons per year. So, our embarking on a 60 million tons plan at the end of the Second Five Year Period is not at all ambitious when we take into consideration the coal deposits available in our country.

These coal mines are spread all over the country and some 930 collieries are being worked. In the past, big coal mines were managed by the English companies like Andrew Yule and Company and Bird and Company, and so on and so forth. These people raised coal in a manner which should be said was not planned at all. They wanted quick profits. They did not care what happened to the country, what happened to the national wealth which lay hidden within the bowels of the earth. On account of this unplanned working of these mines, today we have got a very sorry state of affairs. Various mines have been flooded and they cannot be worked at all economically and some coal mines are on fire. This is how these have been worked. Some mines have not properly been worked. Huge portions where we have got large quantities of coal have not been

worked. For instance, in Asansol sub-division there is the Mandalpur colliery of Birla Brothers. Here the lower seam has been worked about 3' 6". There is a top seam also about 6' thick of good coal but the management have thought it fit to close down this mine.

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

These are some of the instances. I can give some other instances also like the Singareni collieries and others. This is how our collieries have been worked in an unplanned way. In order to achieve the targets—it has been said they are ambitious but I do not consider them ambitious at all taking the fuel position in our country—this has to be done. Only yesterday the hon. Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research told us that we import something like 40 lakh tons of oil and how much is wasted by way of foreign exchange in importing this crude oil when we have got natural deposits of coal available in this country, which is a substitute for crude oil.

I can quote the instance of Hyderabad in the south. We have got 800 sq. miles where we have coal mines but we are working one 30 sq. miles. We have an urgent necessity to step up our production and in order to step that up we should take over such of those mines which are not being worked at all. So this Bill tries to do the same.

Secondly, in order that we may achieve our target of production, we had recently appointed in the beginning of last year a committee to go into the question of the amalgamation of smaller collieries so that they can raise coal economically.

I believe that report was submitted in September or October. We do not know how far the Government has accepted the recommendations made therein. It is clearly stated in that report that the Government will have

to undertake legislation if some smaller collieries are to be amalgamated and in case these small colliery owners do not agree to amalgamate themselves. I think we will get another legislation regarding the amalgamation of smaller collieries.

I feel that a reasonable amount of compensation should be paid to those collieries which have been working properly. Those collieries which are not working properly but work in an unplanned way and have been responsible for the loss of national wealth should not be paid any compensation. There is no use of paying compensation to a colliery whose mine is burning due to the improper working.

There is another point. There may be disputes and if disputes arise, they should be taken over to a tribunal. I would like the decision of the tribunal to be final. There should not be any appeal about that decision. Otherwise, this litigation will go on when we have to concentrate on increasing production. I desire that we should nationalise the coal mines in order to increase production. Since, however, Government has taken a decision not to nationalise them during the Second Plan, I support this Bill.

Shri Bharucha: At the outset, let me make it plain that I fully welcome the principle underlying this Bill. But, neither the scheme of the Bill nor the clause relating to payment of compensation is framed in a satisfactory manner. I think this requires to be looked into in greater detail.

So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, it is broadly provided that a notification is to be issued conveying the intention of the Government to prospect for coal in a particular area. The Bill lays down that certain consequences flow from such notifications. Later on, if as a result of prospecting, the Government comes to the conclusion that there is a likelihood of coal being obtained in that area, another notification is issued

[Shri Bharucha]

and objections are invited. After considering the objections, a declaration of acquisition is made and as a result of that certain rights vest either with the Government or the Government company which the Government proposes to establish and on such vesting, the Government is in a position to exploit all these mines.

First, let us consider the defects in the scheme. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, para 4, it is stated:

"With the acquisition of zamindari rights by the State Governments, the rights in minerals are now vested in all areas in the State Governments, and it is not appropriate to use the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the acquisition of mineral rights, particularly because the Central Government does not intend to acquire the proprietary rights vested in the States. There is no other existing Central or State legislation under which the Government has powers to acquire immediately the lessee's rights over the coal bearing areas required by Government for the additional coal production."

The question is this. It is not merely in zamindari areas that there may be coal bearing lands. There may be many areas outside as well. For instance, in Bombay State I can conceive of some areas which may have to be included—the former inam lands. The Bombay State Legislature has abolished the tenure but while abolishing tenures, with regard to mineral rights, an exception was made. Mineral rights were not acquired but were left to the holders of that tenure. Section 9 of the Bombay Personal Inams Abolition Act, 1952, lays down:

"Nothing in this Act or any other law for the time being in force shall be deemed to affect the rights of any inamdar subsisting on the appointed date to mines or mineral products in an inam village or inam and granted

or recognised under any contract, grant or law for the time being in force or a decree of a court."

In the first place the assumption made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the rights vest in the State Governments is incorrect.

There is another defect in the Bill. A very peculiar procedure is adopted for acquiring the rights either for prospecting or exploiting. It is presumed in the first instance that the State has got this right. The State may not have this right. Now, the Central Government, the Bill lays down, should become the lessee of the State Governments. I ask: why go beating about the bush. If the Central Government wants to exploit the mineral resources, let it do so straightaway. Pay compensation to the States and take over the entire coal bearing areas in that particular region. Why should it resort to this round-about way? The Central Government should become the sub-tenant of the State Government! The lease is for a particular period only. Again, what happens after the lease expires? Therefore, my submission is that the provision in the Bill in that respect is not satisfactory.

The Government wants to exploit mines. I have got no experience of mine exploitation. But, even common sense tells us that the way adopted here is not correct. A notification is issued conveying the intention of the Government to prospect for coal in a particular area. What happens? The person who owns that particular area has got a right to sit tight over everything that he has done so far. He can withhold his maps, plans, charts, etc. from the Government; he can withhold the results of preliminary borings and exploitations and every other conceivable thing that would help in carrying out prospecting. Cannot we lay down that upon the issue of a notification by the Government of its desire to prospect for coal in an area, the owners of mines in that area shall hand over to the Government the maps, plans, charts,

any prospecting results, analysis, etc.? Why should it not be done? It is not a new principle that I am enunciating. When we abolished Jagirdari, inamdari and other tenures in the Bombay State, what have we laid down? We have said that those people shall surrender their title deeds to the Government. Otherwise, what is the result? It is like the way of a novice which the Government is adopting. After the issue of the notification, Government starts its trial and error methods and wastes more public money.

14 hrs.

If the original lessee has prospected in a particular place, he knows the results. The Government need not waste more time in prospecting all over again in that area. Why can't the Bill compel the owner to deposit with the Government the results of the exploitation so far? It can be done. If you do not do this and adopt the scheme in the Bill, we will have to start the whole thing all over again. The previous experience of the owner will be lost to us. Why? Because of the defect in the Bill. That should not happen; that means more money. So the scheme of the Act should be so amended that on a notification being issued under clause 4 of this Bill the results of the survey of the land, boring into the sub-soil etc. done by the owner must all be deposited with the Government. That is the way that the Government should proceed, and try to save the money of the public.

The second point in connection with it is that the Government is too very eager to give compensation to all useless sorts of persons. The other day we were told that the Government wants to adopt a socialist pattern of society. But, see what happens; how the compensation is paid in every direction? As soon as a notification is issued the man becomes entitled to a certain amount of compensation. When the State wants to take over a particular area, after feeling satisfied that there is coal to be found in that area, and it

issues a notification for acquisition, what is it that is provided here? If that particular individual happens to be a licensee, not a mine-owner but a licensee, then the Government says that it shall pay him by way of compensation a sum which shall be made up of all items of reasonable and *bona fide* expenditure actually incurred in respect of the land. These are the items of compensation which that fortunate man will get: "the expenditure incurred in obtaining the licence". Why should expenditure incurred in obtaining the licence be paid to that man? Has he not had the benefit of the licence so far? After all, what is a licence? It is a right to do things upon the land which an unlicensed person would not be able to do. It is not an interest in the land. When, for instance, a State issues a right to prospect it reserves within the terms of the licence a stipulation that whenever necessary it can revoke the licence. No man can claim that he has got an inherent and vested interest in the licence. The original capitalist concept of licence giving you a right which cannot be taken away must be brushed aside, otherwise we cannot proceed.

Further, in the formation of a socialist pattern of society the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has proceeded under the assumption that a licence is very sacrosanct thing which cannot be touched except on payment of *dakshinas*, *bhakhshis* and *mams*. Why then, have we amended our Constitution providing that inadequacy of compensation shall not be challenged in a court of law, if you are not going to make use of that amendment? And, which time is better than this to make use of this payment of *dakshinas*, *bhakhshis* and the case of a person who holds a licence to exploit for coal in a particular area and who sits tight on his licence, or take the case of a man who has gambled in taking out that licence and failed. He might have done borings, incurred *bona fide* expenditure and failed. Now, the Government comes on the scene and says:

[Shri Bharucha]

"Oh! You spent so much on procuring a licence, we pay you so much. You spent so much on preparing maps and plans, we pay you so much". He has utilised them and has found them to be useless. When he is about to go into liquidation, the Government steps in and says, do not go into liquidation, we will give you compensation for all that you have gambled and lost. The Government is a very poor bargain striker in this respect. Why should a man who has had a licence for exploiting coal, when he has tried everything, gambled and failed, be paid for the expenditure incurred by him in obtaining a licence and also for preparation of maps, plans and charts? Why should Government say that it will pay him compensation for the expenditure incurred by him in constructing any approach roads to the mine? It is also said here that he shall be paid compensation for expenditure incurred by him in connection with any other operation necessary for prospecting carried out in that area. When a man has gambled and lost, well he has gambled and lost; there is no need to pay him compensation. If I go in for a licence I know that I am gambling for big stakes and I might lose. Having lost, because just I happened to be a fortunate holder of a licence, which is worthless to me, why should I be paid by the Government compensation for the gamble that I lost? I might have done work inefficiently and because of my bad management, bungling or want of proper geological knowledge I might have failed. Why should I be now paid for my default and told that I should now get out and allow the Government to come in and do the job?

What is the basic principle of this Bill? Why does the State want to come in? It is only because the State wants to see that licences do not remain just licences, they produce results. It is only because results are not produced the licence-holders are being persuaded by compensation to move out so that the nation can get

the benefit of the mineral wealth of the country. That is the basic principle.

That is so far as licences are concerned. Then I come to the question of lease. Where a lease is granted and some exploitation has been carried out negligently, carelessly and without proper technique, and where there was bad management and all that, what will the Government do? Just because the owner happened to possess the land the Government says that it will take over the lease of the land and pay him compensation. Here it is not only all those items of compensation I have stated before that he is paid but the Government wants to pay something more. On page 7 of the Bill it is said:

"the expenditure, if any incurred by way of payment of dead-rent or minimum royalty during any year or years when there was no production of coal;"

What is the significance, the implication and connotation of this clause? Has the hon. Minister tried to understand it? It means, if I have a lease and I have not worked for ten years because of my negligence but under the terms of the lease I had to pay dead-rent to the owner of the land, Government must pay me the dead-rent for ten years. Why should a man who has slept over a thing, defaulted and as a result of default failed to carry out exploitation, for his failure to produce coal be compensated, a premium paid for his negligence and default? This is what this clause does.

Then again, not satisfied with this, interest on that is also provided. There is compensation for negligence and interest on compensation for negligence. There is provision for payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the quantum of compensation. Does the hon. Minister want that public money, in trying to get these coal bearing areas, should be squandered like this?

This is not the whole story. Supposing the Government wants to purchase the land, see what wonderful terms have been offered. Line 35 on page 7 says:

"Where any land is acquired under section 9, there shall be paid compensation to the person interested the amount of which shall be determined after taking into consideration—

(a) the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section (4)."

When a person has not worked a mine, the land is useless. Because it was originally intended for exploiting minerals, if that work was not done, there is no value for the land because agricultural work cannot be carried on there. Having owned a particular land, neglected it—or whatever has happened—and not produced coal, if the man himself wants to go into the market and sell the land what can he get? At best, the market value of the land, nothing more than that.

This very generous Government under the socialistic pattern of society after imposing Rs. 93 crores of taxation on the poor wants to pay that rich mine owner not only the market value of the land but something else in addition.

The clause reads:

"the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops which may be on the land at the time of the taking possession thereof";

One can understand that. Then follows this:

"the damage if any, sustained by the person interested, at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from other land;"

After all, is that item not included in the market value? If I have a piece of land and I go to sell it in the market and if a particular price is offered and I accept it, don't I accept

it knowing the fact that I am losing some advantage because of the severance of that land? I ask why should an additional benefit be offered when the person does not deserve it? Not only that, but the person has to be compensated if he has sustained any damage at the time of taking possession of the land by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any other manner. How are we concerned if other properties are affected? When a man comes out to sell his land in the market, the purchaser does not care whether his other immovable property is injuriously affected or not.

The Government is the purchaser here and why should it pay something more and more and still more? The market value of the land itself is more than enough. The next sub-clause reads as follows:

"If in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any incidental to such change".

As a result of Government taking it over and paying handsomely, if I have got to stay 10 miles away and incur the expenses of daily travel to my place of work that would also be included. I ask that the Government should place themselves on a level with an ordinary purchaser. If the market prices are paid, I ask why should anything be paid in addition. This is also not enough.

The next sub-clause reads:

"the damage, if any, *bonafide*, resulting from the diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 and the time of the publication of the declaration under sub-section (2), of section 9."

If you're going to pay for the land, what does it matter whether the profits diminish or do not diminish? An ordinary purchaser does not care what

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has happened to the land. He will see what the value of the land is and say: I am prepared to pay this price. But the State is in a more advantageous position than an ordinary purchaser; it can acquire land and pay compensation. The Constitution allows this. It is not a new principle which I am enunciating in this House. During the years 1952-54 in the Bombay State Legislature where I happened to be a Member, they have passed legislation depriving the people of the land and paying them not only a paltry compensation but a ridiculous compensation. The State benefited by the abolition of these tenures to the extent of Rs. 46 lakhs every year and what was the compensation paid to the inamdars and others whose lands were taken away when they abolished those tenures? We paid them a ridiculous compensation, in some case 3 times the assessment and in some cases 7 times the assessment and in some cases more. Even under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, where under the new legislation from the 1st April, the tillers of the soil have become owners, the land owners are going to get anything between 50 and 200 times the assessment. But here under this Bill a fortunate, but negligent mine owner who has gambled and lost can get everything more than the bona-fide seller in an open market. Then we are told that this is a step towards nationalization. I am against this thing.

Then he is to be paid in ready cash. In Bombay, may I tell the hon. Minister in charge that we paid compensation in terms of transferable bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest with maturity of 20 years? That is the way to nationalize.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did not the hon. Member suggest here that the compensation should be ridiculous?

Shri Bharucha: No, Sir. It should be in consonance with the socialistic pattern of society, which this Government claims to establish.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): That is the objective which we have not reached, i.e., the socialistic pattern of society.

Shri Bharucha: That is why I say, hurry up and reach it. They are going to usher in the socialistic pattern of society. But this is capitalism, something worse than capitalism. These are some of the points which are to be taken into consideration and therefore, I have given notice of an amendment and I hope the hon. Minister in charge will consider the suggestions which I have made. I am sure that by accepting my suggestions he will save many lakhs of rupees.

My experience in a legislature has taught me that whatever comes from the Opposition is never accepted by the Government, but nevertheless I do feel it my duty to put forward my views and I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the hon. Member say that he was in the opposition in the Bombay State legislature?

Shri Bharucha: Yes, Sir. I was for 19 years in the Opposition there.

These are the arguments which I have desired to advance and I earnestly desire the hon. Minister in charge to take them into consideration. If he does not choose to take them into consideration, we shall bow to the House, but outside this House, we shall tell the public about it.

Shri Mohiuddin (Secunderabad): The Bill which the hon. Minister has placed before the House is the first attempt to achieve the aim of the target of 60 million tons of coal that should be produced by 1961. The principles which have been explained by the hon. Minister are broadly acceptable to us all. But the points raised by the speaker opposite also deserve full consideration. This Bill, I think, is the first after we amended the Constitution regarding the payment of compensation. That amendment provided that compensation or the principles regarding compensation

will be laid down by Parliament and those principles will not be questioned in any court of law. This Bill I think, is the first of its kind in which we propose to lay down such principles.

Sardar Swaran Singh: We have already done that in the acquisition of slums.

Shri Mohiuddin: Thanks, but I do not remember the clauses mentioning the principles which were incorporated in the Bill for the acquisition of slums. But this Bill has a more far reaching consequence. The objections that have been raised by the hon. Member who has just sat down have some strength and force. The principle that the market price will be paid has already been incorporated, and then some additional amounts are to be paid, over and above. I do really think that this principle of payment of compensation on the basis of the market price and then adding something on to it may lead to complications in future.

The person who had obtained a licence for prospecting is also to be paid the expenses in obtaining the licence. Those who have been to the coal-bearing areas of Bengal and Bihar know that there are large areas, especially in the possession of British companies, which were acquired by them 70 or 80 years ago. As soon as the Geological Department of those days knew of the existence of coal of a particular kind or a particular type, the British companies applied and acquired large areas out of which some areas have been worked and exhausted, some areas are being worked now and there are large areas that are lying idle in their possession. I do not know whether the expenses that they had incurred 70 or 80 years ago should now form part of the compensation which is now proposed to be given by the Government.

I do not wish to go into the details. I would suggest that, as this is a very important Bill in which principles of compensation are being laid down and which may form precedents for the

future, the hon. Minister may agree to refer the Bill to a Select Committee which may report within, say, seven or eight days, to this House.

Shri Bharucha: That is a good idea.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Select Committee may go into the details of the principles of payment of compensation and may arrive at those principles which will form precedents in future Bills for acquisition of properties. I therefore suggest that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not sent in any motion to that effect.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not, Sir, but I am suggesting it to the hon. Minister himself. Now, there is another curious clause on page 6, line 40, relating to "reasonable and *bona fide* expenditure".

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is enumerated below the clause; nothing hangs on that really.

Shri Mohiuddin: There is one thing to which I would draw the attention of the House. Clause 13(2)(ii) says:

"any reasonable and *bona fide* expenditure of the nature referred to in clauses" etc., "actually incurred in relation to the lease, together with the *salami* if any, paid for obtaining the lease".

I hope the hon. Minister will enlighten us in his reply as to what this means.

Sardar Swaran Singh: This is not the *salami* of the type of *pagri* as we have in the tenancies. There is nothing hidden in it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In some parts of the country, *pagri* is not *salami*.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That appears to be worrying the hon. Member.

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. I have been a member of the Amalgamation Committee for small collieries, and I know what is the meaning of *salami*

[Shri Mohiuddin]

as far as lease of coal-mines are concerned. This *salami* was simply an amount as that of a *nazar* paid by the lessee. It is only a sort of premium paid to the zamindar for anything that he wanted to do on his land including the acquisition of the right to prospect, the right to mine and even to open a path or a passage for the carrying of coal from one side to the other. As far as I know, and the hon. Minister should know better than I do, payment of *salami* has been prohibited by the Governments of Bengal and Bihar. We were informed that *salami* is an illegal payment.

Now, if the word *salami* is the same which I have explained, which the leaseholder used to pay to the zamindars for the right of any particular action which they want to take in carrying out the process of mining, and if that *salami* has been declared illegal by the Government, how does it come here in this Bill? The Amalgamation Committee had also to deal with the principles to be laid down for the payment of compensation to those whose small collieries were to be amalgamated, and I think—of course the hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong—we did not include the payment of *salami* in the items of compensation which was to be paid to those whose collieries were to be amalgamated. There are so many complications. I hope the hon. Minister will agree to the suggestion that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

I have got only one or two more points. I expect that the hon. Minister will inform us as to the scheme of producing, in the public sector, an additional ten million or 12 million tons of coal. The Corporation has been formed, and the hon. Minister has informed us that the machinery, worth about Rs. 1 crore, is on the site. What is the progress of the schemes regarding the achievement of the target of eight or ten million tons of coal by 1961? We know that production of 22 million tons by the end of 1961 is too ambitious.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not too ambitious.

Shri Mohiuddin: I will correct myself; it is ambitious. We were informed last year that the private sector wanted to go ahead with their schemes. They had prepared their schemes for the production of the quota allotted to them out of the 22 million tons. There were complaints that there had been considerable delays in the Ministry in approving of the plans they had submitted. In the public sector, the corporation has been established. What is the revised target for coal production in the public sector? How much of the revised target is estimated to come from the existing Government collieries which are working at present and how much from the new collieries which will be working by 1961? For example, in Singareni collieries, they are rapidly increasing their output. From 1.2 million tons, they had gone up to 1.6 million tons in 1956, and their target is 3 million tons.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think I explained this in my opening remarks, namely, 10 million out of the 12 million tons are proposed to be raised from the new collieries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is what I am really surprised at. The Singareni collieries are regarded as being in the public sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Singareni collieries are to produce 1.5 million tons.

Shri Mohiuddin: By 1961 they are expected to produce 3 million tons. 1.5 million tons represent the output in 1956. They have to increase it by 1.5 million tons. There will be an increase of 2 to 3 million tons in the output from the existing collieries in Bengal and Bihar.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is only half a million. Half a million plus 1½ millions is 2 millions.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is really surprising, because the Government colliery in North Bihar, where the thermal station was established, namely, Bokaro, is a huge colliery and I expected that their output would be more than doubled and would be even three times the existing output.

Anyhow, I had my doubts about the 10 million tons to be produced from new areas and I have expressed them. I have suggested that, as the Bill envisages very important principles of compensation, which will be a precedent for the future, these principles require full consideration; and, I hope that the hon. Minister will agree to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is past 2-30; there should be quorum. The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.**

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह जो कोल बिएरिंग ऐरियाज (एक्वीजिशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) बिल प्राया है, इसके स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राइवेट्स एंड रीजंस में कई बातें बड़ी बाजें तौर पर लिखी गई हैं जिनमें एक यह है कि यह जो २२ मिलियन टन एडीशनल कोल का प्रोडक्शन सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के दौरान होना है उसमें से १२ मिलियन टन पबलिक सेक्टर के वास्ते और १० मिलियन टन कोल प्राइवेट सेक्टर के वास्ते रखा गया है। इसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राइवेट्स एंड रीजंस के दूसरे पारे में जो बलफाज है वे इस तरह हैं :

"It has been decided that out of the additional production of 22 million tons per annum envisaged, the public sector should produce an additional 12 million tons per annum, the balance being allocated to the private industry for production from existing collieries and immediately contiguous areas."

जिसके कि मानी यह है कि प्रायन्दा कोई नई कोल्यरीज प्राइवेट सेक्टर में नहीं खोली जायेंगी बल्कि एग्जिस्टिंग कोल्यरीज और इन्मिजिएटली कंटिगुएस ऐरियाज में से ही उनको प्रोवाइड करना है। मैं जानता हूँ कि लोकल गवर्नमेंट्स फोर हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों के ही अन्दर यह एक टेडेंसी है कि अगर जरा भी उनको किसी चीज की जरूरत हो तो प्राइवेट राइट्स एंड प्रापरटी को वह पब्लिक नहीं करती है और इस बहाने में कि गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत है, कम्युनिटी को जरूरत है, छोटी सी एक बात पर भी प्राइवेट आदमी को प्रापरटी को पब्लिक न करके बड़ी आसानी से हुकम दिया जा सकता है कि उसको फौरन रिक्वीजिशन कर ले या एक्वायर कर ले। जब पहले नोटिफिकेशन होता था और जो पहले ला था और मैं समझता हूँ कि अब भी ला यही है कि जब तक किसी चीज की सख्त और अग्रहद जरूरत न हो, जब तक सरकारमस्तान्सेज ऐसे न हों जिनके अन्दर यह जरूरी हो जाय कि किसी की प्रापरटी एक्वायर की जाय, तब तक किसी प्राइवेट शरुस की प्रापरटी एक्वायर नहीं की जाती थी लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि चाहे वह लोकल गवर्नमेंट का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो उसको जहाँ कोई अच्छी जगह हो या कहीं ऐसी प्रापरटी हो जहाँ कोल ज्यादा मिलने की आशा हो या जो ज्यादा प्राफिटेबल हो तो उस जगह को एक्वायर करने में किसी किसम का हेजिटेशन नहीं होगा कि वह एक प्राइवेट आदमी की प्रापरटी ले रहे हैं। मैं अदब से पहली चीज तो यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को महज इस बहाने पर या महज इस वजह से कि वह ऐसी चीज है कि प्राइवेट आदमी को फायदा न हो और कम्युनिटी को फायदा हो जाय, इस गरज से और इस नीयत से किसी प्राइवेट प्रापरटी को एक्वायर नहीं करना चाहिए।

यही उसूल हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी रक्खा और अभी मेरे लायक दौरत ने यह उसूल रक्खा कि सोशललिस्टिक पैटन कुछ और

[पंडित ठ.फूर दास पं.पं.व.]

बीज है और कैप्टेलिस्ट करंट्स कुछ और चीज है जहां तक एक्वीजिशन का सवाल है। मैं प्रश्न से भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां बाऊर्ड में प्राइवेट प्रापरटी लेने की जरूरत ही तो चाहे कैप्टेलिस्ट करंट्स ही या सोशलिस्ट करंट्स ही, उसके एंक्वायर करने के उसूलों में फर्क नहीं है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ जो तबदीली हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन में की है उसमें भी हमने कोई तमीज किसी तरह की नहीं रखी है और जो कानून में तबदीली की है वह एक भी है ख्वाह वह सोशलिस्ट करंट्स या और किसी तरह के वास्ते (property) प्रोपर्टी ली जाये कांस्टीट्यूशन में हमने जो इसकी बाबत उभूल रख्या है उसके मुताबिक और प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर की तकरीरों में भी यह चीज बिल्कुल साफ धर दी गई थी कि गवर्नमेंट की हरगिज यह मंशा नहीं है और कानून की यह मंशा नहीं है कि किसी प्राइवेट प्रादमी को उसकी प्रापरटी के बदले रीडिकुलस कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाय। मैं तो इस को ही रीडिकुलस समझता हूँ कि किसी प्राइवेट प्रापरटी के वास्ते रीडिकुलस कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाय। मुताबिक हमारा मान्य होना चाहिए। असली उसूल जो कि हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कायम किया था वह यह था कि कम्पेंसेशन फुल और ऐडिकेट होना चाहिए और यही अल्फाज थे जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर ने कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली होने के समय अपनी तकरीरों में फर्माये थे खसूसन ऐसी जायदाद के लिये जिसमें लाज स्कूल एक्वीजिशन न ही और मानी शहरियों की जायदाद का सवाल हो। मैं यह सुन कर हैरान हूँ कि इस हाउस में अब तक इस तरह के ब्यालात हैं कि किसी को अगर कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाये तो रीडिकुलस दिया जाये और हाउस में कहा जाये कि रीडिकुलस कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा सकता है। यह ब्याल बिल्कुल गलत है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का लिहाज रखें कि जो कम्पेंसेशन के असली उसूल हैं उन को

हरगिज न भुलाया जाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ का इंसाफ है कि एक प्राइवेट प्रादमी की प्रापर्टी कम्प्यूनिटी के नाम पर ली जाए, उस को मजबूर कर के कि वह कुछ ज्यादा सैक्रिफाइस करे और कम्प्यूनिटी कोई सैक्रिफाइस न करे। यह कह देना बड़ा भ्रसान है, जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान हैं इस के लिये बड़ी भ्रसानी से और जल्दी कह देते हैं कि ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन देने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन यह ब्याल बिल्कुल गलत है। जब सोसायटी अपने वास्ते कोई चीज लेती है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि एक प्राइवेट प्रादमी को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाये। मेरे लायक दोस्त न कुछ मिसालें दीं, वह एक तरह से एकसेपशनल (exceptional) नेचर की थी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was asked to get the bell rung and invite hon. Members to listen to the valuable contributions that are being made and not come here and talk among one another.

पंडित ठाकुर बंस भार्गव : मैं जानाब की खिदमत में भ्रष्ट करने जा रहा था कि क्या कोई गारंटी है, जब कि गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ ऐसी जायदाद लेगी जिसमें कि पता लगाया जा सके, कि वह प्रादमी एक गेम्बलर तो वहां फील हो गया और गवर्नमेंट उसी जमीन से सोना पैदा कर लेगी। हर एक किस्म की जायदाद के वास्ते एक ही असूल व बुनियाद हुमा करती है, एक ही कानून सब किस्म की जायदाद के एक्वीजिशन पर हावी होगा। सेक्शन ४ में लिखा है

"when it appears to the Central Government" and not when the Central Government is satisfied—

इस नोटिफिकेशन के बाद गवर्नमेंट कब्जा करेगी और तजूरबा करेगी वहां पर इतना खुदवाएगी, इस तरह से काम होगा और इतने बरस तक उसे वह अपने पास रखेगी, और उस के बाद फैंसल करेगी दफा ६ में कि उसे लिया जाये या नहीं। जानाब दफा ४ में मुलाहजा फरमाएंगे जिस दिन से नोटिफिकेशन जारी होगा उसी दिन से वह शक अपने जायदाद से महकूम

हो जायेगा। खुनाचे दफा ६ के अन्दर यह साफ तौर पर दर्ज है जिसके ऊपर मेरे लायक दोस्त ने बड़े जोर शोर से शिकायत की कि अगर किसी की जमीन ली जाए तो उसे क्यों मुआवजा दिया जाये। मैं हैरान हूँ कि जिस शक्स की जायदाद ली जाती है, उस के ऊपर गवर्नमेंट एक्स्पेरिमेंट कर के देखना चाहती है कि वह उस को आइन्दा के वास्ते ऐक्वायर करे या नहीं, सिर्फ इसी लिये उस को महरूम कर दिया जावे। और काफी दिन एक्स्पेरिमेंट करने के बाद जब गवर्नमेंट फेल हो जाये तो कहा जाय कि, जाग्रो हम ने एक्स्पेरिमेंट कर लिया और अब हम तुम्हारी जायदाद नहीं चाहते। दिस इज अनजस्ट। जो यह प्राविजन है उसे अगली दफा में रिपीट किया गया है जिस के बारे में मेरे लायक दोस्त ने बड़ी एलोक्वेन्स का इजहार किया, उस में लिखा है :

“(f) the damage, if any, bona fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 and the time of the publication of the declaration under sub-section (2) of section 9.”

जनाब मुलाहजा फरमायेगे कि यह जो बक्फा है उस का लिहाज रखा गया है। एक और दफा में लिखा गया है, दफा ७ में, कि :

“(7) If the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in the whole or any part of the land notified under sub-section (1) of section 4, it may, within a period of two years from the date of the said notification or within such further period not exceeding one year in the aggregate as the Central Government may specify in this behalf, by notification in the Official Gazette, give notice of its intention to acquire, etc. etc.”

जिस के माने यह है कि बरसों तक, जिस शक्स के बखिलाफ दफा ४ के मातहत नोटिफिकेशन जारी हुआ, वह सस्पेन्स में

रहेगा कि पता नहीं गवर्नमेंट जमीन लेती है या नहीं, और इस जमाने में वह कोई फायदा उस जमीन से नहीं उठा सकेगा।

इस के बाद जनाब मुलाहजा फरमाएंगे कि मार्केट वैल्यू का बड़ा जिक्र किया गया। कहा गया कि जब मार्केट वैल्यू दी जाती है तो फर्दर एंडवान्सेज देने की क्या जरूरत है, लेकिन यह मार्केट वैल्यू कब की है ? सेक्शन १३ के सब-सेक्शन ५ के मुताबिक मार्केट वैल्यू उस दिन की नहीं है जिस दिन जायदाद ऐक्वायर की जाती है। वहां पर दर्ज है :

“Where any land is acquired under section 9, there shall be paid compensation to the person interested the amount of which shall be determined after taking into consideration:—

(a) the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4:—

सेक्शन ४ के अन्दर जो नोटिस जारी करने की तारीख है उस दिन की मार्केट वैल्यू दी जायेगी। सेक्शन ५ के अन्दर जो है उस के माने यह है कि मान लीजिये आप किसी की जमीन ऐक्वायर करते हैं, कुछ दिन वह आप के पास रही, आप ने देखा कि जमीन आप के काम की है और उस को लेना चाहें तो मुआवजा उस दिन का दिया जायेगा जिस दिन नोटिफिकेशन जारी हुआ था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अनजस्ट होगा अगर इस तरह का प्राविजन हो जाये कि जितने दिन गवर्नमेंट ने अपना कब्जा रक्खा है उस का कोई मुआवजा न दिया जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दफा १३ का जो सब-सेक्शन ५ है उस के सिवा बाकी के जो प्राविजन हैं जो मार्केट वैल्यू को एंड करते हैं वह उस दिन से एंड करते हैं जिस दिन से कि प्रोरिजिनली जायदाद ऐक्वायर हुई है। और इस वजह से यह सब की सब दफात बहुत मुनासिब और युक्त है। अगर जनाब उस कानून को देखेंगे जिस के अन्दर ऐक्विजिशन ग्राम तौर से हुआ करता है, यानी १ of १८६४ के मातहत, उस में

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

प्राविजन है कि सप्लेन्स और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स के वास्ते १५ फीसदी मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग इस के खिलाफ थे। अभी हमारे अमानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि वह प्राइवेट फ़ादमियों से प्राइवेटली जमीन एंवायर करने का भरसक यत्न किया। लेकिन लोगों ने अपनी जमीनें और लाइसेंस देने की स्वाहिसा जाहिर नहीं की। जब गवर्नमेंट, मेरे लायक दोस्त के कहने के मुताबिक, इस कदर फ़याज है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहती है तो वह गैम्बलर जिस की गरीबी बढ़ गई है वह क्यों देने से इनकार करता है? हर एक आदमी जो अपनी जामदाद का ठीक इस्तेमाल करता है, वह खुद ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उससे उठाने की बात सोचता है। उस शर्त को वह मुआवजा अपील नहीं करता जो गवर्नमेंट देना चाहती है, वह उसे पसन्द नहीं करता। अगर वह मुआवजा फ़याजाना होता, जैसा कि अमानरेबल मेम्बर कहते हैं कि जमीन ऐसे हाथ में आ गई है जो गैम्बलर में फेल हो चुके हैं तो वह क्यों उसको न लेता? सरदार साहब गवर्नमेंट का क़या लुटाना नहीं चाहते, वह तो रुपये के सोलह अंश के बजाय सवा सोलह अंश बनाना चाहते हैं। इस लिये यह कहना कि गवर्नमेंट फ़याज हो गई है, गवर्नमेंट सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न नहीं ला रही है, यह टुट्ट नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस तरह से गवर्नमेंट प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी के साथ खेल रही है, और मुआवजा भी ठीक नहीं दिया जाता। मेरे दोस्त ने जमींदारों का जिक्र किया। मुझे बम्बई के लागू प्राविजन का पता नहीं है, लेकिन किसी भी हालत में मैं उस मुआवजे की प्राविजन को ठीक नहीं समझता जिस के मातहत बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने मुआवजा दिया, लेकिन उस के लिये खुद अमानरेबल मेम्बर साहब फरमाते हैं कि वह रिडिकुलस था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट किसी शर्त को भी रिडिकुलस मुआवजा न दे, बल्कि ठीक मुआवजा दे। और जो

मुआवजा देने का उसूल है वह भी मैं समझता हूँ कि उस शर्त के नुकते निगाह का लिहाज कर के देना चाहिये, जिस की जायदाद ली जाये। यह प्राविजन हाजिज जेनरस नहीं है। खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह स्ट्रिक्ट नहीं है, और नहीं लिबरल है। लेकिन इस सब को देखते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्राविजनों को वास्तव में लिबरलाइज किया जाये और उस जमाने के मुताबिक मुआवजा दिया जाय जिस जमाने में जमीन ली जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट किसी शर्त को अपनी प्रापर्टी से कम्प्यूनिटी के वास्ते महरूम करती है, तो उसको पूरा मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये। मैं अमानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि वह उसूल को अपने खयाल में रखेंगे कि प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी उसी शर्त की ली जाय जो कि यह समझे कि इस से उस का फायदा होगा। कम्प्यूनिटी के इन्टरेस्ट में पहले तो किसी की बिना मर्जी के महरूम न किया जाय और अगर ऐसा किया जाय, क्योंकि आप को अख्यार है, तो अख्यार के होते हुए भी फ़याजाना तौर पर उसे मुआवजा दिया जावे। हम ने अपने कांस्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल १६ के अन्दर यह प्राविजन रखा है कि हर एक शर्त प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी के यूज का हक और डिसपोज़ल का हक रखता है, इस का लिहाज रक्खा जाय और आप सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न को आगे बढ़ाना चाहें तो भी आप को हक नहीं है कि जिस किसी वक्त आप जिस की जायदाद चाहें ले लें। अगर ऐसा किया भी जाय तो उस के मालिक को पूरा मुआवजा न दें। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Mohammed Sahir (Kishanganj): Sir, the Bill which is under consideration, though it is a very small Bill in volume, has got certain very important aspects. Government wants more production of coal. A very important aspect so far as this Bill is concerned is the payment of compensation, about which my friends had spoken.

Now, I want to submit that before we enact that we should pay compensation for acquisition of the land for mining, we have to satisfy ourselves as to whether or not we are actually liable to pay the compensation. From the statement of objects and reasons you will find it is stated:

"Very nearly all the coal bearing areas, however, are covered by mining leases held by private persons or prospecting licences which carry a right to a mining lease."

Now, Sir, while we are considering this Bill we have not got the deeds of lease that might have been executed between the lessor and the lessee. We do not know as to what are the terms and conditions of the deeds of lease. Suppose there is a condition in the lease that the lessee has taken the settlement for production of coal for a certain period. And suppose it happens that for that period they have failed to produce the coal. If that be the case I do not think in any case the lessee is entitled for any compensation; because after taking the lease of the land for mining purposes they have failed to produce the coal. Therefore, my submission would be that in such circumstances they are not at all entitled to have compensation.

And it is not a new thing. There are other countries also where the lands are being acquired. If you just look to the report submitted by our delegation which had gone to China recently, you will find that the agricultural lands have been acquired by the Chinese Government without any compensation. If the national needs require that we have to acquire some lands, then there is no harm if you do not pay the compensation. So far as our Constitution is concerned, we have provided that if for public purposes we are going to acquire any land we have to pay compensation. But in this case, as I have said already, suppose there is a condition in the lease that for such and such period they will produce coal and they have not actually done so, in

that case the lessee is not at all entitled to any compensation; because by their own action they have brought a national loss to the country.

But I would say that at present we have not got the papers before us for considering this matter. Therefore, I think the suggestion that has been made to the hon. Member that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee should be accepted by the hon. Minister; and, if that motion is accepted, then in the time given to the Select Committee all the papers relating to the deeds of lease in the possession of the State Government concerned may be brought here and looked into for ascertaining the terms and conditions of those deeds of lease. And then, after that, we will be able to decide as to whether we are liable to pay compensation or not. With these few words, I hope that my friend, the hon. Minister in charge will accept the suggestion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have just received notice of an amendment by Shri Jhulan Sinha that "the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members mentioned below etc." But it is not within the time required by the rules, and unless Government, that is the hon. Minister, agrees, I cannot waive the notice. If Government agrees, I am prepared to waive the notice.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sorry, Sir, I cannot agree to the motion for reference to Select Committee.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): The Select Committee can report during the Session itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be an appeal to the Minister. If he agrees, I have no objection.

Shri Dasappa: Through you I am appealing to him that he will not have to suffer any delay because of the reference to the Select Committee. It will report in three or four days or in a week's time.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It has to be got through two Houses. There is a very tight schedule. I am sorry I cannot agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under those circumstances I cannot waive notice, and this amendment is time-barred.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. If I have understood the tenor of the debate correctly there is general agreement about the principles of the Bill. Excepting for the hon. friend from Bombay, who has said something about the scheme of the Bill, there has not been any criticism so far as the basic principles underlying the Bill are concerned. I may presently come to the points that he tried to list under the heading of criticism when he said that he was not in favour of the scheme of the Bill. His main objection under that score; if I have understood him correctly, was with regard to two separate notifications, one for prospecting and the other for acquisition of the lessee's rights with regard to mining. He explained....

Shri Bharucha: May I point out, Sir, that he is not correctly interpreting what I said? I had no objection to the two notifications.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Then, Sir, he said that we are perhaps going to compensate the gambler. It is very difficult for me to meet an argument of that nature. I can only assure him that this can hardly be our intention, and it will certainly not be our intention to compensate a gambler. After all, if we want to acquire coal bearing areas which have not yet been worked out and where sufficient development has not taken place, we will not take up those areas where other people have failed or where the coal deposits are very meagre. If anything, generally the complaint is that we might pick and choose richer areas rather than that we should have any great fancy or partiality for bad areas. But I am grateful to him for the caution he has sounded, and we will certainly

take care that we do not pay anything to what he has been pleased to term as gamblers.

Now, Sir, the only other point about which hon. Members have offered comments relates to the principles underlying the scheme of payment of compensation. The hon. friend from Bombay, who has also tabled certain amendments with regard to the relevant clauses, appears to have been frightened by the various provisions which find a place under clause 13 which is the operative clause with regard to payment of compensation.

15 hrs.

But, if the substance of the provision be analysed, the House will agree with me that we are not in any way liberal. We are just trying to be just and fair. I think even the Opposition is not entitled to press that we should not be just and fair.

Under clause 13 (1), the various items are:

"(i) the expenditure incurred in obtaining the licence;"

If the Government is stepping into the shoes of the original licensee, in all fairness, whatever expenditure might have been incurred in obtaining the licence should be paid by the Government. Then,

"(ii) the expenditure, if any incurred in respect of the preparation of maps, charts and other documents....etc."

On the one hand, the hon. Member was very eloquent and pressing that we should by some decree seize all these maps, charts and other relevant documents so that we may have all that information, and in the same breath, he asked that we should not pay him the expenses that he may have incurred on that score. I will come to the other point as to whether we should compel them to part with these documents or not. If we analyse this argument in the background of our liability to pay compensation, no doubt is left whatsoever that if we

want to take hold of that know-how in the form of documents, in all fairness, we should pay for that.

Then,

"(iii) the expenditure, if any incurred in respect of the construction of roads or other essential works on the land...."

My hon. friend has conveniently forgotten this very significant adjective 'essential'. Roads, I think, will always be a good amenity and if the works are essential, certainly, when I am taking over that, I should pay. The wording is,

".....if such roads or works are in existence and in a usable condition;"

If I am using any works and they are usable, certainly it is fair that I should pay for them. Then,

"(iv) the expenditure, if any incurred in respect of any other operation necessary for prospecting carried out on the land."

Again, the important adjective is 'necessary'. With the vast experience that the hon. Member from Bombay has had of the functioning of the legislature in a very progressive and efficient State like Bombay, I think he will realise that adjectives in legislative measures do play an important part and these words have not been used without meaning or without significance. So, if we analyse this clause, the conclusion is irresistible that the principles that we are laying down for the payment of compensation are nothing but fair.

Then, there is a distinction between a licence and a mining lease. That is brought out in clause 13 (2), which says:

"(2) Where the rights under a mining lease are acquired under this Act, there shall be paid to the person interested....."

Under this head, the only point about which my hon. friend raised

objection was with regard to sub-clause (iii) which refers to expenditure, if any, incurred by way of payment of dead rent or minimum royalty during any year or years when there was no production of coal. In this case, it has to be remembered that the royalty or dead rent is payable to the State Governments. It has always been the intention of the Central Government and it will continue to be our policy not by any unilateral action to take a decision which may affect the revenues of the States. Therefore, it is in that effort to safeguard the interests of the States in the matter of their right to realise these dues that we have undertaken the responsibility of paying this amount which should be or which has been paid to the State Governments.

Then, he has taken very strong exception to interest being paid on expenditure. Even yesterday or day before yesterday, when the Finance Minister presented his budget proposals, he announced certain increase in rates of interest, namely, bank rate and also with regard to small savings and the like. I do not think that payment of interest is in such great conflict with the socialist pattern that my hon. friend should have tried to build an argument on that score.

The last criticism with regard to the principles of compensation was with regard to sub-clause (v) where it was sought to be made out as if some great principle has been violated. In the matter of acquisition of land under section 9, we are prepared to pay market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4. There are, however, two significant riders about which my hon. friend has very conveniently glossed over. One is that the usual solatium of 15 per cent over and above the market price that is normally paid in the case of a land acquisition proceedings is not provided for here. Secondly, there is a very significant explanation that the value of any minerals lying in the land shall not be taken into consideration in determining the market value of any land. We thought that with these

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

two provisions, it would safeguard against the payment of any excessive compensation.

. I am sorry I have not been able to agree to the suggestion made by two of my hon. colleagues, one from Andhra Pradesh and the other who gave notice of a formal motion for reference to a Select Committee. I wish I could oblige them and I am generally averse to oppose a motion of that type. Because, that gives time for all of us to go into these matters in great detail and the person who is entrusted with the piloting of a Bill derives very great benefit by the discussions that take place in the Select Committee. But, in this particular case, as I submitted in my opening remarks, there is a vital time schedule which has got to be adhered to. I venture to point out to the hon. House that we were contemplating at one stage the undertaking of legislation by the promulgation of an Ordinance. My hon. friend who made this motion for reference to a Select Committee also enquired from me very legitimately that I should give some idea as to the progress that has been made with regard to the achievement of the ultimate target after the expiry of one year. That is a very legitimate query. My reply would be that a great deal depends on the expeditious adoption of this legislative measure. Most of these coal bearing areas are already covered by either prospecting licences of mining leases and the lessees concerned, whether they are prospecting licensees or mining lessees, are not actually making use of these areas in the matter of exploiting coal or taking any other effective steps. It is very necessary that Government should have the power to acquire these areas so that they can take concrete steps for prospecting and mining.

15.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

It is for this reason very necessary that we should be able to push ahead this Bill rather than refer it to a Select Committee. Then, again, there is general agreement about the principles

underlying the Bill. The basic structure of the Bill has not been opposed by any section of this hon. House, for which I am extremely grateful to them. The points that have been raised are with regard to compensation, which are broader principles and not principles which depend on drafting. In taking this broad decision, as I have submitted, the middle course which has been adopted in the matter of laying down the principles for assessing compensation are both fair and proper.

Therefore, I would submit that the Bill which has got such a great volume of support and such a consensus of opinion with regard to its principles should be placed on the statute-book as soon as possible. Before it becomes law, it has to be approved by the other House also. So, the time-schedule is such that much against my will, I am very reluctantly opposing the motion for reference to Select Committee.

If there are any other points, I shall make my submissions in regard to them, as and when the clauses are discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any formal motion for reference to Select Committee. I do not find that any has been tabled.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): It came late; it was time-barred, and, therefore, I disallowed it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish in the economic interest of India greater public control over the coal mining industry and its development by providing for the acquisition by the State of unworked land containing or likely to contain coal deposits or of rights in or over such land, for the extinguishment or modification of such rights accruing by virtue of any agreement, lease, licence or otherwise, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: Let me now go back to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, which had been held over.

Now, which are the amendments on which the House wants to divide?

Shri T. E. Vittal Rao: The numbers of those amendments are 21, 30 and 33.

Shri Yajnik: Amendment No. 51 also may be put to vote separately.

Mr. Speaker: Which one shall I put first? Which is the major one on which the House wants to divide?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Amendment No. 33.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow division. Hon. Members have not yet been allotted seats, and, therefore, the new mechanism cannot be worked today. If they do not want their names to be recorded, I can have a division with the new mechanism.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let us have the names also recorded.

Mr. Speaker: What I propose is this. Let hon. Members choose that amendment on which they want to divide and have their names recorded. As for the other amendments, I shall dispose of them by asking hon. Members to stand in their seats; or even the machine can be invoked.

I shall now put amendment No. 33 to vote.

The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not take sufficient note of the grave and widespread dissatisfaction felt on account of the high prices of foodgrains, scarcity conditions in some parts of the country and the failure of the Government to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): We do not know which way we should go, and where we should record our votes.

Mr. Speaker: I shall state all that. Hon. Members who are outside the House or inside the House here and there must come and occupy their seats in the House first.—

I shall now put the question again.

The question is:

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

"but regret that the Address does not take sufficient note of the grave and widespread dissatisfaction felt on account of the high prices of foodgrains, scarcity conditions in some parts of the country and the failure of the Government to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains."

Division numbers of hon. Members are put down there in the Lobbies.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The 'Ayes' and 'Noes' boards are no longer there.

Mr. Speaker: No. They are there. The 'Ayes' are there to the right. They have been displaced now. All the same, there are three booths for 'Ayes' and three booths for 'Noes'. Now, all the Members have been given division numbers; and these division numbers are still there put down in the Lobby. Those hon. Members who want to support the amendment may kindly move to the right of me and go into one or the other of the three booths for 'Ayes' and vote there. Similarly, those who are against may go to my left and vote in one of other of the booths for 'Noes'.

*The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 79;
Noes 246.*

Division No. 1]

AYES

[15.36 hrs.]

Amjad Ali, Shri
 Appa, Shri K. D.
 Assar, Shri
 Awasthi, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Barua, Shri Hem
 Beck, Shri Ignace
 Bhadoria, Shri
 Bharucha, Shri
 Chandramani, Shri
 Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Dange, Shri S. A.
 Dasgupta, Shri
 Dharmalingam, Shri
 Dige, Shri
 Drohar, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri S. N.
 Elias, Shri Muhammed
 Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
 Ghodasar, Shri
 Ghose, Shri S.
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Goray, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan
 Halder, Shri

Imam, Shri Mohamed
 Iyer, Shri Easwara
 Jadhav, Shri
 Kamble, Dr.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kodyian, Shri
 Kumbhar, Shri
 Kunhan, Shri
 Mahagonkar, Shri
 Manay, Shri
 Matera, Shri
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
 More, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mullick, Shri B. C.
 Murmu, Shri Paika
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nath Pal, Shri
 Nayar, Shri V. P.
 Panigrahi, Shri
 Patmar, Shri K. U.
 Parulekar, Shri
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patil, Shri Bala Saheb

Patil, Shri U. L.
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Proddhan, Shri B. C.
 Punnoose, Shri
 Rai, Shri Khuahwaqt
 Raju, Shri V.
 Ramam, Shri
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
 Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
 Sampath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri H. C.
 Singh, Shri B. R.
 Singh, Shri L. Achaw
 Singh, Shri Rajendra
 Sivasaj, Shri
 Sonule, Shri
 Sugandhi, Shri
 Supakar, Shri
 Thakore, Shri M. B.
 Tangamani, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri
 Valvi, Shri
 Verma, Shri Ramji
 Warrnor, Shri
 Yadav, Shri
 Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
 Achal Singh, Seth
 Achmamba, Dr.
 Achar, Shri
 Agadi, Shri
 Ajit Singh, Shri
 Alva, Shri Joachim
 Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
 Anjanappa, Shri
 Arumugam, Shri R. S.
 Ashanna, Shri
 Ayyakkannu, Shri
 Badan Singh, Ch.
 Bagdi, Shri
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalayan
 Bakliwal, Shri
 Balakrishnan, Shri
 Balmiki, Shri
 Banerji, Shri P. B.
 Banerji, Dr. R.
 Banerjee, Shri S. K.
 Bangshi Thakur, Shri
 Bascrow, Shri
 Barupal, Shri P. L.
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagavati, Shri
 Bhagwan Din, Shri

Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
 Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
 Bhatkar, Shri
 Bhattacharyya, Shri
 Bhogji, Shri
 Birbal Singh, Shri
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Bose, Shri P. C.
 Brahm Prakash, Shri
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chaturvedi, Shri
 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
 Choudhury, Shri C. L.
 Choudhury, Shri S. C.
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Damani, Shri
 Damar, Shri
 Dasappa, Shri
 Das, Shri K. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Das, Shri Ramdhani
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan
 Datar, Shri
 Deb, Shri N. M.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deahmukh, Shri K. G.
 Dhondiba, Shri
 Dindod, Shri

Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dube, Shri Mulchand
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao
 Ganapathy, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze
 Gandhi, Shri M. M.
 Ghosh, Shri M. K.
 Gohain, Shri
 Gohokar, Dr.
 Gounder, Shri Shanmugha
 Gounder, Shri Doraiswami
 Gupta, Shri C. L.
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Haada, Shri Subodh
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hukam Singh, Sardar
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri
 Jinachandran, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
 Kale, Shrimati A.
 Kalika Singh, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kasliwal, Shri
 Katak, Shri Lildher
 Kayal, Shri P. N.

NOES—contd.

Kedaris, Shri C. M.	Padalu, Shri K. V.	Shah, Shri Manvendra
Keshar Kumari, Shrimati	Pahadia, Shri	Sagnhu Charan, Shri
Keshava, Shri	Palaniandi, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Khadiwala, Shri	Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali	Pande, Shri K. N.	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Khimji, Shri	Pande, Shri Sarju	Shastry, Shri H. L.
Kistaiya, Shri	Pangarkar, Shri	Shivananjappa, Shri
Kozarkar, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Shobha Ram, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri	Parmar, Shri Deenbandhu	Siddananjappa, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Patel, Shri N. N.	Singh, Shri A. K.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Patel, Shri Raieshwar	Singh, Shri D. N.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Patil, Shri S. K.	Singh, Shri H. P.
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.	Pattabhiraman, Shri	Singh, Shri K. N.
Lahiri, Shri	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Singh, Shri M. N.
Laskar, Shri N. C.	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Pragi Lal, Ch.	Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati	Radhamohan, Shri	Sinha, Shri K. P.
Majhi, Shri R. C.	Radha Raman, Shri	Sinha, Shri S. N.
Majitha, Sardar	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shri Serangdhar
Malaviya, Pandit Govind	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Malvia, Shri K. B.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Manaan, Shri	Rajiah, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati	Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.	Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Maniyangadan, Shri	Ram Saran, Shri	Sonawane, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati	Rane, Shri	Soren, Shri
Mathur, Shri H. C.	Ranga, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Mathur, Shri M. D.	Rangaroo, Shri	Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Rao, Shri E. M.	Sunder Lal, Shri
Mehta, Shri J. R.	Rao, Shri Hanumanth	Suryanarayanamurthy, Shri
Melkote, Dr.	Rao, Shri R. J.	Swami, Shri V. N.
Minimata, Shrimati	Raut, Shri Bhola	Swaran Singh, Sardar
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shri Bali	Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Reddy, Shri L. N.	Tayabji, Shri
Misra, Shri R. R.	Reddy, Shri Narapa	Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Mohideen, Shri Gulam	Reddy, Shri Rami	Thirumalah, Shri
Mohiuddin, Shri	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Thirumal Rao, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Morarka, Shri	Rungsung Suiss, Shri	Thomas, Shri George
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Rup Narain, Shri	Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Muthukrishnan, Shri	Sahodrabai, Shrimati	Umrao Singh, Shri
Nadar, Shri P. T.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt.
Naik, Shri Mohan	Salam, Shri Abdul	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Nair, Shri C. K.	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Varma, Shri B. B.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan	Samant Sinhar, Dr.	Varma, Shri M. L.
Naldurgkar, Shri	Sambandam, Shri	Varma, Shri R. B.
Nanda, Shri	Sanganna, Shri	Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Nanjappan, Shri	Sankarapandian, Shri	Venkatavubaiiah, Shri
Naraindin, Shri	Sarhadi, Shri A. S.	Vyas, Shri R. C.
Narasimhan, Shri	Satish Chandra, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhela
Narayanassamy, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Wadiwa, Shri
Nathavani, Shri	Satyanarayana, Shri	Wasnik, Shri
Nasiker, Shri P. S.	Selku, Shri	Wodeyar Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Shah, Shrimati Jayaben	
Onkar Lal, Shri		

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are the other amendments, amendments Nos. 21, 30 and 51. I find that amendment No. 51 has not been moved.

Shri Yajnik rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member gets up now. He must have moved it earlier.

I will put the amendments separately.

The question is :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the unanimous and express desire of the people of Maharashtra to so reorganise the state of Bombay as to form the State of Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay as capital and the State of Maharashtra".

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No.'

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I will have the lobbies cleared.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): May I make a submission, Sir. This is the time fixed for non-official Members' resolution and it is only once or twice in the session that this privilege is given to the non-official members. If there is other business to be conducted, may I suggest that it might be postponed now? The non-official resolution may be taken up and when it is finished, the other thing may be taken up. This precious right is now being impinged upon.

Mr. Speaker: The precious right will never disappear. If we start even at 4 o'clock, the non-official resolutions will go on till 6-30, till 2½ hours from the time the non-official business starts. There is no meaning in interrupting this during division. One division is over and two others will have to be concluded.

I would suggest to the hon. Members the other course of pressing the button—not now. I am only indicating to them the procedure. Immediately after the two minutes are over, I will call division. The hon. Members need not go to the lobbies. From the places they sit they will operate the buttons. Of course, the names will not be recorded. In one case the names have been recorded and here it is unnecessary. They must use both hands and push the knob and press the button simultaneously.

Order, order, please. Hon. Members will please resume their seats. After two minutes are over I will put the question once again and if there is still disagreement, I will call division and the hon. Members can vote from their own places, pushing the knob with one hand and pressing the button with the other. They will look at the disc and the red light will proceed from 1 to 12. The gong also will work here. Within that time they are to be pressed. If they do not press within that time, they will lose their votes. They will keep the pressure on till the gong strikes and the time is over.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Here is one hon. Member, one of our colleagues, who is unable to vote because he has only one hand.

Mr. Speaker: In the case of disabled persons, an officer will come and record the vote. He need not press the button. If there be any other such hon. Members, they can send us their names. I shall send officer. (Interruptions.) Order, order. The result of the division is as follows:—

[15.40 hrs.]

[Division No. 2.]

Ayes 68; Noes 223.

The amendment was negatived.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry. That we have not had enough experience. Even my colleague made a mistake. I would suggest that you might declare the

division null and void and order a regular division.

Mr. Speaker: The difference is so wide.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In spite of that, it differs from the results of the last division and so I suggest that we have a regular division.

Mr. Speaker: The names are not going to be recorded here. (*Interruptions.*) Order, order. The names are not recorded and the margin also is so great and so, it is not necessary. Further, hon. Members here and there do make such mistake occasionally. When I say 'Ayes to the right and Noes to the left' some hon. Members on this go to vote and rush to the Ayes lobby because it is in front of them. Such mistakes occur and they are not deliberate.

Shri Supakar: One gentleman, it was pointed out, could not vote through this mechanism. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: I want to make one submission.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear it. Order, order. The hon. Member, on whose behalf some other gentleman made representation that he had not got one hand, I understand, has voted with both the hands. Such representations are very wrong.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I make a submission? No officer came and so we pressed the notch with one hand and he pressed the button.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever may be the case, he ought not to have done so. The hon. Members need not help another. It is for the officer to take charge of such cases. Hereafter such irregularities will not be committed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, on this bench, when we press the button, we do not get the light.

Mr. Speaker: He must press both.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Yes, Sir, we pressed both. It is possible that our votes were not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: We get excited over small matters. I have announced the result of the division. Previously we decided on voice votes. Whether one vote or one button has worked or not, it is not going to affect very much the result. The result of the division is: Ayes 68; Noes 223; Abstentions 5. I may disregard them. I have already announced that the amendment is lost. Now, I shall put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: You were kind enough to say that you would allow me to make my submission. Until we get used to this machine, I am afraid that we may have to go and vote in the lobbies and I suggest that we be allowed to do so... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, There is no intention to spend away the time of the House. I shall now put the amendment to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no reference to Goa has been made in the Address".

[Division No. 3]

[15.50 hrs.]

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 75; Noes 230.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The other amendments are not pressed and I need not put them.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the total shown on the board is wrong; it should be 305 and not 405.

Mr. Speaker This mechanical device is to make sure that much time is not spent on the division. We are not responsible for the machine. We will ask the engineer to see to it. It is clear that the total is 305 and not 405. So far as we are concerned, the total does not matter. I am sure hon. Members must be interested in seeing that we get through the work. I shall now put the motion before the House.

The question is:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 13th May, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

ION RE: APPOINTMENT SECOND PAY COM- MISSION

Mr. Speaker: Now, non-official business.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Second Pay Commission should be appointed to go into the question of the pay structure and service conditions of the Union Government employees so as to bring them in conformity with the country's ideal of socialist pattern of society."

In moving this resolution, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that a very important and vital matter is placed for the consideration of the honourable House. I am aware that this subject had been brought to the notice of this House once before, if I remember correctly, in July, 1955. That was a similar motion which was intended for the particular purpose of eradicating the disparity between the emoluments given in the services. The gulf between the lowest paid and the

highest paid in the services under the Government of India is so wide, and it had been the practice for a long time, that there is so much of discontent in the lower ranks of employees. That disparity must be removed as quickly as possible and some proportionate ratio brought about between the highest and the lowest emoluments given.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat.

DEATH OF SHRI H. G. PANT

Mr. Speaker: I have received information that an honourable sitting Member of this House, Pandit Har Govind Pant, has died in the Willingdon Hospital just now. He hails from Uttar Pradesh, Almora. He was born in 1885. He was an advocate. He was a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly and a member of the Legislative Council. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was also Deputy-Speaker of the U.P. Assembly. He took ill yesterday. There was some kind of an intestinal trouble; the doctor has not been able to say exactly what the trouble was. There was some kind of food poisoning or something; it is not clear. There were two persons affected, himself and his cook. The cook seems to have survived. So far as he is concerned, unfortunately for us, he has passed away. I request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a minute.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute

13.59 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: As a mark of respect to the departed soul it is usually customary to adjourn the House for the rest of the day.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 20th May, 1957.

DAILY DIGEST

(Friday, 17th May, 1957)

	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS				
S.Q. No.	subject			
	723-57	53.	Entry of Pakistanis into India.	765-64
109.	Indians in Ceylon.	54.	Manufacture of Heavy Machinery.	764
110.	Unemployment.	55.	Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines.	764
111.	Trade with Australi.	56.	Community Radio sets in Punjab.	764
112.	Displaced Persons Colonies in Delhi.	57.	Passports to Pakistan.	765
113.	Gandhi Samadhi.	58.	Unemployment in Punjab	765-66
114.	Industrial Committee on Mines.	59.	Evacuee Properties	766
116.	Employer State Insurance Scheme.	60.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Mysore	766-67
117.	Trade Delegations.		MEMBERS SWORN	723, 767
118.	Indian Political Prisoners in Goa.		The following new Members took oath.	
119.	Outlay for Kerala State in the Second Five year Plan.	(1) Shri Hanumanb Rao, (2) Shri Dindod (ed) 3) Shri Bhudoria		
120.	Paper and Cement Factory in Nepal.		PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	768-70
123.	Sudan Trade Mission.		The following papers were laid on the Table :	
124.	Recovery of Abducted Women.	(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, making certain amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Schemes, 1952 :		
125.	Import of Tractors.	(i) Notification No. S.R.O. 1337, dated the 27th April, 1957.		
126.	Central Silk Board.	(ii) Notification No. S.R.O. 1363, dated the 29th April, 1957.		
127.	Burra Dhemo Coal Mines.	(2) A copy of the Notification No. AR/1957(29), dated the 20th February, 1957, together with the Explanatory Note, under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, making certain further amendment to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.		
129.	Plantation Inquiry Commission	(3) A copy each of eleven notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.		
130.	Children Film Society.	(4) A copy each of six papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.		
131.	State Trading.		ELECTION TO COMMITTEES	771-74
132.	Handloom Industry.		The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) moved for the election of members	
133.	Industrial Committee on Inland Transport Services.			
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	758-67			
S. Q. No.				
115.	Association of Employees in Management	758		
122.	Import of Tallow.	758-59		
128.	Soap Production.	759		
134.	Tea Industry.	759-60		
135.	Slum Clearance in Bangalore.	760		
136.	Small and Medium Scale Industries.	760-61		
137.	Wage Board of Working Journalists.	761		
138.	U. K. Textile Mission.	761-62		
U.S.Q. No.				
51.	Relief and Transit Camps of Displaced Persons.	762		
52.	Slum Clearance.	763		

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of	806—42
(1) The Aligarh Muslim University.	
(2) The Court of University of Delhi.	
(3) The Court of Banaras Hindu University.	
(4) The Samsad (Court) of Visva-Bharati.	
ELECTION OF DEPUTY-SPEAKER	
Sardar Hukam Singh was elected as the Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha.	744—84
BILL INTRODUCED	784
The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.	
STATEMENT RE: ORDINANCE-LAID OF THE TABLE	784—85
The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda) laid on the Table a statement re Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance.	
MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT	785—806, 843—53
Discussion on the motion of Address by the President was concluded. Some of the amendments were negatived and some were withdrawn. The motion was adopted.	
BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	
The Minister of Steel, Mine and Fuel (Sardar Swaraj Singh) moved that the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Bill be taken into consideration. The motion for consideration was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION	853-54
Shri K. K. Warrier moved the Resolution re. Appointment of a Second Pay Commission.	
The discussion was not concluded.	
OBITUARY REFERENCE	854
The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri H. G. Pant a sitting member of Lok Sabha. Thereafter the Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.	
AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 20TH MAY, 1957.	
Further consideration of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Bill and also the consideration of the Provisional Collection of Taxes (Temporary Amendment) Bill and the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.	