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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 2nd December, 1957.

The Lok Sabha met at half past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Credit from U.S.S.R.

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 *670. { Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri R. S. Lal:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. has offered further credit to India in addition to the one already offered;

(b) if so, the amount and the terms and conditions on which the same has been offered;

(c) whether any agreement to this effect has been concluded;

(d) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table; and

(e) the manner in which this credit is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government of India have not received any communication on the subject from the Soviet Government

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

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the recent newspaper reports about U.S.S.R. offering further credit to India were correct, and, if they were not correct, whether any enquiries have been made by the India Government to find out the position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were two types of reports. One was about the five hundred million rouble loan, which, as the House is aware, has been finalised and almost all the agreements have been entered into. That was with reference to the heavy engineering projects. Another news item has appeared, and Government is aware of it. But these have been more or less informal contacts, and no formal offer has been received or accepted by us.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if Government are aware as to the purpose for which the proposed loan mentioned in the second report was intended?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was, as the report says, about certain drugs projects in which, as the House is aware, the Soviet Government have taken great interest at our own request, and a Soviet team came last year and gave us a comprehensive report covering the entire drug industry. The question of credit would arise only after the negotiations on these projects are finalised.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of credit received from the Soviet Union so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the heavy engineering project, five hundred million roubles.

Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Scheme

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- *671. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Shivnanjappa:

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

(a) the progress made towards the implementation of the Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Scheme;

(b) whether any changes will be made in the scheme in view of the rephrasing of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) A Chief Administrator has been appointed to administer the scheme in the field. He has made a preliminary survey of the selected areas to acquire a first hand knowledge of the local conditions and to draw up a plan for his next visit along with a team of experts. Proposals regarding the machinery to be set up to develop these areas together with an estimate of the cost will be formulated on receipt of his final report.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply given to part (a), the question does not arise at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who are going to compose this team of experts, and what will be the nature of the work to be entrusted to them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The survey is going to cover soil survey, contour survey, drinking water, irrigation, communications, health and other matters.

Shri Kasliwal: After making slight changes in the scheme, may I know how much money the scheme is going to cost?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Perhaps my reply has not been appreciated. I said we had only a preliminary survey. The expert team is going there very shortly and after the final report has been received and we know the financial implications of the scheme, it is only then that this question can be considered.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the success of the scheme depends upon the active co-operation of the refugees themselves, may I know if the Government have associated the representative groups of refugees in the preliminary study of the prevailing conditions in those areas?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When we take the refugees there for rehabilitation, whatever the areas from which they are taken, may be Bengal or any other State, the active co-operation and the association of the States will be taken.

Shri Panigrahi: Is the Ministry aware of the difficulties faced by Orissa in rehabilitating the refugees in the pilot project which was started in Dandakaranya?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is not my information. I was there only a fortnight ago and I was assured by the State Government that subject to health conditions and communications and other things being available there, enough numbers of refugees may be available to go under the pilot scheme in Dandakaranya.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has in its view any phased programme for the completion of the scheme and whether any tentative stages for the completion of that programme have been arrived at?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The programme is certainly going to be a phased one. We are going to tackle 800,000 square miles, and as I said, till a final report has been received it is not possible for me to phase out any programme.

Russian Botanists

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*572. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Russian Botanists visited India during May, 1957; and

(b) if so, whether the Leader of the team proposed an exchange of Botanists between India and U.S.S.R.?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) An oral suggestion for such an exchange was made by the Leader, during a conversation with the Chief Botanist of the Botanical survey.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the delegation came on the invitation of the Government of India and, if so, what is the amount spent on it by the Government of India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The request was received from the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi, and the Government of India did not incur any expenses on it.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the Botanical Team has been constituted and sent to Russia?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not able to follow the hon. Member.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That does not arise out of the question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not understood, and therefore it does not arise at all.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, as a result of the report submitted by these Russian Botanists, a new proposal of loan for the drug industry has now been intimated to the Government of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This has actually nothing to

do with the drug industry, as far as I can see; it has no connection. And in fact there was no report or any such thing, but just an oral talk.

श्री भक्त बंसन : इन रूसी बोटनिट्स ने देश के किन किन भागों का दौरा किया और क्या उ होंने कोई रिपोर्ट दी और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The team visited Calcutta, Delhi, Darjeeling, Gauhati, Jorhat. And there is no report.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this Team has suggested anything for the promotion of the study of palaeo-botany, especially with regard to its requirements for agriculture and soil engineering?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I have pointed out, apart from an oral suggestion, there was no proposal received from the Soviet authorities.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether they have considered the question of suggesting a herbarium, and whether this scheme is going to help?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are plenty of herbaria in India. I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to—there are any number of them.

Shri Dasappa: The one which Government was contemplating to start in Calcutta.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has nothing to do with the visit of the Russian botanists.

Kashmir

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*673. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Heda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's delegation to the U.N. pleaded the cause of forlorn and dumb people of Pakistan occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, with what result?

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

(a) Yes. The Representative of India, during the current discussions on Kashmir, brought to the notice of the Security Council the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Pakistan occupied Kashmir. He has further asked that Pakistan should vacate the aggression which has inflicted so much suffering on the people of Kashmir and which continue to retard the economic and political advancement of that part of Kashmir which is under their forcible occupation.

(b) The discussion in the Security Council are still going on.

श्री बिबूति मिश्र : इतना जो भारत के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा, तो पाकिस्तान के ऊपर उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कौन कह सकता है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that several organisations in so-called Kashmir have passed resolutions that elections should be held in Azad Kashmir and, if so, have any of these resolutions been brought to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir, as far as my information goes, such resolutions have been passed by organisations there.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Does the Government of India propose to approach the Red Cross or any other international organisation to provide relief to our countrymen who are suffering in occupied Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the refugees from the so-called Azad Kashmir have represented to the Security Council that Mangla dam is going to displace persons and it should not be constructed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that be strictly relevant? I doubt.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That disposes of the question.

Labour Disputes

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*674. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the action Government propose to take to expedite settlement of labour disputes and implementation of awards?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): With a view to quicken the disposal of cases the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957, are being appropriately amended.

A tripartite machinery for evaluating the implementation of awards is being set up in accordance with the decisions arrived at the 16th session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on the 17th and 18th October, 1957.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal to give powers to the Conciliation Officer to compel attendance of parties?

Shri Abid Ali: Partially, they have been empowered according to the amended Act.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government propose to provide for giving deterrent punishments to the parties who do not implement the awards given in adjudication?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. We want to provide for penalty for continuing offences.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that so many awards, passed long before, have been pending before the High Courts and Supreme Court, and because of the consequent difficulty to the employees, may I know whether the Government propose to make any provision for avoiding this delay before the High Courts and Supreme Court?

Shri Abid Ali: We are setting up tripartite committees at local industrial, State and Central levels to look into this matter and discourage recourse to the High Courts and Supreme Court and make an attempt also to withdraw the cases which have already been filed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Apart from this voluntary advice on not taking recourse to the High Courts and Supreme Court, may I know whether Government propose to make any changes in the law so that these awards may not go before the High Courts and Supreme Courts and result in the consequent delays?

Shri Abid Ali: That can only be done amending the Constitution which we do not propose to do at present.

पंचशील

*१७५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि रूस के विदेश मंत्री ने हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक प्रस्ताव रखा है कि सब देशों को पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों का अनुसरण करना चाहिये ?

बंधेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : सोवियत सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि महासभा एक घोषणा करे, जो राज्यों के शांतिपूर्ण सह-जीवन से सम्बन्धित हो। इस घोषणा के मसौदे में पंचशील के सिद्धान्तों से बिलकुल मिलती जुलती बातें हैं।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Soviet Government have suggested a declaration by the Assembly; this deals with the peaceful co-existence of States. The ideas in this draft declaration follow closely the principles of Panchsheel.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को अब तक दुनिया

के कितने देशों ने माना है और कितने देशों ने नहीं माना है। जिन देशों ने माना है उनके वहाँ पर कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मानते तो सब देश हैं परन्तु प्रमल नहीं करते।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंचशील के सिद्धान्त को दुनिया के कितने देशों ने माना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने आपको बता दिया और जवाब माफ़ूल दे दिया। बाज देशो ने इसको जाबते से माना है, जाबते का मतलब किसी न किसी दस्तावेज में वह लिखा है कि वह इसको स्वीकार करते हैं और बाज देश कहते हैं कि हम इस सिद्धान्त को मानते ही हैं लेकिन उसकी बाबत जाबते से कहीं लिखा पढी नहीं हुई और बाज देश इस बारे में खामोश हैं और कुछ कहा नहीं है। किसी को निस्वत यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उन्होंने इसको जानबूझ कर प्रस्वीकार किया है और कहा है कि वह सिद्धान्त गलत है, ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जहा तक मुझे मालूम है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिन देशों ने जाबते के तरीके से नहीं माना है उन देशों को जाबते के तरीके से मनवाने के लिये क्या कोई शान्तिमय तरीका हमारी सरकार काम में ला रही है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . यह कौन सी जिम्मेदारी है इस गवर्नमेंट की।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिन देशों ने जाबते के तरीके से नहीं माना है और हम मानते हैं तो हमारी सरकार उन देशों के प्रति, शक्ति के भी जाबते के तरीके से इस सिद्धान्त को मानने, शान्तिमय तरीके से क्या कोई उपाय काम में ला रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब इस मामले में कोई गला दबा कर किसी को मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता । उनके सामने बहुत धदब से बातें पेश की जाती हैं कि वे उनको स्वीकार करें । कुछ स्वीकार करते हैं और बाकी भ्राम तौर से देश कहते हैं कि यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है लेकिन इस सिद्धांत को लोग स्वीकार तो कर लेते हैं । कोई एक देश इसको स्वीकार तो कर लेते हैं लेकिन उस पर प्रमत्त नहीं करते तो इससे एक धोखा हो जाता है ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if the countries which have signified their adherence to the tenets of Panchsheel practise the same in the conduct of their internal affairs within their own country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The tenets of Panchsheel do not refer to internal policies; they refer to external policies.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps are being taken to popularise the ideal of Panchsheel in all the countries, whether any pamphlets have been printed and given in other languages?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In some languages various pamphlets have been distributed.

मधुमक्खी-पालन

*६७६. श्री भक्त बर्गन : क्या वारिण्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल और आसाम के हिमालय प्रदेशों में मधुमक्खी-पालन और शहद-उद्योग के विकास के लिये अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है; और

(ख) इन प्रयत्नों में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

वारिण्य मंत्री (श्री कानुंगो) : (क) तथा (ख). प्र० भा० खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड और उसकी जगह बने प्र० भा० खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने ६ राज्यों में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उपकेन्द्र तथा आदर्श मधुमक्खी घर खोले हैं । सभा की मेज पर दो विवरण रखे जाते हैं जिनमें उपकेन्द्रों और मधुमक्खी घर स्थापित करने में हुई प्रगति और इन राज्यों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्पादित शहद का परिणाम तथा मधुमक्खि पालकों की संख्या दी गयी है । [वेस्तिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १] ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shri Kanungo: (a) and (b). The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, and its successor the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have set up area-offices, sub-stations and model apiaries in the six States. Two tables indicating the progress regarding establishment of sub-stations and apiaries, production of honey and number of bee-keepers covered by the programme in these States are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 1]

श्री भक्त बर्गन : विवरणों को देखने से ज्ञात होता है, कि तीन वर्षों के प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी इस उद्योग का अभी पूरा विकास नहीं हुआ है, उदाहरणस्वरूप, उत्तर प्रदेश के ५ पर्वतीय जिलों में केवल एक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोला गया है और १० ही उपकेन्द्र हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन में से प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे उपकेन्द्र खोलने के लिये तथा इस कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानुंगो : इस तरह के केन्द्र हर स्थान पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं क्योंकि इसके लिये एक विशेष टेम्परेचर की आवश्यकता होती है और जहां का टेम्परेचर ६० डिग्री और १०० डिग्री के बीच में होता है वहीं यह मधुमक्खियां पाली जा सकती हैं

श्री उत्तर प्रदेश में इस दिशा में पिछले तीन सालों में काफी प्रगति हो रही है।

श्री भक्त ब्रह्म : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अब तक इस उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना धन व्यय किया है और राज्य सरकारें उस में कितना सहयोग दे रही हैं।

श्री कानुंगो : खादी बोर्ड की ओर में कर्नेट ईयर में बी कीपिंग के लिये आसाम में ५८२० रुपये, पंजाब में २५५८० रुपये, उत्तर प्रदेश में २८४५० रुपये और वेस्ट बंगाल में २४३३० रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं।

Shri V. P. Nayar : I want to know whether the State Governments are making a systematic collection of wild honey in order to ensure that the contractors do not adulterate it and sell it as adulterated honey?

Shri Kanungo : I have no information about the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

Shri Bishwanath Roy : May I know whether India is in a position to export honey as a result of the development of bee-keeping?

Shri Kanungo : Our internal consumption requires much more honey than is produced.

Shri Dasappa : May I know whether the Government have made a survey as to the best places where this industry could be rehabilitated?

Shri Kanungo : I have said it is a question not of rehabilitation. The limitations are climatic and availability of forage.

Shri Dasappa : I want to know the places where this industry could be well established.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Where suitable temperature prevails and where the conditions are favourable.

Shri Kanungo : And forage is available.

Shri Dasappa : Which are the places?

Shri Kanungo : Mysore is one of them.

श्री भक्त ब्रह्म : श्रीमान मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। इस कार्य में राज्य सरकारों को किस प्रकार का सहयोग दिया जा रहा है तो क्या राज्य सरकारें भी उसमें कुछ सहायता दे रही हैं।

श्री कानुंगो : कई राज्य सरकारें सहायता दे रही हैं क्योंकि खादी बोर्ड का जो योग्य होता है उसमें राज्य सरकार भी तो खर्च करता है।

State Trading Corporation of India Limited

*677. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited has experienced transport and other difficulties in the matter of export of certain goods abroad;

(b) if so, what are those goods; and

(c) whether contracts entered into with foreign countries for the export of these goods are to be renewed every year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). The export potential of certain bulk commodities like mineral ores, handled by the State Trading Corporation is limited by rail/port capacity available. Some transport difficulties are sometimes experienced in the movement of bulk goods like ores etc.

(c) The Corporation has a large number of contracts for the export of

Mineral Ores. Deliveries against these contracts are to be made within specified periods as per terms and conditions of each contract. In certain cases the delivery period can be extended by mutual agreement between the parties. New contracts have to be generally negotiated afresh and are not renewable as a matter of course.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the agreement that was arrived at between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japanese for the export of ores is going to be fulfilled in the year 1957?

Shri Kanungo: The contract is for a period of five years. As far as the contract for the present year is concerned, it is going to be fulfilled.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to the reply to part (a) of the question, may I know whether there is congestion in Vizag port for the export of iron ore and manganese ore?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, the congestion is everywhere, in all ports

Shri Nathwani: May I know whether some of the steamers chartered by foreign importers of manganese ore arrived at Indian ports, but the Corporation had no ore to ship and the steamers had to go back without cargo?

Shri Kanungo: Specifically steamers did not go back, but there has been some delay in loading because of the limitations of transport.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the answer of the hon. Minister that there is congestion everywhere, in every port, may I know what is being done to remove the congestion?

Shri Kanungo: Port capacities are being increased and transport capacities are being increased according to the means available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the *Free Press Journal* of 15th November the matter referred to by Shri Nathwani

has appeared. May I know whether this has been noted by Government, and if the fact is not true whether it has been repudiated?

Shri Kanungo: I have no information about the *Free Press Journal* story as mentioned by the hon. Member, but the fact is that certain loadings could not be done as per schedule.

Printing Press in Kerala

*681. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 14th May, 1957 and state what progress has since been made in establishing the proposed Government printing press at Koratty in the Kerala State?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Kerala State Government are finalising the acquisition proceedings in respect of the land required for the proposed Press.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: By what time do Government propose to start the construction?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: After the land has come into our possession we shall think of starting the construction.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this press will be in addition to the one we are going to have at Coimbatore?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir.

Properties of Religious Shrines in Pakistan

*683. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to settle the question of vast properties left by Hindu and Sikh Trusts in West Pakistan; and

(b) how the Government of India propose to compensate such Trusts who have suffered this loss?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The question of properties left by Hindu and Sikh Trusts in West Pakistan has been discussed at a number of Indo-Pakistan Conferences. The matter is still under negotiation.

(b) The Government of India's Compensation Scheme for displaced persons does not provide for the payment of compensation for trust properties left behind in West Pakistan.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What has been the policy of the Government of India in respect of Muslim trusts left in India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Ours is a secular State and in such matters our approach is entirely different. We take a wider view of the problem. Therefore, we have released trust properties in the States of Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and the old Bombay State and Delhi In Punjab also we have made some progress.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether this release has been a unilateral act or is under a bilateral agreement, and will this lead to any compensation from Pakistan for the trusts of Hindus and Sikhs left there? May I know the policy of the Government of India in this connection?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The agreement is not of a unilateral nature, it is of a bilateral nature. I said that our approach has been rather broad-based in these matters and we have released the property. As regards the inference to be drawn by the hon. Member to the second part of the question, it is very difficult for me to answer.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would such a policy bring any pressure on Pakistan to compensate for the Hindu and Sikh trusts left there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a matter of opinion, and not of information.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if, the Minister had any talk with the delegation led by the Pakistan Minister recently here?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I did have a talk with the Rehabilitation Minister of Pakistan two or three days ago in Amritsar. There was some difficulty about the interpretation of certain terms of the agreement. First of all, Pakistan was not even prepared to discuss the matter with us. Now they have agreed to discuss this matter, and according to the invitation extended to me, I am likely to visit Pakistan next month.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that they were not even ready to discuss this, would the Government of India change their policy in relation to the Muslim trusts still left?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as the Muslim trusts in India are concerned, there is no question of a change of policy. I have categorically made the statement that we have released the trusts. Whatever remains will be released very soon.

Export of Cashew Kernels

*634. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India to diversify the export of cashew kernels to ensure that the price fluctuations in the U.S.A. do not hamper the prosperity of the industry in general?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The steps taken to diversify and augment the export of Cashew Kernels have been summarised in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 2].

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are Government aware that the fluctuating prices for cashew kernels in the U.S. markets result in very speculative buying of raw nuts very often preventing the producer of raw nuts getting his fair

due and also making it necessary for factories to close down and tens of thousands of workers to be thrown out?

Shri Kanungo: Actually the fluctuations in the prices in the U.S. are not very much. The range is more or less about 5 cents per lb. The basic problem is the shortage of raw nuts and the seasonal distribution of the availability. For example, during the period between February and April we get considerable amount of nuts whereas in the other months we do not.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the Spices Enquiry Committee had reported that the speculative element in the trade in cashew nut should be completely got rid of if the industry were to be put on a sound basis?

Shri Kanungo: That is why the Agricultural Ministry is taking adequate steps to increase the production of nuts here.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total amount of cashew nuts exports out of this country, and out of this how much is to the dollar area?

Shri Kanungo: Most of it is to the dollar area, and the total is something like...

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): In 1954-55 it was 34,000 tons; in 1955-56, 30,800 tons and in 1956-57 31,000 tons.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that the Government were taking steps to increase the production of raw nuts. May I know whether the Government have any target date within which all the raw nuts required would be produced in this country, especially when we know that the cashew tree is capable of yielding in six years and we require only 100,000 acres to be planted in order to make the industry get all the required nuts?

Shri Kanungo: We have not got a target date, but we have got a target acreage and the progress is showing up particularly in the Southern States.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: What is the extent of our imports of raw cashew every year and the countries from which we import them, and whether they are in hard currency area or sterling area?

Shri Kanungo: We import it mostly from East Africa, and we import almost sixty per cent of our requirements.

Shri Dasappa: What has accounted for the shortfall in our imports of cashew nuts, and may I know whether any other State is proposing to manufacture these cashew kernels?

Shri Kanungo: Manufacture?

Shri Dasappa: Process it.

Shri Kanungo: There is not enough raw material to process.

Shri Dasappa: My question is: why is it that we have not been able to get all the imports of cashew nuts from Africa, and whether there is any other country which is processing these nuts?

Shri Kanungo: There is no other country which grows cashew nuts, and we almost get the entire production of the Africans.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the imported raw nuts are all imported by three or four monopolist industrialists in Bombay which then fix the price on prior information of fluctuations in the U.S. markets, and if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to see that new-comers also import?

15 hrs.

Shri Kanungo: In fact, almost all the import is given to actual users.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, no.

Dissociation of Bonus from Profits

*686. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have informed the State Governments that their proposal for dissociating bonus from profits and linking it to production must be given concrete shape before it can be presented to the national labour organisations for their supports; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have reacted favourably?

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

(b) In pursuance of the decision of the recent Labour Ministers' Conference, a further technical examination of this question is proposed to be undertaken.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether this proposal includes labour in the public sector also?

Shri Abid Ali: It is to connect bonus with production; that is incentive bonus is contemplated. Some formula will have to be found out and it will be left to the organisation concerned to adopt such form as suits their requirements.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether this proposal is to include labour in the public sector also?

Shri Abid Ali: My reply covers every industry.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I want to make one thing clear in this connection. The question was about Government's proposal for dissociating bonus from profit and for linking it with production. The answer made the impression that possibly the intention is to dissociate bonus from profits. But we have the intention to link it up with production but not necessarily dissociating it from profits. That is, the overall bonus to be paid will have some relation to profit

and the distribution will be linked up with production.

The question about the public sector is dealt with on different lines.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government is aware that in the absence of a statutory provision for the determination of the quantum of bonus in any particular industry, there is a lot of difficulty felt in the various awards and whether Government proposes to have statutory provisions for the granting of bonus in each industry?

Shri Abid Ali: There is no statutory provision so far as bonus is concerned. These are done through mutual negotiation and settlement and in cases where the situation calls for it, it is referred to adjudication.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether there is any proposal to pay a sort of *ex gratia* payment instead of bonus?

Shri Abid Ali: By whom?

Shri Shivananjappa: By the factory.

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question was whether in the absence of statutory provisions or a principle on which bonus is to be granted, there is a lot of difficulty in the determination of the quantum and therefore whether Government propose to have any statutory provision of principle laid down on which bonus can be granted in any industry?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir

Shri T. B. Vittal: Rao: The hon. Minister said that the undertakings in the public sector will have to be dealt with in a different way; that is, they will not be paid bonus. Then, what is the form of payment for them when the undertaking makes a huge profit?

Shri Nanda: Methods are being evolved for rewarding good work in appropriate ways.

Small Scale Industries in Tripura

*687. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scope for establishing workshops of small scale industries for the production of (i) paper pulp (ii) Motor parts, Cycle and Cycle-Rikshaw parts (iii) Type Foundry etc. and also machinery for sugar industry in Tripura;

(b) whether the Tripura Administration has submitted any proposal to the Government of India in this regard; and

(c) whether the Tripura Administration has ever sent any proposal to the Government of India for financial help for the revival of the Maharaja Match Factory of Collage Tilla, Tripura?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is scope for establishing Workshops for Small Scale Industries for production of paper pulp in Tripura. There is however, no scope for production of the other items.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावास

६२६ श्री मधोरिया : क्या प्रचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों में राष्ट्रीय झंडा किन किन अवसरों पर फहराया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये समारोह तथा अन्य अवसरों के लिये कोई वर्दी निर्धारित है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का विवरण क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीवती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) स्थानीय व्यवहार के अनुसार विदेश स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों और

अन्य मिशनों तथा केन्द्रों पर राष्ट्रीय झंडा हमेशा फहराया जाता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों और केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिये जो पोशाक निर्धारित की गई है वह इस प्रकार है :—

रस्मी मोतों के लिये :—

काली शेरवानी और सफेद या मोतिया रंग का चूड़ीदार पाजामा, गर्मियों के मौसम में, शेरवानी सफेद या मोतिया रंग की भी हो सकती है ।

कुछ कम रस्मी मोतों और शाम की पार्टियों के लिये :—

छोटा बन्द गले का काला कोट और सफेद पतलून ।

गर्मियों के मौसम में सफेद या मोतिया रंग के कोट के साथ काली पतलून पहनी जा सकती है ।

Mineral Industries in Chavara

*690. Shri Kodiyam: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand the mineral industries at Chavara in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A new company Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd.—was established in October 1956, with the share capital subscribed in equal shares by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin. It is proposed to rationalise the industry with a view to improving production methods and increasing the production of the various minerals contained in the sands and winning of mineral values.

Shri Kodiyam: What is the total amount of money Government intend to spend in the course of the Second

Five Year Plan for the development of this industry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government proposes to take over all the units of the industry that are now functioning at Chavara?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Chavara thing is already under the Travancore Minerals Ltd.—with both the Governments of Kerala and the Union.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: There was one company, I understand, owned by foreigners. Do Government propose to take it over?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is one company owned by Messrs. Hopkins Williams (Travancore). It will be taken over when the Government thinks it necessary. At present, if it is taken over, it will disturb production.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What will be the employment potential when the scheme for the expansion of the factory has been in full swing?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no great employment potential in these factories. There is some, of course.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know for how many years the lease for the mine owned by the foreigner is being held?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No information, Sir.

Shri B. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any compensation has been paid to the mineral companies who were operating before the Travancore Minerals were established and, if so, how much?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About compensation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Notice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the same village Chavara, there were 6 factories engaged in recovering these minerals of which 3 have been taken over and brought into the public sector. I want to know why 3 alone have been brought in and when the remaining will be taken over.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is already answered that we will take them over as and when convenient.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का विकास

६६२. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या योजना मंत्री २ सितम्बर, १९५७ के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास के लिये किसी योजना के बारे में वहां की सरकार से इस बीच कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या योजना की कोई प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

अब और रोडगार तथा योद्धा मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). अगले वर्ष के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के विकास की धमी तक कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई । लेकिन सन् १९५८-५९ के लिये राज्य सरकारों की विकास योजनाओं के साथ इनके शीघ्र ही मिलने की आशा है क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों की विकास योजनाओं पर योजना आयोग के साथ १० तथा ११ जनवरी, १९५८ को विचार-विमर्श होना है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की सराब प्राकिक अवस्था को देखते हुए

केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ताकि वहां के लोगों को काम मिल सके ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जी हां, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये अनेक योजनायें हैं, पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी उसके लिये योजनायें बनायी गयी हैं, और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का पत्र आने पर अभी हाल में उनको नई राशि भी दी गयी है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या श्री गेंदा सिंह जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विधायक हैं प्रधान मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में मिले थे, और प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये क्या किसी योजना का सुझाव दिया था ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इनफारमेशन तो यहां नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह तो बताना मुश्किल है चीफ मिनिस्टर ने क्या कहा था ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : उनकी यहां प्रधान मंत्री से मुलाकात हुई थी ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मुझे तो यह सूचना नहीं है कि गेंदा सिंह साहब प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले । यहां से टीम के लोग गये थे, उन से मिले थे और बात हुई थी ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether most of the schemes for the development of eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh depend on the completion of the Rihand Dam and, if so, what steps are being taken to bring this project within the core of the Plan so that they could all be completed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Rihand Dam is treated as one of the high priority projects and it has been included under the U.S. Development Fund, and we expect to provide required foreign exchange for it during the year.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या सरकार ने आफिसरों की एक कमेटी पूर्वी जिलों की

आर्थिक दशा की जांच करने और रिपोर्ट देने के लिये भेजी है और अगर भेजी है, तो कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कब आने की उम्मीद की जाती है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अभी तक तो रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह शीघ्र ही तैयार हो जायेगी ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक दशा पर ध्यान रखते हुए क्या कोई आदर्श केन्द्रीय सरकार से देशीय सरकार के पास भेजा गया है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी कोई योजना शुरु करे, और अगर ऐसा हुआ हो, तो कब तक उस को शुरु करने की बात की जायेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : प्रान्तीय सरकार खुद ही पूर्वी जिलों के लिये बहुत मुस्तैद है । सब नई नई स्कीमों में धाई हुई हैं और नये रुपये की मांग की गई थी और प्रधान मंत्री के कहने पर नई रकम भी दी गई है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : रकम कितनी है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ५.१२ लाख की मांग की गई थी । सड़कों वाली मांग को छोड़ कर सभी मांगों मंजूर हुईं और वह रकम करीब २.१२ लाख होगी ।

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to chapter X of the Asoka Mehta Enquiry Committee's report, particularly to section 2 relating to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and, if so, what steps have they taken?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would request the hon. Member to refer this question to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Dasappa: This comes under Planning. Planning comprises the entire economic activity of the Government.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Our attention

has been drawn to that aspect of the report and that would be taken into account.

A.I.R. Broadcasts

*693. **Shri N. E. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been reduction in the transmission hours of broadcasting in the All India Radio stations; and

(b) if so, the amount of savings expected thereby?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir, with effect from 3.11.1957.

(b) It is not possible to state at this stage what the exact amount of saving would be

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know how this reduction is to be effected?

Dr. Keskar: That is being done at different stations in a different way, but the instructions have been that the hour should be reduced at a time when it will not affect the general structure of the programme of the station.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether as a result of this, the Telugu broadcasting at the Madras Station has gone down to 40 per cent of what it was formerly?

Dr. Keskar: I would not be able to say whether Telugu broadcasts have been reduced I might assure the hon. Member that no discrimination will be done against Telugu programmes.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the design and pattern of the reduction are likely to affect adversely the chances of new artistes, who come into limelight in taking part in radio programmes?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. It is obvious that if programmes are reduced even to a slight extent, to that extent a slightly lesser number of artistes

would be called. But I may inform the hon. Member that generally, programmes have been reduced at an hour when it has been doubtful whether the listening quantum is very great, for example, early evening and late morning. At such times, the stations, after long experience, have felt that it is probable that listeners are not so much in number as at other peak hours.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether, in view of the reduction in the transmission hours, it is going to effect the employment position so far as the regular staff of the stations are concerned, in anyway?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. Not at all.

Shri Achar: Is the reduction made only in some stations or in all the stations and, if so, on what principle has it been done?

Dr. Keskar: It is most of the stations. The following stations are not affected. Simla, Indore-Bhopal, Jammu-Srinagar, Rajkot and Dharwar.

Civilian Employees in Indian Air Force

*695. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to exclude the civilian employees in Indian Air Force from the purview of labour legislation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that negotiating machinery and works committees are not functioning in the Air Force establishments and, if so, whether this matter is being discussed with the Defence Ministry?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Could the hon. Member repeat the question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Negotiating machinery has been sanctioned for the defence establishment, for the civilian works, but unfortunately the negotiating machinery and the works committees do not function in the Air Force establishment, even for the civilian employees. May I know whether this matter is being discussed with the Defence Ministry to arrive at a regular system?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some discussions are going on with the Ministry of Defence, but regarding this particular question, I shall require notice.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In answer to the original question the hon. Minister replied that there is no proposal to exclude these people from the labour legislation. May I know whether the Payment of Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act are applicable to the civilian employees in the Air Force and the Navy?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member must be aware of the fact that.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is about the application of laws. It need not be answered by the Minister.

Wage Board for Sugar Industry

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*698. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Sanganna:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister had declared in the Last Session that the Wage Board for the sugar industry will be formed before the crushing season starts; and

(b) if so, what is the cause of delay in its formation?

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

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find the hon. Member, Shrimati Krishna Mehta taken ill. The Lok Sabha will adjourn now for five minutes and re-assemble after five minutes.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till 15.23 of the Clock

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at 15.23 hrs.)

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the hon. Minister kindly read the reply again?

Shri Abid Ali: I said: (a) yes; (b) the matter is still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister wants to supplement.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Since this answer was framed, further consideration has been given to the matter and practically a decision has been reached that a board will be set up very soon, almost immediately.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the time required for it?

Shri Nanda: The time required for usual formalities in the matter

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how many representatives of the trade unions will be associated in this Wage Board?

Shri Abid Ali: That matter also is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what will be the basis of selection of labour representatives on the Wage Board?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I answered in reply to another question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also under consideration.

Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property

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

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 474 on the 5th August, 1957 and state the further progress, if any, made in the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on movable property?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Further verified lists of Postal accounts and certificates have been exchanged. Some progress has also been made in regard to the recovery of household and personal effects and buried treasures. An exchange of evacuee fire-arms took place on the 28th October, 1957.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the amount recovered, so far as buried treasures are concerned, both on our side and from Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as buried treasures are concerned, we had roughly about 2,010 operations and about 1,200 were successful. The value of the valuables is roughly about Rs. 64.48 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the net amount of the recovery of certificates from Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What certificates?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have stated in your reply that postal certificates .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards this particular item, we have received certificates during the period August 1957 to October 1957 of the value of Rs. 21 lakhs. During the same period, we have sent to Pakistan certificates of the value of Rs. 7.15 lakhs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long this agreement is going to last and whether there is going to be any time-limit for the agreement?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This agreement has been operating for some time and under this agreement we have recovered household effects, buried treasures and certain other items. I do not want to say that

this agreement is entirely beneficial to India. It is also beneficial to Pakistan, and I am going to Karachi next month to see whether some of the items relating to this agreement which are not being properly implemented, can be implemented.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know the items which are left behind?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The items which we have not recovered from Pakistan are safe deposits and lockers. On our side we have got the Bank Accounts. These are the two major items. Then another major item on which there is no progress is about joint stock companies.

International Atomic Energy Agency

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*698. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what were the subjects that were considered at the first meeting of International Atomic Energy Agency recently held in Vienna;

(b) what were the subjects which were sponsored or initiated by India; and

(c) what were the important decisions taken at the said meeting?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 3]. The Conference held in Vienna in October 1957 being the foundation conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency dealt with a number of procedural and establishment matters and also the programme and budget for the first year of the Agency.

(b) The basic documents before the General Conference had been considered in great detail by the Preparatory Commission and subsequently scrutinised by the Board of

Governors. India was represented on both these bodies.

The number of points made and the proposal sponsored by India at the Preparatory Commission and the Board of Governors and also at the General Conference are too numerous to be mentioned here. Generally speaking, we played an active part throughout all the meetings and assisted materially in the evolution of the proposals eventually approved by the Conference. Our contribution is reflected in the present shape of these proposals and the degree to which they follow our own views.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know the present strength of the International Atomic Energy Commission, the names of the member countries and their contribution?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a long list. Shall I read it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a long one, it need not be read. A copy can be laid on the Table.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are 60 countries.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The contribution of India is according to her contribution to the United Nations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In paragraph 10 of the statement it is stated:

"the work of the Agency high priority should be given to activities which would be of the greatest benefit in raising the standards of living of the peoples in the under-developed areas of the world."

May I know whether any specific decision has been taken with regard to these activities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely. This relates to use of atomic energy for civil purposes.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is stated that there will be ten members as Board of Governors.

May I know how this Board of Governors will be constituted and whether India will be represented thereon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Board of Governors was constituted originally by more or less the sponsoring group.

Tea Exports to Egypt

*699. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian tea consignments shipped to Egypt reached destinations but could not be cleared by the Egyptian importers at the time of Suez trouble;

(b) if so, the position of those consignments now; and

(c) whether Indian exporters have received their payments?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Only one consignment of tea is known to have been in transit at the time of the Suez trouble. But as many as 70 consignments of tea were shipped to Egypt between August 1956 to March 1957. These consignments were later requisitioned by the Egyptian Government. Payment representing 75% of the bills in respect of these consignments is known to have been made to Indian exporters, and the outstanding amount is expected to be cleared shortly after necessary verification by the Egyptian authorities concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Drug Industry

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

(a) whether the proposal made by Major General S. S. Sokhey to start Drug Industry in collaboration with the U.S.S.R. Government in the public sector has been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether the U.S.S.R. Government will make available the necessary equipment and technical assistance required in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Proposals to establish plants for the manufacture of basic drugs in the Public Sector are still under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Madras Lungis

*679. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries for which Madras lungis are exported; and

(b) the quantity and the type of lungis exported so far during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 4].

Salt

*680. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the saltish water of Pongkong Lake in Kashmir, situated 100 miles east of Leh at the altitude of 14,000 feet has been examined for the purpose of preparing salt?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Jammu & Kashmir Government are, it is understood, investigating the possibility of manufacturing salt from the water of Pongkong Lake.

हिन्दुस्तान हाजसिंग फ़ैक्टरी

*६८२. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान हाजसिंग फ़ैक्टरी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, जो कि १६ अगस्त,

१९५५ को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले ली गई थी, अभी सरकार के अधीन ही काम कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस से सरकार को १९५७-५८ में कितनी हानि हुई ?

निर्वाण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फ़ैक्टरी का माली साल केवल ३ महीने पहले १ अगस्त, १९५७ को शुरू हुआ है। १९५७-५८ में इसकी माली हालत की जांच करने के लिये यह समय बहुत कम है। सरकारी प्रबन्ध में १९५५-५६ में फ़ैक्टरी को मामूली सा लाभ हुआ था। १९५६-५७ के लेखे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं और कम्पनीज एक्ट की धारा ६२९(१) के अनुसार फ़ैक्टरी की सालाना रिपोर्ट तथा जांचा हुआ बैलेन्स शीट समझ के सामने रख दिया जायेगा।

Model Rules on Maternity Benefits

*685. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have adopted the model rules on Maternity Benefit circulated by the Central Government; and

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have made any amendments to its Maternity Benefit Legislation since receiving these rules?

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

(b) No. The matter is receiving their attention.

Beedi Industrial Premises, Madras

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

(a) whether the Government of Madras have forwarded a Bill to regulate the conditions of work in

Beedi Industrial premises in Madras State for approval; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Security Council

*691. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the U. N. General Assembly to enlarge the Security Council in order to give equitable geographical representation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes, Sir, a proposal is before the General Assembly to increase the membership of the Security Council.

कच्चा लोहा

*७०० { श्री विभूति निख :
श्री अ० सि० सहगल
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १८ जलाई, १९५७ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक प्रत्येक देश से कितना और कितनी कीमत का कच्चा लोहा मंगाया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कामूनगो) : सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण उपस्थित किया जाता है जिसमें अप्रैल, १९५७ में अगस्त, १९५७ तक निर्यात किये गये लोहे खनिज का परिमाण और मूल्य दिखाया गया है। [वेडिये परिशिष्ट III, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५]। बाद के महीनों की जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर उपस्थित कर दी जायगी।

Hindustan Motors Ltd.

*701. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 494 on the 31st July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have approved the project of the Hindustan Motors Ltd. for the manufacture of

trucks in collaboration with the General Motors Corporation of the U.S.A.; and

(b) what are the requirements of the country for trucks?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In principle, the request of Hindustan Motors has been approved.

(b) About 40,000 trucks and buses by 1960-61.

Reclamation of Land in Sunderbans

*702. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how far the scheme for reclaiming land in Sunderbans for rehabilitation of displaced persons has proceeded;

(b) the name and area of the regions reclaimed so far;

(c) the number of families to be given land; and

(d) the amount sanctioned so far for the purpose?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No scheme has so far been sanctioned. A proposal for reclaiming a part of the Sunderbans is being examined.

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

कांगड़ा में चाय के बागान

*७०३ श्री भवौरिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९५७ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १२६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब की कांगड़ा प्रदेश में हरी चाय के स्थान पर काली चाय की खेती प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

राजिन्ध्र मंत्री (श्री कानूनयो) : (क) तथा (ख). पता चला है कि पंजाब सरकार कांगड़ा में चाय का उत्पादन तथा उसकी बिक्री-व्यवस्था सुधारने का विचार कर रही है। इसमें श्रीर बातों के साथ काली चाय का तैयार करना भी शामिल होगा।

World Federation of Trade Unions

*704. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.T.U.C. delegates applied for passport facilities to attend the World Federation of Trade Unions Session at Leipzig;

(b) how many were granted passports; and

(c) how many were refused passports?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) 7.

(c) 10.

"Shati" Food

*705. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2303 on the 7th May, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned for experiments in regard to the manufacture of Shati food in Tripura has been fully utilised;

(b) whether any amount has been given to the private firm which submitted the scheme to the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No amount has been given to any private firm for this purpose.

(c) On the recommendation of the Planning Commission and Tripura State Administration, the Government

of India had sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 during 1953-54 for purchasing 100 machines for manufacture of Shati Food and other ancillary equipment. This amount was to be utilised for meeting pay of 5 demonstrators for distributing these machines free of charge to 100 selected villagers, around Agartala. As suitable machines could not be obtained even from the originator of the scheme Shri Bhowmick, this amount was never drawn and it ultimately lapsed.

Aluminium

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

(a) what is the annual requirements of aluminium in India; and

(b) how much aluminium will be supplied by Canada yearly or in bulk?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The current annual requirement of aluminium in all forms is estimated at 25,000 tons.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Team appointed for Eastern Districts of U.P.

*707. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official team appointed by the Planning Commission headed by Mr. M. S. Sivaraman has completed its work in Eastern Districts of U.P.; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

- *708. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. V. Ramaswami:
Shrimati Ganga Devi:
Shri Assar:

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

(a) the steps taken so far by the various departments of the Government of India regarding the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures;

(b) by what time all the arrangements in this respect will be completed;

(c) whether the existing instruments, balances and scales will be used with conversion tables in the Government departments like Railways or the new instruments will be introduced; and

(d) the estimated cost the Union Government will have to bear in case of replacement of old instruments, balances and scales?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving a brief outline of the programmes of the various departments concerned and of the steps taken by them. [See Appendix III, annexure No.6]

(b) The arrangements will be phased to ensure complete adoption of the metric system by December, 1966 as provided in the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1956.

(c) The existing instruments, wherever possible, will be recalibrated in terms of metric units. Pending recalibration, they will be used with conversion tables to the extent necessary

(d) The replacement of all the existing instruments is not contemplated. Some instruments may have

to be replaced. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the cost of such replacement.

Export Trade

*709. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the commodities export of which has been encouraged by Government at the cost of restricting domestic consumption;

(b) the manner in which these restrictions will work; and

(c) the steps taken to regulate the internal prices of these Commodities?

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

(a) to (c). No direct restraints on consumption have been placed to encourage exports, although it is hoped that in consequence of increased excise duties on items such as textiles and sugar, larger quantities will be available for export.

Export of Cotton Waste

*710. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of Indian cotton mill waste to Japan are fast dwindling;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating any measures to prevent further fall in the export trade of Indian cotton mill waste to Japan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) India's exports of cotton waste to Japan in 1956-57 showed a downward trend when compared to exports during the previous year.

(b) Competition from other exporting countries

(c) The Government are closely watching the situation and suitable measures will be taken as and when considered necessary.

Migration of Scheduled Castes from Pakistan

*711. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Rameshwar Taatia:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan border authorities do not recognise the migration certificates issued by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's office in Lahore to Harijans and Sikhs belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes residing in Pakistan;

(b) the reasons of such non-recognition; and

(c) the number of such people for whom migration certificates have been issued by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's office and who have not been allowed to migrate by Pakistan authorities?

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

(a) and (b). Pakistan authorities insist on possession of Tax Exemption Certificates and Police Verification Reports in addition to Migration Certificates issued by the Deputy High Commissioner, particularly in the case of migrants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, before they would allow them to cross the border

(c) 29 such migrants were not allowed to cross the border

However, 352 Harijans who possessed all the documents required by Pakistani authorities were permitted to cross the border during September, October and November, 1957

Turmeric

*268. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 648 on the 5th August, 1957 and state:

(a) the steps taken so far to maintain the level of prices of turmeric and the result thereof; and

(b) how far Government have been successful in securing new markets for Indian turmeric?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) It was indicated in answer to Starred Question No. 648 that the Forward Markets Commission had provided hedging facilities under a system of special margins payable by sellers in the forward market in the event of prices falling below certain limits. Though this measure has stabilised the prices to some extent the main factor responsible for the lower prices ruling for turmeric is the large increase in production during recent years which has risen from 117,000 tons in 1953-54 to 156,000 tons in 1955-56. During 1956-57 production is expected to be even higher.

(b) Our traditional markets for turmeric are Ceylon, Aden, Iran, Pakistan, U.K. and U.S.A. Malaya, France, Japan and Kenya have been importing sizeable quantities during recent years. A statement showing our exports during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 7].

Tobacco Industry

*278. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any slump in the tobacco market at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to find new markets for Indian tobacco of all varieties and the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

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

(a) the total number of displaced persons who have been rehabilitated in agriculture at Bartilla Colony, Tripura; and

(b) the total acreage of land given to them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 100 families.

(b) About 200 acres.

Loans to Displaced Persons

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

(a) the total number of displaced persons at Khowai, Tripura, whose loans have been sanctioned but not paid;

(b) the total amount of such loans;

(c) the reasons for non-payment of the loans sanctioned; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite payment of these sanctioned loans?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 218 families;

(b) Rs. 2.77 lakhs;

(c) Defects in the title of land and in the execution of bonds;

(d) Sufficient funds have been placed at the disposal of Tripura Administration who will, no doubt, make payment as soon as the defects in title etc. are rectified.

Jogendranagar Colony, Tripura

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

(a) whether a scheme for the production of ropes was sanctioned for the Jogendranagar Refugee Colony, Tripura more than a year ago;

(b) whether the scheme has been implemented; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme?

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

(b) Yes. The centre started functioning recently.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण आवास योजनायें

६१५. श्री ह० चं० शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने राज्यों ने अपनी ग्रामीण आवास योजनायें प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं ;

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी योजनायें प्रस्तुत की हैं ;

(ग) उनका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस काम के लिये राजस्थान को अब तक कितनी धन-राशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० बन्दा) : (क) तथा (ख) एक भी नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Second Five Year Plan

916. Shri Bhagavati: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount asked for by the State Governments, State-wise, as loans and grants-in-aid for 1956-57 and 1957-58 within the over-all allocation to the States in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Central Government to the State Governments, State-wise, for 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far;

(c) the amount spent by the State Governments during 1956-57;

(d) whether implementation of the Second Five Year Plan has been delayed in any case for late sanctioning of the annual estimates, by the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Information in this form was not received from the State Governments. Central assistance for each State is reckoned each year in relation to the annual plan and the resources of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 8]. Statement I indicates the loans and grants sanctioned and estimated to have been disbursed during 1956-57. Statement II relates to the amount allocated so far during 1957-58.

(d) The number of schemes included in the State plans is large and it is not possible to give any definite reply unless information is asked for about a particular project in a State Plan.

(e) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries in Andhra

917. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been formulated in consultation with the Small Industries Service Institute for the development of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1957-58; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Programme of the Regional Small Industries Service Institute for development of Small Scale Industries in

Andhra during 1957-58 includes the establishment of:—

(i) Extension centre for general engineering and Foundry at Vijayawada;

(ii) Extension Centre for Electroplating and Heat Treatment at Hyderabad;

(iii) Workshop for Testing and Servicing at Hyderabad;

(iv) Servicing Centre for Glass beads at Papanayudupet; and

(v) Production Centre for hand tools at Hyderabad.

II. Purchase of additional equipment for the Small Industries Service Institute at Hyderabad, in order to give better technical assistance to small scale units in this area.

III. Help to small units in Hyderabad to obtain sub-contracts from large units, in addition to giving the normal technical assistance.

उत्पादकता

६१८. श्रीमती गंगादेवी : क्या बालिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिये विदेशों से कितने प्रकार की प्रविधिक जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस जानकारी को प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ग) भारतीय उद्योगों को इस प्रकार की जानकारी से भ्रवगत कराने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को अन्य देशों से इस प्रविधिक जानकारी को प्राप्त करने के लिये कुछ खर्चा करना पड़ता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितना खर्चा हुआ है और किस रूप में ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) : (क) से (ङ). राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् की स्थापना के एक प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है। यह परिषद् स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों तथा उत्पादकता में रुचि रखने वाले अन्य संगठनों और संस्थाओं के द्वारा देश में उत्पादकता, आन्दोलन आरम्भ करेगी। यदि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया गया तो राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् अन्य कार्यों के साथ, विदेशों से उत्पादकता बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी शैल्पिक जानकारी एकत्र करेगी और उसे भारतीय उद्योगों को देगी। यह जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिये प्रकाशन, अभ्य-दृश्य प्रसार साधन, प्रदर्शनियों, गोष्ठियों तथा भाषणों आदि का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त शैल्पिक ज्ञान संग्रह सेवा तथा शैल्पिक ज्ञान वर्द्धन सेवा की स्थापना भी की जायेगी। अपने विविध कार्यों का खर्च उठाने के लिये राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् को सरकार तथा उद्योगों से धन लेना होगा। चूंकि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् को स्थापित करने की प्रायोजना अभी विचाराधीन है इसलिये सरकार ने इस पर अभी कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया है।

भारी विद्युत् उद्योग विकास परिषद्

११६. श्रीमती गंगादेवी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लो बोस्टेज सरकट ब्रेकरो की जाच के लिये भारी विद्युत् उद्योग विकास परिषद् ने क्या सुविधायें निकाली हैं ;

(ख) इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने में सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया है ;

(ग) उन में कितने निर्माताओं को लाभ हुआ है ; और

(घ) उनको किस प्रकार का लाभ हुआ है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) :

(क) विकास परिषद् ने सरकार से सिफारिश

की है कि विजली के विभिन्न प्रकार के उपकरणों का परीक्षण करने के लिये पूर्णतः सज्जित प्रयोगशाला स्थापित की जाये। यह सिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है। अंतकालीन उपाय के रूप में परिषद् ने इस संभावना की जाच की कि बंगलौर की इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस में जो साज-सामान है, उसे इस काम के लिये प्रयोग किया जा सकता है या नहीं। लेकिन ज्ञात हुआ है कि यह भूम-किन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

रासायनिक गूदे का आयात

१२०. श्री झूलन सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रासायनिक गूदे की कितनी मात्रा किन किन देशों से मंगाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या रासायनिक गूदे के आयात के लिये किसी देश से कोई विशेष ममझौता किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) (क) दिमम्बर, १९५६ तक के आयात के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि व्यापारिक वर्गीकरण में रासायनिक लुग्दी को अलग से नहीं दिखाया जाता था। जनवरी से अप्रैल, १९५७ तक १०,८०४ टन रासायनिक लुग्दी फिनलैंड स्वीडन, नारवे, जापान, कनाडा, मयक्त राज्य अमेरिका, न्यूजीलैंड तथा आस्ट्रिया में आयात की गयी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

साइकिनें

१२१. श्री झूलन सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में बनने वाली साइकिलों की किस्म सुधारने के लिये क्या उपाय किचे जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुमाई झाह) : साइकिल उद्योग द्वारा बनाई गयी साइकिलें ग्राम तीर पर अच्छी किस्म की होती हैं। उत्पादन के तरीकों में और भी सुधार करने के लिये निर्माताओं ने निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाये हैं :—

(क) भौतिक और रासायनिक परीक्षण करने के लिये प्रयोगशालायें स्थापित कर के कच्चे मालों का नियंत्रण करना।

(ख) अपने बीजार स्वयं बनाने के लिये अपने कारखानों में टूल रूम खोलना।

(ग) तामचीनी बढ़ाने और बिजली से पालिषा करने के लिये आधुनिक उपकरण लगाना।

(घ) भारतीय प्रतिमानशाला के प्रतिमानों के अनुसार साइकिलों के हिस्से बनाना।

रेशम और रेशमी कपड़े का आयात

६२२ श्री झूलन सिंह : क्या वारिगण्ड तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेशम तथा रेशमी कपड़े का विदेशों से आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो प्रति वर्ष कितना आयात होता है, और

(ग) सरकार ने उसे कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूगो) (क) रेशम को आयात किया जाता है। रेशमी कपड़ों के आयात की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) रेशम का आयात इस प्रकार हुआ है।

वर्ष	कच्चा रेशम	कटा हुआ रेशम
१९५४	३६४,२१७	४६,३५१
१९५५	४६३,३४५	३२,४३७
१९५६	११८,१३५	५१,४४५
१९५७	२३८,०६८	४२,६१५
	(जनवरी- नवम्बर)	(जनवरी- जून)

(ग) १९५५ से कच्चे रेशम का आयात सरकारी साधनों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि रेशम का कम से कम परिमाण में आयात किया जाये और जरी के काम वाले विशेष प्रकार के बढिया रेशमी कपड़े आदि बनाने वालों को उचित दामों पर विदेशों से आयात किया गया रेशम निश्चिन रूप से मिलता रहे। रेशम के कीड़े पालने के उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये इन योजनाओं द्वारा कोशिश की जा रही है। (१) अच्छे शहवृत की खेती (२) रेशम के अच्छी किस्म के कीड़े का प्रयोग (३) रेशम अट्टरने की आधुनिक प्रणालियों को अपनाना (४) सगठन में सुधार करना।

औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण कक्षायें

६२३ श्री राधा रमण . क्या भ्रम और शोषण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रशिक्षण की कक्षाओं को चलाने के हेतु जो ४५ लाख रुपये की राशि दी गई थी, उनमें से अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है और वह किन-किन कार्यों पर खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं और कितने नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

अन्य उपसत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक ५३,३७० रुपये खर्च करने की मंजूरी मिली है। अक्टूबर १९५७ के अन्त तक कोई खर्च नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) अक्टूबर १९५७ के अन्त तक कितनी को भी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया। योजना पर अमल होने पर ४२५ आदमियों को नियुक्त किया जायेगा।

दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षक

६२४. श्री राजा रमण : क्या अन्य और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोनी बिलासपुर की केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षक संस्था के पुनर्गठन के हेतु दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षकों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् वहां पर कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकेगा ;

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में इसी प्रकार की एक और संस्था स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन सलाहकारों तथा विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें प्राप्त की गई हैं ;

(ङ) उन्होंने अब तक क्या किया है ; और

(च) उन पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

अन्य उपसत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

(क) कोनी बिलासपुर के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

की क्षमता बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये हैं। इनमें वर्कशाप का विस्तार और मौजूदा मशीनों का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने तथा नई मशीनें लगाकर उन पर काम करने के लिये ज्यादा बिजली प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव शामिल हैं। राज्य सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर रही है।

(ख) ६६ प्रतिरिक्त अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकेगा।

(ग) अगस्त में १ नवम्बर, १९५७ से अनुदेशकों के प्रशिक्षण की एक और केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्था ने काम शुरू कर दिया है।

(घ) श्री डब्ल्यू जी०

किल्बी

श्री विलियम पावरी चले गये।

श्री जी० फ्रेजर चले गये।

श्री डब्ल्यू० ए०

स्टेनसाल

(ङ) उन्होंने कच्चे माल के गोदामों का पुनर्गठन किया, मशीनी और हथ धोजारों तथा दूसरे साजो सामान की सूची तैयार की। इस समय वे प्रशिक्षण क्रम, प्रदन पत्र, पाठ और दस्तकारी अनुदेशकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये वर्कशाप का पुनर्गठन कर रहे हैं। प्रवर विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षण के सिद्धान्त की शिक्षा दे रहे हैं।

(च) ३१ अक्टूबर, १९५७ तक लगभग ३६,११० रुपये।

छटनी किये हुये कर्मचारी

*६२५. श्री बि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अन्य और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, १९५७ के पश्चात् कितने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को काम पर लगाया गया

जिनकी सैनिक केन्द्रों और नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं से छूटनी की गई थी ; और

(ख) उनके नये वेतन पुराने वेतनों की तुलना में कम है या अधिक ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अग्नी) :

(क) सैनिक केन्द्रों से छूटनी के कारण निकाले गये ४१६ व्यक्तियों में से १६७ व्यक्तियों को जिनके नाम १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से स्पेशल रजिस्टर में दर्ज थे, दूसरी जगह काम दिला दिया गया है ।

दामोदर घाटी योजना के अधीन काम करने वाले ४१० पद मुक्त कर्मचारियों में से १६३ व्यक्तियों को, जिनके नाम या तो रजिस्टर में पहले से दर्ज थे, या १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से रजिस्टर में दर्ज हुए, दूसरी जगह काम दिला दिया गया है ।

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों और उनके नये नियोजकों के बीच वेतन सम्बन्धी समझौते की जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

६२६. श्री बि० प्र० सिंह : क्या अथ और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहान्द बाध, चम्बल घाटी परियोजना और कोयना बाध के क्षेत्रों में काम-दिलाऊ दफ्तर चलाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) कितने काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर कहा-कहा अब तक खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) इनके द्वारा अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को काम मिल चुका है ; और

(घ) इन काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ?

अथ उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष अग्नी) :

(क) भारत सरकार ने रिहान्द और कोयना

बांध के क्षेत्रों में नियोजन कार्यालय खोले जाने की स्वीकृति दे दी है । राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वे इन क्षेत्रों में नियोजन कार्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था क ।

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की चम्बल घाटी परियोजना क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों के नाम दर्ज करने तथा नियुक्ति के लिये नाम भेजने की तारीखों की जांच हो रही है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). अभी तक कोई नियोजन कार्यालय नहीं खोला गया है ।

(घ) जिला नियोजन कार्यालय अथवा परियोजना नियोजन कार्यालयों में काम करने के लिये एक अफसर और तीन क्लर्क नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ।

अम्बर चर्खा

६२७. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या बालिष्क तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के लोगों को अम्बर चर्खों को अनुपूरक काम के रूप में बताने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : अम्बर चर्खा कार्यक्रम खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की मार्फत अमल में लाया जाता है । अम्बर चर्खों को अनुपूरक रोजगार के रूप में लोकप्रिय करने के लिये नीचे लिखे कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) पत्रिकाओं, प्रदर्शनियों और डाकूमेण्टरी फिल्मों आदि के द्वारा प्रचार करना ।

(२) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से अम्बर चर्खों में सुधार करने के लिये शोधना करना ।

(३) उत्पादन और बिक्री व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी बहुत से उपाय करना

जिनमें एम्पोरियम व मंडार
बोसना भी शामिल हैं ।

(४) नीचे लिखे कार्यों के लिये वित्तीय
और शैल्पिक सहायता देना ।

(क) ग्रम्बर चखों का निर्माण,

(ख) कातने वालों को परिश्रमालयों में प्रशिक्षण देना तथा उनको और उनके परिवारों को आसान शर्तों पर रजस्ते देना ।

(ग) कातनेवालों को रुई देना और उनके द्वारा काते जाने वाले सूत की किस्म अच्छी रखने के लिये देख रेख करना ।

(घ) नये बुनकरों को ग्रम्बर सूत से बुनाई करने के मौजूदा और सुधरे हुये तरीके सिखाना ।

(ङ) संगठन तथा उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिये जरूरी प्राविधिक व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देना ।

उत्पादकता आन्दोलन

६२८ श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वारिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय उत्पादकता प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने जापान में कितने कारखानों को देखा ;

(ख) जापान में प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर भारत के कारखानों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विदेशी विशेषज्ञ बुलाये गये हैं अथवा बुलाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) ३५ ।

(ख) भारतीय उत्पादकता प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है जिसमें सरकार, कारखानेदारों, मजदूरों, कारीगरों, गवेषणा-कर्मियों, विद्वानों, सलाहकारों, उपभोक्ताओं तथा छोटे उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे । यह परिषद् देश में उत्पादकता बेतना उत्पन्न करेगी । औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में स्थानीय उत्पादकता परिषदों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन और उनके जरिये उत्पादकता सेवार्थे उपलब्ध करेगी । इन सिफारिशों पर नई दिल्ली में पहली और दूसरी नवम्बर को हुई उत्पादकता गोष्ठी में विचार किया जा चुका है । इस गोष्ठी में राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् के संविधान और कार्यक्रम के विवरणों पर विचार किया गया तथा इस बारे में सरकार से सिफारिशें की गईं । ये सिफारिशें इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) उत्पादकता के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देने के लिये अभी तक एक विदेशी विशेषज्ञ बुलाया गया है । राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद् के कार्यक्रम में और अधिक विदेशी उत्पादकता विशेषज्ञ बुलाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

बिनौले के तेल का उद्योग

६२९. श्री रा० रा० मिश्र : क्या वारिष्ठ तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिनौले के तेल के उद्योग को आधुनिक पैमाने पर लाने के लिये क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

वारिष्ठ मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : बिनौले के तेल की जिन मिलों के पास रेखे और झिलके साफ करने की मशीनें नहीं हैं

उन्हें वे मशीनें लगाने की सलाह दी गई है । नई मिलें खोलने प्रथम पुरानी में विस्तार करने के लाइसेंस केवल इसी शर्त पर दिये जाते हैं कि उनमें रेशे धीरे धीरे साफ करने की मशीनें लगाई जायेंगी ।

बिनीले के तेज उद्योग की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति स्थापित की गई है जो कि आधुनिक ढंग पर इसके शीघ्र विकास के लिये सुझाव भी देगी ।

तामचीनी के बर्तन

६३०. श्री ११० ११० मिथ : क्या बालिष्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तामचीनी के बर्तन कितने कारखाने तैयार कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) इन कारखानों का कुल उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ग) १९५६ में इन बर्तनों का कितना निर्यात हुआ और वे किन किन देशों को भेजे गये ; और

(घ) इनका निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) २२ कारखाने ।

(ख) १९५६—१५२.१ लाख बर्तन ।
१९५७ (जनवरी से सितम्बर)
११२.४ लाख बर्तन ।

(ग) १९५६ में हुये इनके निर्यात का विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि जनवरी १९५७ से पहले समुद्र मार्ग से हुये व्यापार-विवरण में इनका अलग से उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था ।

(घ) तामचीनी के बर्तन बनाने में प्रयोग होने वाले प्रायातित कच्चे माल पर लिया गया शुल्क लौटाने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

उत्पादन समितियां

६३२. पंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा : क्या धन और रोज़गार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्विदलीय आधार पर बनाई गई विभागीय उत्पादन समितियों ने कौन कौन से रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं ;

(ख) उनके परिष्कारस्वरूप कार्यक्षमता में कितनी उन्नति हुई है और कच्चे माल तथा मशीनों के ठीक प्रयोग में कहां तक सहायता मिली है ; और

(ग) किन किन कारखानों में अब तक यह उत्पादन समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं ?

धन उयमंत्री (श्री आशिष शर्मा) :

(क) से (ग) . विभागीय उत्पादन समितियां धमिकों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल करने सम्बन्धी बड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत है । इस योजना को लगभग ५० कारखानों इत्यादि में परीक्षण के रूप में चालू करने का विचार है । इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही जारी है ।

तीन कारखानों, यानी (१) टाटा आइरन एण्ड स्टील कंपनी, जमशेदपुर, (२) इंडियन अलुमिनियम कंपनी, लि० बेलूर, और (३) मोदी स्पिनग एण्ड बिबिंग कंपनी लि०, मोदीनगर, ने धमिकों को प्रबन्ध में शामिल करने के लिये हाल ही में उत्पादन समितियां बनाई हैं । अभी नतीजे के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

ककड़ी का गूदा

६३३. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या बालिष्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपा मिस में ककड़ी का गूदा बनाने के काम में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यहां बनने वाला लकड़ी का गूदा बाहर से मंगाये गये गूदे के मुकाबले में कैसा रहता है ;

(ग) दोनों प्रकार के गूदे की लागत क्या है ;

(घ) क्या लकड़ी का गूदा बाहर से भी मंगाया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितना गूदा मंगाया जाता है ?

वारिष्ठ्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) भ्रखबारी कागज बनाने के लिये नेपा मिल को ६० प्रतिशत यांत्रिक लकड़ी की लुग्दी तथा ४० प्रतिशत बांस की रासायनिक लुग्दी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। नेपा मिल अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार यांत्रिक लकड़ी की लुग्दी आरम्भ से ही बना रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). अन्य देशों में लम्बे रेशे वाले तिकोनाकार वृक्षों की लकड़ी से यांत्रिक लुग्दी बनाई जाती है, जब कि भारत में इस काम के लिये उष्णकटिबन्धीय कड़ी लकड़ी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसी कड़ी लकड़ी की लुग्दी छोटे रेशे वाली होती है तथा आयात की गई लम्बी रेशेवाली लुग्दी से उसकी किस्म अथवा कीमत किसी में भी तुलना नहीं हो सकती।

(घ) तथा (ङ) नेपा मिल के अतिरिक्त अन्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये प्रति वर्ष औसतन २२,५०० टन लुग्दी का आयात किया जाता है।

बिजली के सामान का उद्योग

६३४. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या वारिष्ठ्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली उद्योगों को अल्प-मीनियम, लोह और इस्पात के बाल बियरिंग

तथा अन्य कच्चे माल की जो कमी या अशुविधा होती है, उसका कमी कोई अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वारिष्ठ्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) जी, हां। भारी तथा हलके वैद्युत उद्योगों की विकास परिषदों ने इस प्रश्न का अध्ययन किया है और सरकार से अपनी सिफारिशों की हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). सरकार ने परिषद् की एक यह सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली है कि नये इस्पात कारखानों के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में वैद्युत इस्पात चादरों का निर्माण भी शामिल कर लिया जाये। कुछ कच्चे माल जैसे अल्पमीनियम को कोलम्बो योजना के अधीन कनाडा से प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

विभिन्न उद्योगों के निर्माताओं को कच्चा माल आयात करने की अनुमति देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह अनुमति उन्हें प्राप्त प्राथमिकताओं तथा जरूरी विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि को देखते हुये दी जायेगी।

कमी के एक भाग को पूरा करने के लिये विभिन्न उद्योगों के काम आनेवाले कुछ आवश्यक कच्चे मालों तथा पुर्जों जैसे बिजली के लैम्प उद्योग के लिये पीतल की टोपियां और कांच की नलियों तथा बिजली के पंखों, मोटरो आदि के लिये तामचीनी बड़े तांबे के वाइंडिंग तारों, के उत्पादन की स्वदेशी क्षमता का विकास किया जा रहा है।

जो निर्माता अपने माल का निर्यात कर रहे हैं, उन्हें अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अतिरिक्त कच्चा माल आयात करने की रियायतें दी जा रही हैं।

**यूरिया फोर्मलडीहाइड और सेलूज एसीटेट
मोल्डिंग पाउडर**

६३५. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यूरिया फोर्मलडीहाइड और सेलूज एसीटेट मोल्डिंग पाउडर के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) सरकार इनके निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिये क्या यत्न कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मधुभाई शाह) :

(क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है [द्वितीय परिशिष्ट III, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]

रेशम उद्योग

६३६. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में रेशम तैयार करने के लिये कोई कच्चा माल विदेशों से मंगाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ग) इसे देश में ही उपलब्ध करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां। यह माल है कच्चा रेशम और कता हुआ रेशम।

(ख) १९५६ में आयात किये गये कच्चे रेशम तथा कते हुये रेशम का परिमाण क्रमशः ११८, १३५ पीण्ड और ५१,४४५ पीण्ड था।

(ग) रेशम के कीड़े पालने के स्वदेशी उद्योग का विकास करके देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये कोशिशें की जा रही हैं। इसके लिये (१) अच्छे गहनतक की खेती करने (२) रेशम के अच्छी किस्म के

कीड़े काम में लाने (३) रेशम घटेरने की प्राधुनिक प्रणालियां अपनाते और (४) संगठन सुधारने की योजनायें चलाई गई हैं।

**Implementation of Awards of
Tribunals**

939. **Shri M. Elias:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of awards of Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Supreme Court on industrial disputes which have not yet been implemented; and

(b) the action Government have taken against those who have not implemented the awards?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The time and labour involved in collecting the information is not commensurate with the object to be achieved.

(b) When cases of non-implementation are brought to the notice of the Industrial Relations Organisation of Government appropriate action is taken under the Law.

Employment Exchanges

940. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in India on 1st November, 1957 who have been provided with jobs so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 14,32,342 were registered and 1,59,565 were placed upto 1st November, 1957, since the beginning of the year.

Documentary Films

941. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the amount spent on production of each of the documentaries during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): The production of documentaries by the Films Division involves direct and indirect expenses. In the absence of regular cost accounting it is difficult to state with any precision what the total expenses of each documentary in 1955-56 and 1956-57 are.

Displaced Families from Goa

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

(a) how many displaced families have come to India from Goa so far;

(b) where are they residing, and

(c) what assistance, if any, has been afforded to them by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Since 1954 about 7,000 Indians have crossed into India from the Portuguese possessions, mainly because of repressive measures taken by the Portuguese. Most of them are reported to have gone back to their villages

(c) No application for help has been received from them and it is presumed that they do not need any

Evacuee Property

943. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) the total number of evacuee properties auctioned in India in the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1957; and

(b) the amount of money realised therefrom?

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

(a) 8,455 as follows :

July, 1957	2,296
August, 1957	2,220
September, 1957	1,964
October, 1957	1,975
Total	8,455

Figures for November, 1957 are not yet available.

(b) July, 1957	Rs. 72,35,148
August, 1957	Rs. 83,58,749
September, 1957	Rs. 51,00,564
October, 1957	Rs. 56,88,914
Total	Rs. 2,63,83,375

Evacuee Buildings

944. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) the number of evacuee buildings that have been auctioned in Delhi in the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1957; and

(b) the number of such evacuee buildings the possession of which has since been given to the purchasers?

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

(a) 203 properties as follows .—

July, 1957	66
August, 1957	70
September, 1957	5
October, 1957	42
Total	203

Figures for November, 1957 are not yet available

(b) 10.

Displaced Persons in Bihar

945. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan sent to camps in Bihar since 1950 and the number of those permanently rehabilitated so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehrchand Khanna): Since 1950, 56,867 displaced persons have been sent to camps in Bihar of which 21,113 have been permanently rehabilitated.

Displaced Persons in Orissa

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

(a) the number of displaced persons who have come to Orissa State from East Pakistan during 1957-58 so far upto the 30th of November, 1957;

(b) the places where they have been rehabilitated; and

(c) the number among them who have been provided with land and employment, separately?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehrchand Khanna): (a) Nil. According to our information, there has been no direct migration from East Pakistan to Orissa

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Transit Camps in West Bengal

947. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the decision of Government with regard to the continuance of transit camps in West Bengal?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehrchand Khanna): There are no transit camps in West Bengal. All Camps for displaced persons in West Bengal are relief camps, where displaced persons are kept pending their dispersal to

the sites of rehabilitation in West Bengal or in other States.

Bihar Provincial Industrial Research Laboratory

948. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has sought the technical or financial aid for the reorganisation of the Bihar Provincial Industrial Research Laboratory;

(b) if so, the nature of aid sought and the aid given by the Centre;

(c) whether the re-organised Laboratory has started functioning; and

(d) if so, the important aspects of work so far undertaken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Laboratory has not yet been re-organised but is functioning on the existing basis

(d) Does not arise.

Information Officers in Indian Embassies

949. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while recruiting Information Officers for Indian Embassies abroad, journalistic experience is not considered as a basic qualification, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Journalistic experience is considered one of the important qualifications for such posts. In addition, adequate experience in public relations work, wide acquaintance with current problems and a background of international affairs, is considered necessary. Further, a degree

of a recognised University is also considered necessary.

Production Capacity of Various Industries

950. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) the basis for calculating the production capacity in the following industries:

(1) Cotton, Wool, Silk etc. textile Industry.

(2) Engineering Industry.

(3) Heavy Chemicals.

(4) Fine Chemicals.

(5) Cement.

(6) Sugar.

(7) Iron and Steel.

(8) Non-ferrous metallurgical Industry.

(9) Electrical Goods.

(10) Soaps, Oil, Hydrogenation etc.

(b) whether Government have received suggestions regarding revision of this basis of calculation of capacity in any of these industries; and

(c) if so, what are the suggestions and what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No firm basis exists for any particular industry for calculating production capacity. Each factory has its own basis for assessing production capacity.

Government have received no suggestions in this regard.

सुधयता प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण योजना

६५१. श्री ह० च० शर्मा : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार को सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक गृह-निर्माण योजना के

अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी सहायता और ऋण दिया जा चुका है; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उमंत्रो (श्री अनिल कु० चंदा) : (क) तथा (ख). आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०]

Raw Cashewnuts

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

(a) the quantity of raw cashewnuts imported in India since May, 1954 when this item was removed from the O.G.L. by (i) on an *ad-hoc* basis by users and (ii) by established importers; and

(b) the names of parties and quantity imported by each of the above categories of importers separately?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 2,22,000 tons of raw cashewnuts were imported into India from May 1954 to June 1957. Figures of imports by actual users on *ad-hoc* basis and by established importers are not available, as such figures are not separately recorded in the import statistics.

(b) Two lists, one containing the names of actual users and the other of Established importers—are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-416/57]. Information about the quantity imported by each of these two categories of importers is not available.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

953. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of housing projects that have been sanctioned for Assam under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) the estimated expenditure on them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Three projects, involving construction of 74 houses by the State Government and 140 houses by a private employer, have so far been sanctioned.

(b) The 214 houses are estimated to cost Rs. 6.32 lakhs, out of which Central Government's share of financial assistance will be Rs. 4.87 lakhs, as loan and subsidy.

Import of Injections and Tablets

954. Shri Balarama Krishniah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of injections and tablets used for Addison's disease which were imported during the year 1956-57;

(b) whether it is possible to manufacture these injections and tablets in India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The value of import of A.C.T.H. Cortisone and derivatives of Cortisone which are currently used for the treatment of Addison's disease was as follows:—

1956	Rs. 6,26,715/-
1957 (upto Oct.)	Rs. 3,83,137/-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Private Ltd., Bombay, have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of cortisone tablets and allied items to go into production by the end of 1961.

Export of Shoes to Rumania

955. Shrimati Na Falchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at with Rumania for the export of Indian shoes to that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). An agreement has been entered into with Industrial Export, Rumania for the import of Tractors, Machine Tools and Road Rollers. The sale proceeds of the imports will be utilised by Rumanian Importers for the import of specified Indian goods. Although no specific agreement has been arrived at with Rumania for the export of Indian shoes, Leather goods are one of the specified item of exports from India.

Department of Atomic Energy

956. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to re-organise the Department of Atomic Energy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration certain proposals for the re-organization of the Department of Atomic Energy. This has been necessitated by the important and rapid strides made by the Department in the research into and development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and by the greatly expanded programme that is envisaged for the future. The central idea is to create an organization with full authority to plan and implement the various measures on sound technical and economic principles and free from all non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules. In devising such an organization, the special requirements of atomic energy, the newness of the field, the strategic nature of its activities and its international and political significance will also be borne in mind. No details can be given as the matter is still under consideration.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

957. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the forms of agreements for the advance of loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme contemplate the repayment in thirty equal instalments and no column exists for acceptance of future instalments in advance;

(b) whether it is a fact that he, while replying to the debate on Budget Demands, informed in September last that the loans could be repaid in advance,

(c) whether it is a fact that practice exists otherwise, and

(d) the steps Government propose to take the remedy this anomalous position in the loan agreement forms?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Government of India have not prescribed any standard form of agreement for adoption by State Government under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Al-

though loans advanced under the Scheme are normally repayable within a period of 30 years, there is no bar to the borrowers returning loans in shorter periods, if they so wish.

(b) Yes

(c) and (d) No specific instance of any other practice has come to notice but the Government of India have already advised all State Governments that there should be no objection to the loan being repaid in shorter periods

Motor Cars

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

(a) the number of motor cars produced in India and the number imported from different countries in 1956 and 1957 as far as information is available, and

(b) what are their prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Built-up cars are not allowed for import on a commercial basis. Figures of indigenous production and current prices are given below —

Name of Car	Production		Current List Price (Ex-Works) Rs.
	1956 (12 months)	1957 (10 months)	
Fiat '1100'	4085	3692	9755
Standard '10'	1398	1083	9450
Hindustan Landmaster/Ambassador	4825	3333	11161
Standard 'Vanguard'	425	690	14700
Dodge	1363	591	20371
Studebaker	630	274	19173
Hindustan Baby	263	—	—
Total	12989	9663	—

Productivity Seminar in New Delhi

959 Dr. Kam Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently convened a productivity seminar in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of that seminar; and

(c) how Government propose to implement them?

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

Seminar was attended by representatives of employers, labour, Government, and various organisations and institutions interested in productivity.

(b) The Seminar has endorsed the recommendation of establishment of a National Productivity Council for propagating productivity consciousness in industries and for generating productivity services through Local Productivity-Councils. It has made recommendations regarding the details of constitution and composition of National Productivity-Council. Its basic recommendation is that membership of National Productivity-Council should comprise the national organisations and confederations of employers and labour, Government, and representatives of other interests including technicians, scholars, research-workers, consultants, consumers and small industry. Representatives of employers and labour on the Council will be equal. Membership of Local Productivity-Councils will include industrial units, local organisations, institutions etc, which will automatically become Associates of National Productivity-Council.

(c) Recommendations of the Productivity-Seminar are under the consideration of Government, and decisions are expected to be taken in the near future. In the event of acceptance of the recommendations, Government will stimulate the productivity drive in the way contemplated.

Repatriation of Indians

960. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have been repatriated to India during 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far from East Africa, South-West Africa, South Africa, and Portuguese Africa separately; and

(b) the reasons for their repatriation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The requisite information

is being secured and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Supply of Cement to Punjab

961. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any cut in the quota of cement supplied to Punjab during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Documentary on 'Janta Life Policies'

962. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to produce a documentary of Janta Life Policies?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): A documentary film on "Life Insurance" is under production. It is proposed to cover all aspects of life insurance, including the Janta Life policy, in the film.

Synthetic Gems

963. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the value of demand at present for synthetic gems imported from abroad annually?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Accurate figures, regarding the value of imported synthetic gems, are not available. The estimated demand of synthetic gems, which is being met at present through imports, is Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Orissa

964. Shri Pungrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India deputed any

officer some time back for inspection of the displaced persons colonies in Orissa?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehrohand Khanna): Yes. These inspections of displaced persons colonies by officers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation is the normal administrative process and have no special significance.

Export of Indian Films

965. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films exported to various countries of the South-East Asia in 1955, 1956, 1957 so far;

(b) the total earnings from these countries separately; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage the export of films' to these countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Prior to 1957 country-wise statistics of exports of Indian films were not being maintained. A statement showing country-wise exports showing footage and value of films exported to South East Asian countries during January-June, 1957 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 11] As statistics are maintained in terms of footage the number of films exported to each country is not available; and

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to encourage generally the export of Indian films and not specifically to the countries in South East Asia.

(i) A Film Export Advisory - Committee with Headquarters at Bombay composed of representatives of the Government of India and the film industry and trade is expected to suggest ways and means by which export of Indian films could be promoted; and

(ii) Assistance is provided to the exporters by our Trade Commissioners

by indicating market possibilities for, and consumer preference to, particular films in the potential importing countries.

(iii) The Directorate of Export Promotion is assisting individual exporters in solving administrative and procedural difficulties they may have in effecting exports of films.

Cooperative Textile Mills

966. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government for the grant of licences to open Cooperative Textile Mills during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far;

(b) how many licences have been granted during the above period State-wise and the names of the places where these mills are to be located;

(c) the number of applications rejected;

(d) the reason therefor; and

(e) the number of application still pending and the names of places for which these applications have been given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) During 1956-57 and 1957-58, in all 15 applications have been received for the grant of licences to open Cooperative Textile Mills (14 Spinning Mills and 1 powerloom factory) under the Industry (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. (Four applications were received prior to 1956).

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

(c) One application from the United Wvg. Cooperative Society Ltd., Calcutta, for powerloom factory has been rejected. Besides, M/s. Malwa Co-operative Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Malout Mandi, who had applied for 25,000 spindles and 500 looms, were offered an allotment of 15,000 spindles. They were asked to communicate

their acceptance by 15th February, 1957. They did not send any communication and the offer was withdrawn on 28th March, 1957. Installation of looms could not be permitted.

(d) Permission to instal looms was refused in view of the general policy of the Government of not allowing any expansion in loomage in the country.

(e) Nil.

Shankar Market, New Delhi

967. { Shri Kunhas:
Shri Kodyan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the shop-owners in Shankar Market in New Delhi regarding water facilities and other amenities; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehrchand Khanna): (a) If the Hon'ble Members are referring to the "New Central Market," the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The work of provision of water supply and other amenities, has practically been completed. The little that is remaining is being expedited.

Cottage Industries in the Cooperative Fold

968. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various cottage industries started on co-operative basis that are receiving financial aid from the All India Khadi and Industries Commission in the Punjab so far;

(b) how many have applied for financial assistance during the year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). The required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 13]. The information covers the financial assistance given by the All India Khadi and Village Board, the predecessor of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission which was established with effect from the 1st April, 1957.

(b) Three.

Ambar Charkha Programme in Punjab

969. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 154 on the 22nd May, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of people working in the *Ambar Charkha Parishramalayas* and *Vidyalayas* in Punjab at present; and

(b) the quantity of yarn produced by these *Parishramalayas* and *Vidyalayas* so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of people trained during 1956-57 and those under training during 1957-58 are as follows:—

	1956-57	1957-58 (As on 31-10-1957)
Spinners	3,999	2,212
Instructors	172	79
Carpenters	23	12

(b) 44,112 lbs of yarn was produced during 1956-57 and 1,26,908 lbs of yarn has been produced during 1957-58 (upto end of October, 1957).

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

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

(a) the number of employers of West Bengal who have so far availed themselves of the subsidy and loan given by the Central Government under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) the total amount taken by them?

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

(b) Out of Rs. 18.99 lakhs sanctioned so far to the nine private employers in West Bengal for construction of 1210 tenements, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs only has so far been disbursed to them.

DEATH OF SHRI RAHIMTOOLA CHINYO

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Rahimtoola Chinoy, a Member of the old Central Legislative Assembly, who passed away in Bombay on the 27th November, 1957 at the age of 75.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the relatives of the deceased.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

(The Members stood in silence for a minute.)

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Papers to be laid.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने काम रोकने प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कृमिनल लाइमिटेड गेजट का सेक्शन ७, जिसके अन्तर्गत डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया गिरफ्तार हुये हैं और प्रबंधनिक रूप से गिरफ्तार हुये हैं, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद १६ के विपरीत है। वह प्रबंधनिक रूप में जेल की यातना भोग रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must have heard the other day the ruling that the hon. Speaker gave here. He had said here clearly that if a motion is disallowed and that information is con-

veyed to the Member concerned, then he has no right to raise it again unless he has seen the Speaker in his chamber and found out the reasons; if he is not satisfied, that question might arise afterwards. But when the hon. Member has been given that intimation, he cannot raise this here. If he is not satisfied, then he can come into the chamber and satisfy me that the decision taken is not the right one and that can be considered. But when he has been conveyed this information, this motion cannot be allowed here, and he should not get up again and disturb the proceedings of the House.

श्री यादव : चकि यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है, मैं इन बात के लिये श्रीमान् की इजाजत चाहूंगा कि

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the question is . . .

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरीदाबाद) : मैं भी कुछ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा यह नियम सिर्फ उस मेम्बर के लिये है जिस ने मोशन दिया है। लेकिन यह दूसरे सदस्यों पर लागू नहीं होता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, I am on my legs. The hon. Member should observed that decorum.

It is rather queer that the hon. Member should put forward this argument that it might apply to the Member who has given that motion and not to others who had no motion at all. This is rather strange. I have conveyed to the hon. Member the decision that I have given. He has to wait and then discuss with me if he is not satisfied with it.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : मुझे इस मोशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let me finish first.

Who is ultimately to decide whether the motion is so important that it must be placed before the House; would that decision lie with the Chair or with

individual Members? Ultimately some decision has to be given even after it has been discussed. Now, for the present the decision has been given. It has to be accepted for the present. And if there is anything that the hon. Member wants to discuss, he can come into my chamber and discuss with me. We will see whether there is any reason to reopen it or to consider it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We only wanted to submit certain things about violation of the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has many remedies in that regard.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That remedy has been taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what I have said, that this is not the remedy, and that motion I have disallowed. Now he has to seek other remedies.

श्री यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि यह सम्भव हो कि आप ही इस प्रश्न को रि-प्रोपन कर सकें

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he comes to me in the chamber I will tell him whether it can be done or not.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha I beg to lay.....

श्री बजरंग सिंह : मैं श्रीमान् के इस निर्णय के खिलाफ वाक घाउट करता हूँ ।

श्री अवास्थी (बिल्हीर) : आपने जो आदेश दिया है, मैं भी उसके विरोध में वाक घाउट करता हूँ ।

15-35 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Yadav, Shri Braj Raj Singh and Shri Awasthi left the House).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members who want to stage a walk-out may do so without creating a disturbance.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each.

(1) Supplementary Statement No. IV Second Session, 1957. [See Appendix III, Annexure No 14].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. V First Session. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 15].

REPORT OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, a copy of the Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended the 30th June, 1957. [See No. LT-404/57].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTEENTH REPORT

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

REPORTED REFUSAL OF IRAQ GOVERNMENT TO PERMIT USE OF HABBANIYA AIRPORT BY I.A.F. AIRCRAFT

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I should like to make a brief statement to clear up any possible misunderstanding that might have been created by newspaper reports. Reports have appeared in the Press that Iraq Government have refused

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

permission to I.A.F. aircraft to use Habbaniya Airport and thus created an impression that Iraq have discriminated against India.

The fact is that in connection with the ferrying of certain military aircraft from U.K. to India, a request had been made to the Iraqi authorities for permission to land at Habbaniya since our aircraft could get certain additional servicing facilities there, if necessary. The Government of India were informed that Iraq did not allow any country to use Habbaniya airfield and regretted her inability to make an exception in respect of India. The Iraq Government have, however, agreed to the use of Baghdad civil airport for the landing of our aircraft. In the past also some of our aircraft have used that airport. We have also since been informed by our Ambassador in Baghdad that the Iraq Government have offered special assistance at Bagdad civil airport. In view of this, there will be no delay or difficulty in the transit of our aircraft from the United Kingdom through Iraq.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT SOEKARNO OF INDONESIA

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, there is one other matter which, with your permission I may mention to the House. This was the tragedy that occurred at Djakarta the day before yesterday. The tragedy was bad enough in the sense that it was an attempt to assassinate President Soekarno of Indonesia; but it took place at a Children's gathering. It was a miracle that the President escaped. But a large number of children did not escape. In fact, the first hand-grenade that was thrown actually killed a policeman standing near the President saluting him, and three other hand-grenades were thrown. The President fortunately escaped. But I think five children were killed among whom was an Indian boy eleven years old, and 49 children were seriously injured and ninety hurt. I think, Sir, this House will wish to express its deep sorrow at this tragedy and our gratitude that President Soekarno escaped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the hon. the Prime Minister that we should express our deep sorrow at the tragedy that has happened; a large number of children have died. We do also express our gratitude and joy that President Soekarno has been saved.

MOTIONS RE: ELECTION TO COM- MITTEES

COUNCIL OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Des): Sir, on behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, I beg to move the following:

"That 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 Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the triennium 1958-60 (both years inclusive) in pursuance of the provisions of clause 14 (u) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the said Institute and under Regulation 2.1 of the Regulations of the Institute."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put this motion to the House.

The question is:

"That 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 Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the triennium 1958-60 (both years inclusive) in pursuance of the provisions of clause 14 (ii) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the said Institute and under Regulation 2.1 of the Regulations of the Institute."

The motion was adopted.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ANTHROPOLOGY

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

Some Hon. Members: On behalf of..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is how it goes on record.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: On behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No. F. 8-26/57-C. 1, dated the 9th October, 1957 of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 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 member of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put this motion to the House. The question is:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No F 8-26/57-C 1, dated the 9th October, 1957 of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research 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 member of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology."

The motion was adopted

COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Mines and Oil: (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, on behalf of my colleague Sardar Swaran Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I beg to* introduce the Bill.

CANTONMENTS (EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROL LAWS) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha for which one hour has been allotted.

I have to inform the House that the President, having been informed about the subject matter of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill, 1957, has, under article 117(3) of the Constitution, recommended to Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Defence: (Sardar Majlithia): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension to cantonments of laws relating to the control of rent and regulation of house accommodation, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has become necessary because under article 246 of the Constitution and Entry No. 3 of the Union List, power to extend the Rent Control Laws in cantonment areas now belongs exclusively to Parliament. This power formerly rested with the State Governments. It is, therefore, necessary that we pass this legislation which intends nothing else, but to simply apply to the cantonments in the various States the same law as

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II-Section 2, dated 2-12-57, pp 901-904.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sardar Majithia]

applies to rent control in that particular State. This has further been necessitated by the difficulty that has arisen in Mhow cantonment where certain landlords have tried to evict the tenants. Previously, the Madhya Bharat Accommodation and Rent Control Act, 1955 was governing rent controls there. As I have mentioned to begin with, now the State Act does not apply to the cantonment areas. It has become necessary to introduce and pass this small piece of legislation. This is entirely non-controversial as you will see. Therefore, I commend that this be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension to cantonments of laws relating to the control of rent and regulation of house accommodation, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: (Mukandapuram): When we looked originally into the amendment that had been introduced, I was thinking that it was something which has already been said in the past for which the Government had made some commitments regarding the Cantonments Act of 1924, mentioned in the House today. I was just watching the debate in the Upper House. The hon. Minister seems to have taken objection to general references being made regarding the Cantonment Act of 1924. His contention, obviously, was that this was a small piece of legislation in which some Rent Control laws are sought to be extended to the areas which, previously, the British people, under the Cantonments Act, chose to define as cantonments.

I must submit before this House that whenever the Government comes with a small piece of legislation in

which a clause or sub-clause is to be amended, it is not possible to confine the remarks to that amending clause alone. That will be the best occasion for the House to make certain comments or recommendations regarding the Act generally. That is the only occasion when the view of this House at random regarding the past statutes could be brought to the notice of the Government and the Government could take suitable measures.

This particular amendment which the hon. Minister commended to this House for consideration was necessitated because there were certain defects in fixing up rents for houses in the cantonment areas and also to give protection to the tenants in the cantonment areas. Government has come forward with a Bill that the Cantonment Act be amended because they had some difficulty in one cantonment called Mhow. I submit, this is a classical example of the regimented and piecemeal thinking that Government does so far as legislation in general is concerned.

The original Act, the Cantonments Act was enacted in 1924. The whole object of that Act was, and the object of creating cantonments as symbols of British despotism all over the country was, whenever an army of occupation is in a foreign country, certainly that army of occupation had to be protected in regimented areas away from the civilian population. In 1924, there was a necessity for cantonments being established throughout the country. When the British Army of occupation was in India, that army had to be given certain privileges and also certain protection. In that year, the Cantonments Act was passed.

In 1947, the British Army left India and the necessity for this Cantonments Act disappeared. After ten years, in spite of certain assurances that the hon. Minister had given in the Rajya Sabha as early as 1952,—now six years have passed—the Government has not considered it possible

to bring a comprehensive legislation either totally repealing the Cantonments Act or by bringing suitable modifications in that. Whatever might be the main defects of the Cantonments Act of 1924, now the Government has come across a certain defect that the Rent Control Act should be made applicable because large-scale evictions are there in the Mhow Cantonment. Previously, this was within the purview of the jurisdiction of the State Legislature. Then, the State Rent Control Act was made applicable to the cantonments. Is it required that the Government should wait for some sort of trouble to arise or some sort of difficulty to arise in any cantonment or in a certain part of the country to come with a piece of legislation which only amends a small part of it? Is not the Government aware or has it not been brought to the notice of the Government that there are so many loopholes in the Cantonments Act and many people, who are now living in the cantonments and who because of their occupation, are linked up with the army, are subjected to certain discrimination because of the existence of the Cantonments Act? In the cantonments that are now existing as the old remnants or symbols of the despotism of the British army of occupation in this country, the privileges and rights that are conferred upon the workmen in other municipal areas are denied. In the municipal area many beneficial labour legislations are existing. Just near by, about a furlong off, in the cantonment, similar workmen are denied the benefits of the labour laws.

I am not pointing out every detail, every defect in the Act because there is the Municipalities Act in every State and it is far easier to repeal the Cantonments Act altogether and bring these cantonment areas which are contiguous areas under the Corporation or Municipality, and bring them under the jurisdiction of that local authority. There is absolutely no use and no useful purpose will be served by this Act. The hon. Minister will not be able to point out one

word in justification for the retaining of these cantonment areas directly controlled by the Central Government. While the local authority, either the municipality or the Corporation controls the contiguous area, there should not be a parallel or diverse type of administration. For example, the Madras Corporation is there. It is an autonomous body. Near by, in St. Thomas Mount you have a cantonment. It would have been understandable, if British Badasahebs had been living in St. Thomas Mount, separate barber shops will have to be kept for the badasahebs. That is exactly why, for making these provisions, the cantonments have been there. You find the anomalous position of the Madras Corporation having autonomous authority in one place and ruling over the City of Madras quite well, and you find a cantonment board for a specified area in the City of Madras itself so to say. Thus there is a duplication of organisations, the Central Government exercising control over one which brings many difficulties.

For example, in the City of Madras and also in the municipal area of Cannanore in Kerala the Shops and Establishments Act is in force. In the City of Madras or in the town of Cannanore if a worker is dismissed from any job, he has got a remedy under the Shops and Establishments Act, but if an employee is dismissed in a similar Shop in the adjacent area under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment, he has no remedy because the Shops and Establishments Act is not applicable there. This has been brought to the notice of the Government. This is an unnecessary discrimination which Government will not be able to justify. They cannot justify the duplication of organisations, why there should be State control in places dotted all over the country when the primary necessity of this legislation has vanished. It takes the time of the House, of the Upper House; valuable moments have been lost and a lot of money has been lost by means of this

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

piecemeal legislation because of this piecemeal thinking and the Government refusing to have a comprehensive or overall picture when bringing forward legislation regarding a particular matter.

While I support this Bill I wish to mention that whenever Government decides to bring before this House a Bill to amend a clause or a sub-clause, they should take into consideration the over-all aspect of the Bill, and the defects pointed out will have to be removed, and the Bills that have already become antiquated and outdated should be repealed, so that precious money which flows out of the Exchequer may not be wasted, and the time of the House might be saved. When the Government decides to amend a Bill, let them decide whether the Bill deserves to be repealed so that they may not come before the House with the same piece of legislation for further amendments later on.

The hon. Minister, it has been pointed, made a promise in 1952 that in the light of our experience the Bill would be amended or repealed. From 1947 onwards when the original purpose of the Bill had gone for ten years in spite of complaints from the people of these cantonment boards, the Government has not been able to find the reasons for the same. How many more years will be required for the Government to understand the difficulties of the cantonment boards?

Ten years is a very long period in the history of a nation. Ten years is a very long period for a Government to understand the simple question of the necessity of repealing this Act. Therefore, without waiting for another ten years to understand and digest the necessity for repealing this legislation, let the Government come forward with a Bill to repeal this legislation, because comprehensive legislation is not at all required in this respect. We have got similar and comprehensive legislation in all the States. If that is made applicable to all these canton-

ment boards, the boards would be quite satisfied, because that will serve the purpose. Therefore, let the Cantonment Act of 1924 be repealed.

As far as the present amendment is concerned, I welcome it because this provision has been long overdue. In all the municipalities the rent control Act has been passed. In the cantonment areas which are as good as municipalities all our Class IV or Class III employees directly under the Defence Ministry or connected with the Defence Ministry who get a pittance of house rent allowance—in most cases they are not given—and therefore the rent should be fixed so that the accommodation problem could be solved.

While welcoming this Bill I again urge upon the hon. Deputy Defence Minister to repeal the Act so that this blur on the statute, this remnant of the past army of occupation shall be taken out of our statute-book, and all these cantonment boards may be absorbed in the municipalities or corporations adjacent to them.

श्री अ० सि० स० गल (जजगीर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कंटोनमेंट्स (एक्स्टेंशन आफ रेंट कंट्रोल लाज) बिल रक्खा है, में उसका स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जा कंटोनमेंट्स ऐक्ट है वह सन् १९२४ के ऐक्ट का आधार पर बना हुआ है। लेकिन जमाने के अनुसार आज हम सन् १९५७ में चल रहे हैं। इतने वर्षों के बाद क्या हमारे लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम एक कॉम्प्रे-हेन्सिव बिल इस काम के लिये पेश करें। आप मध्य भारत ऐकोमोडेशन कंट्रोल ऐक्ट १९५५ को बदलना चाहते हैं और बदल कर चाहते हैं कि उसको माऊ पर लागू करें। आप इस बिल के अनुसार मध्य भारत ऐकोमोडेशन कंट्रोल ऐक्ट से कुछ शहरों को निकाल रहे हैं। आप

शेखों के कि पृष्ठ ३ पर सेक्शन ६ का जो क्लॉज १ है उस में से लष्कर के साथ ही खालियर, मोरार, इन्दौर, उज्जैन आदि सब सहूरों को निकाल देना चाहते हैं। आप इन छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिये तरमीमें लाया करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद दस वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी इस तरह के तरमीमी बिल लाना ठीक नहीं है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप एक कांफ्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाइये और इस सदन के सामने रखिये। सदन में इस तरह की भावाज कई वफा उठ चुकी है कि हम कोई लेजिस्लेशन लायें, लेकिन वह लेजिस्लेशन इस तरह का होना चाहिये जिसे हम अच्छी तरह से लागू कर सकें।

मैं मानता हूँ कि कॅंटोन्मेंट एरियाज में जो आपके मकानात हैं उनको कंट्रोल करना आप के लिये जरूरी है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि यह अधिकार वहाँ के चुने हुये कॅंटोन्मेंट बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधियों को दिये जायें और वह जनता द्वारा चुने जायें।

इसी के साथ ही आपको वह भी करना चाहिये कि जितने कॅंटोन्मेंट बोर्ड हों उन के जो मेम्बर होते हैं वे उसी तरह से चुने जायें जिस प्रकार से कि म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड्स के मेम्बर चुने जाते हैं। आप जबलपुर में कॅंटोन्मेंट बोर्ड के चुनाव करने जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि वहाँ के एलाक्टोरल-रोल्स के बनाने का क्या तरीका है। वहाँ पर जिनके मकानात हैं अगर उनके हिसाब से यह रोल्स बनाये जायें तो बहुत अच्छा है।

बहरहाल सारी चीजों को देखते हुये मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जो आप पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं, उसकी जगह कांफ्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये था। इससे हमारे देश में जितने कॅंटोन्मेंट बोर्ड्स हैं उन सबका सला होगा। इन शब्दों के

साथ जो बिल प्राया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

16 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, both the Hon. member who preceded me have made a plea for the introduction of a comprehensive Bill on this subject. One of the Members said that this Bill was a specimen of the piecemeal way of thinking on the part of the Government.

I believe, Sir, that a comprehensive piece of legislation is needed so far as this matter concerned. But I do not believe that this Bill is an instance of piecemeal thinking. A problem has now come into being and we have to tackle it. I do not think the Defence Ministry will have the prophetic or the astrological sense to find out as to what are the problems which will arise in the near future, and, after having found that out, to devise certain agencies for implementing them. I think that the present measure is a measure which is called for in the context of our life today and I welcome it.

Sir, this is not an instance or regimental thinking. Much has been said about cantonments and it has also been said that the cantonment administration should be integrated into the Municipal Committee administration. I would be the last person to deny civic rights being given to those persons. I want that such rights should be extended to as wide a sphere as possible. But I would like to point out the difference between the municipal areas and the cantonment areas. It is only the ordinary citizens who dwell in the municipal areas. Our people of the armed forces are residing in the cantonment area. If I may say so, the cantonment area is having some sort of a shifting population. Sometimes these men of the defence forces shift from one place to another. Therefore, to make a plea that the

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

municipal laws in toto should be made applicable to cantonment areas will not hold water. We have to take into account the difference here. There are persons residing in the cantonment areas who are liable to transfer. The population there is not always very large. I would say that to plead that all such laws should be extended to the cantonment areas is not a right kind of argument.

In my constituency also there are cantonment areas where there are Class III and Class IV employees. So far as these areas are concerned, I think, they are much better looked after here compared to other places. I don't deny that there is room for improvement. Of course, they should be looked after more properly, more adequately—I don't deny that. There is always room for improvement. But comparatively speaking, I would say that these employees get better treatment than some other persons. So, this cry about the Class III and Class IV employees by some hon. Members in season and out of season in this House has to be taken at its real worth.

I would certainly like the Class III and Class IV employees to get a better deal in India; but to say that they are at a disadvantage here is not the whole truth.

The Cantonment Boards are a model in respect of sanitation and other things and we should see that the standards of civic amenities in these areas should not suffer in any case. Before these areas are absorbed into municipal areas and before our hon. Minister brings forward a Bill in that regard, we should see that the standards of civic amenities there do not suffer.

The hon. Minister said that this is a non-controversial Bill. There is nothing which is non-controversial in this world, and, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to make such statements whenever he introduced any other

measure. The hon. Minister may say 'it is a non-controversial Bill: it will take only 5 minutes' etc. As I said earlier, there is nothing which is non-controversial. And, if any Bill does not provoke controversy on the floor of the House, I would say that there is something wrong with this House. Therefore, the statement which sometimes Ministers make on the floor of the House that certain measures are non-controversial should not be laid stress on. It is a controversial Bill in that it tries to give us a very dim picture of the shape of things to come. We are to have shortly the Delhi Rent Control Bill because there are some persons who are trying to profiteer so far as rents go and I think that this Measure will enable the people not to become a prey of those persons.

I do hope Sir, that the day will not be far off when the cantonments will be integrated into our municipal system. I do not know what the conditions of these areas were in the time of the British. But the condition of civic amenities as prevail today do not give one the impression that the old conditions are still prevailing. There is social life between the armed forces and the civil population, and I believe Sir that if India can show anything to outsiders it is this, namely how soon we have integrated the defence forces of India into the civil life of India and how soon we have been able to make the civil population of India look upon the defence forces of India as one of their own, not as the members of an army occupation but as the army of the people, for the people and for the country. To say that the Cantonment Boards give us the impression of being the domicile of those persons, members of an occupation army is not correct. These Cantonment Boards are undergoing change and that is fast happening. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री भक्त वरुण (गढ़वाल): उपाध्यक्ष-
महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत और

समर्थन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक के द्वारा रक्षा-मंत्रालय इस बात को चाहता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट हूँ उनको छावनियों पर भी लागू किया जाये और आवश्यकतानुसार उनमें संशोधन किया जाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हमारे अधिकाधिकारियों को इस बात की चिन्ता है कि जो किरायेदार हैं उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा की जाये, वहाँ मैं रक्षा-मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मकान मालिकों के हितों का भी ध्यान रखा जाये, क्योंकि अक्सर ऐसे मामले भी देखने में आते हैं कि मकान मालिकों को किराया मिलने के कारण कठिनाई होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब इस तरह का कानून लागू किया जाये और उसमें संशोधन का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया जाये, तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाये कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि मकान-मालिकों के हितों को भी ध्यायात न पड़वे। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन भी करना है कि अगर इस बात की व्यवस्था न की गयी तो छावनियों में जो नये मकान बन रहे हैं उनमें भी बाधा पड़ सकती है और मकान बनाने वाले हतोत्साहित हो सकते हैं।

दूसरा सुझाव इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक द्वारा रक्षा-मंत्रालय काफी बड़ा अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रहा है। केवल राज्यों के कानून ही छावनियों पर लागू नहीं किये जायेंगे, बल्कि उनमें संशोधन भी किया जायेगा। उन संशोधनों पर इस सदन की कोई राय देने का मौका नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने में बहुत देरी लगने की सम्भावना है, क्योंकि अगर हर राज्य का कानून यहाँ लाया जाये और उसके संशोधनों पर यहाँ विचार हो तो निश्चय ही बहुत

देरी होगी। इसलिये मैं इस सुझाव का तो समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन यह निवेदन करूँगा कि अगर किसी छावनी पर ऐसे कानून को लागू करने का विचार हो तो यह अच्छा होगा कि उस छावनी बोर्ड से भी इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श कर लिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने में कोई कानूनी प्रश्न नहीं उपस्थित होगी। ऐसा करने से एक सहूलियत यह भी होगी कि लोगों को यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि यह कानून उनके ऊपर घोषा जा रहा है।

तीसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोक-सभा के यह नियम है कि जो भी विधेयक यहाँ स्वीकार हो कर अधिनियम बनता है उसके क्लर्क (नियम) सदन की मेज पर रखे जाते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कानून इन छावनियों पर लागू किये जायें और उनमें जो भी संशोधन किये जायें उनकी प्रतियाँ इस सदन की मेज पर रखी जायें, ताकि यदि कोई सदस्य चाहे तो उस पर बाद-विवाद प्रारम्भ कर सके।

मेरे आदरणीय मित्र श्री मेनन साहब, जो विरोध पक्ष से बोले, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस बात पर जोर दिया कि इन छावनियों को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। मैं उन सदस्यों में से हूँ जो कि इस बात का हमेशा प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं कि इन छावनियों की जनता को पूरे अधिकार मिलने चाहिये और जो अधिकार उनके पड़ोस की नगरपालिकाओं या डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों की जनता को प्राप्त हैं, उनसे इन लोगों के अधिकार कम नहीं होने चाहिये। लेकिन मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर छावनियों की जनता की इस बारे में राय ली जाये तो वे निश्चय ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत रहना चाहेंगे न कि राज्य सरकारों के। जैसा कि अभी मेरे मित्र शर्मा जी ने बतलाया छावनियों में सफाई आदि का स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है। छावनी

[श्री मकत दर्शन]

बोर्डों में सफाई आदि की जो व्यवस्था है उससे उनके निकटवर्ती म्युनिसिपल बोर्डों को और दूसरी स्थानीय संस्थाओं को इस बारे में सबक लेना चाहिये। अतः मैं इस बात का कमी समर्थन नहीं कर सकता कि इन छावणियों को ही समाप्त कर दिया जाये। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम शीघ्र ही एक बड़ा विधेयक लायेंगे। जिससे वहाँ की जनता को अधिक अधिकार मिलेंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह कानून नहीं लाया गया है। पिछले बजट के समय भी कुछ मित्रों ने इस सवाल को उठाया था और मैंने भी जोर दिया था तो रक्षा-मंत्री मेनन साहब ने यह कहा था कि यह जो छावणियाँ हैं ये कोई इम्पीरियलिज्म के गढ़ नहीं हैं। उन्होंने ये शब्द कहे थे और इस सदन में इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि छावनी बोर्डों में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी मेम्बरों की संख्या बराबर कर दी जायेगी। अभी ऐसा है कि कहीं चार और पांच का अनुपात है, कहीं दो और तीन का। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इन बोर्डों में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की संख्या बराबर कर दी जायेगी। लेकिन अभी उस कानून को नहीं लाया गया है। जैसी आवश्यकता होती है उसके अनुसार छोटे छोटे कानून लाये जाते हैं। इनको लाना भी उचित ही है, लेकिन जिस गति से यह काम हो रहा है वह बहुत धीमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर एक बड़ा विधेयक लाया जाये तो उस पर हम लोग विस्तार से अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी इस विषय पर विस्तार के साथ अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और कुछ सिफारिशों भी की हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन सिफारिशों में से अधिकांश ऐसी नहीं हैं जो कि इम्पेक्टिकल हों। मैं मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को उन सिफारिशों को मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये। उन

सिफारिशों पर शीघ्रता से विचार होना चाहिये और मुझे आशा है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उस विधेयक को शीघ्र ही लायेंगे और उन पर हमको विस्तार के साथ विचार करने का मौका मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that a Private Member's Bill came up before the House and I think it will be coming within the course of the week. It is to amend the Cantonments Act in a manner so that it may come on the lines of municipal boards. I do not know exactly what the position of the hon. Minister is with regard to that Bill. But, whatever it may be I think it is time that the Cantonment Board should also be made responsible for what they do.

I am conscious of the fact that there is a large body of army men who have to be dealt with in a different manner. In the present Cantonment Act also there is a provision that when a Cantonment Board passes a resolution which is detrimental to the interests of the Army, the Officer Commanding can probably veto it or write to the higher authorities. Be that as it may, it does seem to be necessary that there should be something like transferred subjects and reserved subjects in the Cantonment also just as we had when the first constitutional reforms were made so that matters affecting the Army could be specially reserved to the Officer Commanding of that station and with respect to other matters, relating to sanitation, cleanliness etc. the Board can have the power. Anyhow that is a matter which can be taken into consideration.

As my friend said, the old Cantonments Act was passed in 1924 and it should be so amended as to bring it in line with the present conditions prevailing in the country.

With regard to this particular Bill my submission is that it should wait till the other Bill is considered by the House so that the new Boards that may come into existence as a result of that measure may have some voice in the matter of the fixation of control etc.

With these words I support the Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure. What my hon. friends, Shri Sharma and Shri Bhakt Darshan have said is probably true of the Cantonment Boards which are very small in area. I have been living in a cantonment for several years, that is, the Secunderabad Cantonment, which is considered to be by far the biggest cantonment among the cantonments in India.

Here there are two sides. Some areas are very well kept; the sanitation is good; the roads are good and street-lighting is also there. But in the major portion of the areas there are no street lights nor is there water-supply.

Sir, even though this cantonment population—the military personnel—in Secunderabad is far far less than the civilian population yet the whole area comes under the Cantonment Board. They cannot manage such a huge area properly nor they are willing to give it away to the Municipal Corporation, Secunderabad. Sir, on the one hand they cannot manage these areas properly or develop these areas properly or look after the vacant lands but whenever even the State Government wants a piece of land for putting up a small workshop they are not given. I remember, Sir, when the Hyderabad Road Transport Department wanted to have a small shed for keeping the Hyderabad Road Transport buses during the night they could not give a piece of land for the State Government. The same is true even for the Central Government. Sir, some years ago the Posts & Telegraphs Department wanted a piece of land for building quarters for the

staff of the Posts & Telegraphs even that was not given. These are some of the few difficulties which are faced by the Secunderabad Cantonment Board.

There is no use now asking the Minister to put an end to all these cantonments or bring them on a par with Secunderabad Municipal Corporation. I remember much was said when some two years ago when there was an amending bill. Even Mr. Gadgil from the Congress benches called these cantonments as vestiges of British rule and added that they should be put an end to. There is no use. I cannot persuade the Minister to do away with it. What I urge is measures that will do good to the people, because especially in Secunderabad Cantonment you will find the civilian population far more than the military personnel. Therefore, there is every necessity to give benefit of the laws prevailing in those states.

Not only that, I would say that Secunderabad Cantonment should be reduced in area because the Secunderabad Cantonment cannot manage with the income that it has got or the amount that is given to the Cantonment Board from the Central Government. Therefore, I would urge strongly: keep the area such as you want to the Cantonment Board and surrender the rest of it to the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation because of a lot of development work—house construction etc.—the whole Secunderabad Municipal Corporation area is very congested due to Hyderabad city being made the capital of such a big State like Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, Sir, while welcoming this Bill I would request the hon. Minister to look into the special conditions prevailing in the Secunderabad Cantonment and to have a portion of that acceded to the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation.

Sardar Majithia: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should first of all thank the Members for their wholehearted support for this particular small piece of legislation which I have

[Sardar Majithia]

brought forward. Although my word "non-controversial" annoyed my friend over there, to some extent the very fact that all sections of the House support this goes to show that it is non-controversial.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Sharma meant that though it may be non-controversial it should not be said so.

Sardar Majithia: If it is what Mr. Sharma says I may not refer that it is non-controversial but the facts prove it.

I should like to deal with the first two suggestions made by my hon. friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan. The first was that the Cantonment Board should be consulted before applying this legislation to that particular cantonment. I have no hesitation in accepting that suggestion of his.

The second suggestion that he made was about the recommendations of Estimates Committee. I should like to tell this House through you, Sir, that the recommendations which are far-reaching are under the active consideration of the Ministry, and I am quite sure something will come out of it from there soon.

As regards my friend in the opposition, Shri Menon, he started off with a lot of thunder which was expected.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I hope you are not referring to Krishna Menon.

Sardar Majithia: I was speaking of my friend opposite. My Minister happens to be on this side of the House. He started off with a lot of thunder but he gave his whole-hearted support to the Bill because it naturally safeguards the rights of the poor tenants who inhabit most of these places.

Reference was made about the assurance that I gave some four years back. I should like to point out that I stand by that assurance still. What I mentioned in that assurance was that I should like to have some

experience after giving certain reforms to the cantonments, and then in the light of the experience gained I shall bring forward a comprehensive Bill. He himself said that ten years in the life of a nation is a very long time. I do not know whether that holds good. I thought ten years was a very short one but the very fact that this piece of legislation has been doing good work and quite a few friends who have lived in the cantonments have vouchsafed the better amenities in the cantonment—it is true that they must have had quite a lot of benefits because, I remember, when the question of accession came up there was a lot of trouble from the people saying that they do not want to get out of the cantonment—that very fact went to show that the people living there were quite happy. A point was made that the cantonments are vestiges of the old occupation army. Well, Sir, if people choose to live in the pre-47 days I cannot help it. They seem to be still labouring under the old ideas. It only goes to show that their minds have not changed although we have accepted the Constitution—we are independent and we are working for the further development of the country as a whole. But their minds still continue in the same old groove for the simple reason that they have not been able to foment any trouble in these cantonment areas. They try to make a lot of democracy. I do not know how much they believe in it. But I would like to bring it out that the cantonments started off because the army went there. All the other civilian population came into that area as a subsidiary to the population of the army for developing their business and industry. It was the main cause, as I said, for the Army being there. Now, they want that the Army should have absolutely no control over that, although they may continue to live there. Well, that is a strange sort of democracy to me,—that the very person who is vitally affected by the particular legislation should not be

consulted at all, and they cannot be consulted for the simple reason that they keep on moving from one cantonment to another. You have to give them certain safeguards, and therefore we have got the system of nominating the officers who represent them.

I should like to mention here one thing. Mention was made about the assurance given by my Minister about introducing parity in the cantonments. I should like to say that it would be soon implemented. Instructions have been issued and that parity has been made. Now, there is equal representation between the civilians and the military personnel there.

Thus, as I said, although the primary interest was of the military, we have given them equal representation. But I do not stop at that. All these cantonment areas are subject to the control of this House and no one will controvert this point, not even Shri D. C. Sharma, that this is a fully representative House of the people of India. If the people of India look after these cantonments, I think they enjoy the maximum amount of democracy that you can possibly cope with.

I should, in the end, once again like to thank all the Members of the House for their very kindly giving their wholehearted support for this piece of legislation. I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the extension to cantonments of laws relating to the control of rent and regulation of house accommodation, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2—4

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to any of the clauses

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Sardar Majithia: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I beg to move:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration".

Sir, I want to avail myself of this opportunity of offering thanks to Shri Asoka Mehta and his colleagues on the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee for the splendid job that they have done. An hon. Member of the Committee, Shri Tyabji, is no more with us, and I believe I am expressing the feelings of the House in offering sympathy to his survivors. This Committee has submitted its report in a record time. It has gone all over the country, collected evidence from all the various interests concerned and I must say that it has made a very comprehensive survey.

No discussion of the food situation in the country today can be considered to be realistic without a reference to the various recommendations made by the Asoka Mehta Committee. So far as my Ministry is concerned, we are carefully examining the recommendations made in that report with the consideration that it deserves. We have not come to any final conclusion.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

I do hope that during the course of the debate, hon. Members will make their observations and their comments on the various recommendations, and I can assure the hon. Members of this House that in coming to the final conclusion, we shall pay due regard to any suggestions that are made in this House. In fact, it is fortunate that this debate has come at a time when we are considering the recommendations made by this Committee.

The House will recollect that a week or so ago, we had a debate on the conditions arising out of the drought in certain parts of the country. Hon. Members will not expect me to cover the same ground which was discussed on that day. Nonetheless, there are certain things which have happened subsequently, and I would like to take the House into confidence with regard to these things.

One very important thing is that since then, we have been carrying on negotiations with certain foreign countries for the import of foodgrains and it will be a matter of comfort to this House that our negotiations have been proceeding very satisfactorily and the hope of importing foodgrains in adequate quantities is there.

On that day, I referred to the team of officers which was visiting the drought-affected districts. The team has returned. The team consisted of the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance. The idea was that the team should make, as far as possible, a first-hand assessment of the losses. It should further examine the schemes provided under the second Five Year Plan for the year 1957-58 and rephrase the Plan wherever it is necessary with a view to give greater importance to the minor irrigation works and to labour intensive schemes. They were also to find out what additional schemes can be undertaken with benefit

particularly with a view to provide employment in the drought-affected area.

The team has visited four of the States—Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and it has submitted its report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Sivaraman Committee, I presume.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes: I would like to make a reference to the main recommendations contained in the report of this team. In Bihar, the team visited four districts of North Bihar, three districts of South Bihar and two districts of Chhota Nagpur. In Bihar, an area of 11·2 million acres or a little less than 50 per cent of the total cultivated area is under the winter paddy. The team found that the *bhadai* crop which covers 3·6 million acres was by and large fair. But the winter crop, which is the major crop, has suffered heavily. *Rabi* sowing was in progress and when the team visited Bihar, the germination was quite satisfactory. The cultivators have attempted *rabi* sowing in some places after moistening the land with whatever water could be found. The *rabi* yield is likely to be lower, however, the output of the crop would depend upon the rains in December and January. The exact estimates of the losses would be available only in the month of January when crop-cutting has been done. Nonetheless the Committee has studied the past history of the various droughts of 1932, 1935 and 1950 and, roughly speaking, they have come to the conclusion that the losses may perhaps be of a lower order than what has been estimated by the State Government.

Now, Sir, I am glad to inform the House that the team was very much impressed by the earnestness and the will with which both the peasants and the officers of the State Governments were trying to combat the situation—the situation arising out of drought. I would like to read out a paragraph of

the draft report of the Committee. The Committee says—

"The State Government has taken energetic measures to meet the situation resulting from the drought. The rates for canal and tubewell irrigations have been reduced and a successful drive was launched to get the maximum benefit from these. The cultivators have made very great efforts to bale out water from ditches and tanks. Temporary bunds have been constructed in major and minor rivers by the Irrigation & Revenue Department to divert whatever water was available to save the crops. As a result, the area irrigated by Government canals has increased from 7.52 lakh acres in 1956-57 to 9.84 lakh acres. The *kharif* area under tubewells has gone up from 26,000 acres to 70,000 acres. All available pump sets of the Irrigation, Agriculture, Fire Service and Health Departments and Local Authorities were utilised for pumping from rivers and canals—100 pumping sets were purchased and loaned to cultivators. An energetic officer has been appointed as Relief Commissioner to initiate and co-ordinate all relief measures and a Relief Co-ordination Committee with the Chief Secretary, Development and Relief Commissioner, Secretaries and heads of the departments as members reviews the situation every week. Weekly reports are obtained from the districts and relief measures have been started in a few places. Full programmes are being worked out in detail to meet the situation during the peak period of likely distress from February to June 1958. Schemes for giving relief through spinning prepared by the State Khadi & Village Industries Board is under consideration of the State Government and the details have not been fully worked out."

That is the impression of the Committee. In Uttar Pradesh, the Team

visited the four districts of Banaras, Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh. Local enquiries reveal that the early paddy crop was fairly normal but the late crop had suffered considerable damage. The crop had failed completely in some of the high level areas while in the low lying areas the yield was fair. The Local authorities had estimated that the yield of rice in 15 districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh was likely to be 5.12 lakh tons against the normal production of 10.19 lakh tons. The Committee was of the opinion that the losses had been overestimated and it has estimated standing crops to be 7.77 lakh tons as against 5.12 lakh tons estimated by the State. Now this is subject to the proviso that a more accurate idea of the position will be available when results of the crop-cutting experiments are known in January. The Committee found that in Uttar Pradesh, as a result of the vigorous steps taken by the cultivators to moisten the fields wherever water was available, *rabi* sowing is 90 percent of the normal. The local officials, as also the Team, were of the opinion that if the rainfall in December and January are favourable, the output will be better even than 90 percent.

In Madhya Pradesh, they found that 94 lakh acres under paddy was expected to yield 13.39 lakh tons on the basis of 6 to 7 annas crop, as estimated by the officials of the State Government. Nonetheless, the officials of the State Government also agreed that as a result of the subsequent rains the production would be better in all areas except Rewa and the crop may vary from 8 to 9 annas. The losses of the crop may actually turn out to be one-third less than the previous estimate of the State Government.

As regards *Rabi* sowing, they felt that it had been affected to some extent in Rewa and other areas and there will not be appreciable fall in other areas in view of the October rains.

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The Orissa Government have estimated their loss to be 6 to 10 lakh tons of rice against an average production of 2.14 million tons. The loss, in the opinion of the Committee, appears to have been positively over-estimated. The Team toured over a large area of Orissa. Now, Sir, it would be a comfort to the House to know that 1.5 lakhs of acres have been irrigated for the first time under the Hirakud Canal in the Sambalpur area and this would help in increasing the output of the State. The yield of the irrigated crop appears to be uniformly good. The Team had the occasion to discuss the position with the Chief Engineer of Hirakud who assured them that the irrigation water for more than a lakh of acres in Sambalpur could be released for dalwa crop. They agreed to extend the area under dalwa on nearly a lakh of acres by getting seed from Andhra and Madras. Attempts at growing Ragi and Maize in this area would also be made.

Now before I refer to the suggestions made by the Team to the State Government for meeting the drought situation, I would like to mention one significant fact. It is this, that in a few places the Team got the crop-cutting done in their presence. In one of the places they found that where local officials have estimated an yield of 2 maunds, as a result of crop-cutting experiments they found that the yield was 9 maunds

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Good.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not mean to say that that should be taken as a uniform picture everywhere but at least this is an indication of the fact that in some places, may be due to the over-enthusiasm of the local officials, there are over-estimates of the losses. While it is not possible for us to say what ultimately the magnitude of the loss is going to be, nonetheless we cannot rule out the possibility—in fact, I think, is likely—of

the losses being of a lower order than what were initially worked out. My position is that we should prepare for the worst but hope for the best and it is on those lines that I am trying to work.

Now the suggestions made by the Team are somewhat as follows:

Over 80 per cent of the crop in Bihar is cultivated under rainfed condition and, therefore, suffers as a result of inadequate and maldistribution of rainfall. They have suggested that active measures should be taken to offset this. While major irrigation projects like Gandok and Kosi will ultimately help to protect a large part of the State, every effort should be made to construct small reservoirs like *ahars*, cross bund small streams and exploit the possibilities of using underground water wherever possible through open wells, wells with borings and small tubewells in North and South Bihar. At the same time a mass approach to the problem of lifting water through simple inexpensive contrivances like leather buckets drawn by bullocks and bullock-operated pumps which can directly pump from small tubewells with equipment of a type which can be made by the village artisans should be seriously taken.

They have said that the use of green manures reduces water requirements by as much as 10 per cent and an intensive campaign to introduce green manures and compost which would conserve soil moisture and improve crop yields will be extensively undertaken.

Then they have suggested the very simple device of raising the height of bunds of paddy fields and putting of bunds around *rabi* fields which helps conservation of moisture should be popularised. Then they have recommended that the varieties of paddy grown by the cultivators depend upon the situation of the field in high, medium or low level areas. In higher locations where the soil moisture is

not adequate, some of the cultivators grow late varieties; the need for raising varieties which will flower a week or two earlier than the present late varieties should be brought home to the cultivator.

The Agricultural Departments should make selections with the object of evolving varieties which will flower a week or two earlier than the existing varieties without unduly sacrificing yield or quality. Drought resistant varieties of paddy should be evolved.

The next one is a very very important recommendation. They say that mixed cultivation of short and long duration paddy which has proved successful in some parts of Tanjore should be tried. The practice of growing short and long duration varieties in alternate lines exists in China and Egypt. It has also been tried in experimental stations in Bihar and it has proved to be successful. Then short term alternate crops such as groundnut, maize, yams etc. may be grown from February to June and water for this purpose made available.

These recommendations generally hold good for other States which have suffered from drought and where almost similar conditions exist.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): All these things are already observed.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then so much the better. It will be further extended.

For Chhota Nagpur the Team has recommended a special programme of research for breeding of drought-resistant and of late and early varieties of paddy in the same field; evolving higher yielding types of early paddy and substituting paddy with other suitable crops such as monsoon paddy and change in the pattern of crop.

In Bihar the rephasing of the Plan is going on. The Government have not only maintained the existing allo-

cations for schemes directed to increase agricultural production but have made additional allotment where possible. They have also given priorities to schemes which are labour intensive, particularly providing employment to agricultural labour. The Bihar Government have requested for an allocation of about Rs. 1.5 crores for undertaking additional minor irrigation schemes, acceleration of work on major irrigation schemes in progress and roads and schemes of various types such as soil conservation, fishery development etc. Arrangements have been made that the Bihar Government may take up these additional works and these schemes are being examined at the Centre.

The schemes from other State Governments are awaited. In eastern UP an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been sanctioned for undertaking different schemes. That is what I have to say with regard to the drought situation.

Since this House debated the food situation last, we have been taking certain measures in order to improve the food administration. I will now briefly refer to them.

The first such measure is credit squeeze. On the 7th of June an order was issued for raising the margin to 40 per cent the rate of aggregate level of advance against foodgrains so that by the 12th July, 1957, and in every week thereafter, the level in respect of rice and paddy should not be more than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and in regard to other foodgrains not more than 75 per cent of the level obtaining in the corresponding period in the year 1956; and limiting the advance against rice and paddy to Rs. 50,000/- and against other foodgrains to Rs. 50,000/-. As a result of these measures, the bank advances have considerably gone down.

As against a stock of 2,01,87,000 maunds pledged with the bank on 7th June 1957, the stock pledged with the bank on the 6th November 1957 was 24,32,000 maunds, that is, it has been reduced to about 11 to 12 per

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cent. As compared to last year, while on the 2nd November 1956 the stock pledged with the bank was 54,63,000, on the 1st November 1957 it was 24,32,000, that is, about less than half.

With regard to other foodgrains, the quantity pledged with the banks on the 7th June was 2,18,30,000. As against that, the quantity pledged with the bank on 1st November 1957 was 48,52,000, that is, about 22 or 23 per cent. Similar figures for 2nd November 1956 are 1,12,67,000. That is to say, the quantity pledged with the bank this year is less than half of what it was last year.

Nonetheless, this credit squeeze has, after all, limited effectiveness. The Mehta Committee has itself admitted the limitations and its effectiveness. It says at page 79:

"If the magnitudes of deficit-financing, together with development expenditure offset partly by foreign aid impose a measure of strain on the economy that makes a certain rise in prices inevitable, then any other measures that may be taken can only modify to some extent the impact of that rise in prices but cannot completely obviate it."

On the next page, the Mehta Committee has recommended:

"Selective credit control has, therefore, to be continued to be used as a flexible instrument of some proved efficacy to curb any undue speculative tendencies."

Every action that has to be taken are being taken. As the House is well aware, one such action is the creation of zones. Two wheat zones and one rice zone has been created. The idea in creating zones is to connect the deficit areas with the surplus areas so that the area, taken as a whole, is either self-sufficient or near self-sufficient. The two wheat zones are: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu

and Kashmir, and Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. The rice zone consists of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala.

The result of the creation of these zones has been fairly satisfactory.

Prices both in Punjab and in the western zone have been fairly steady and they have not risen.

17 hrs.

So far as the Southern rice zone is concerned, the prices in Madras, Mysore and Kerala, in most of the places this year, are lower than those of last year. Unfortunately the same does not hold good of Andhra where the price have been ruling somewhat high. But recent trends have shown that the resistance of the Andhra dealers is now breaking down.

Besides this, some States have been cordoned off for various reasons. So far as rice is concerned Tripura, Manipur and Assam have been cordoned off—Tripura and Assam on account of physical and geographical and political reasons. Tripura is almost an isolated island bound of three sides by Pakistan; Assam is also cut off from the rest of India except through the rail link. Manipur has been cordoned off on account of its peculiar features, its primitive conditions. Orissa has also been cordoned off.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon Minister likely to take some more time?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Why was not Orissa included in the rice area?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we will see the next day. The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd December, 1957.

[Monday, 2nd December, 1957]

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			926	Employment Exchanges	3129-30
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			929	Cotton-seed Oil Industry Iwares	3132-33
			932	Production Committees	3134
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS					
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			678	Drug Industry	3108-09
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Written Answers to Questions—contd.

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941	Documentary Films . . .	3138-39
942	Displaced families from Goa . . .	3139
943	Evacuee property . . .	3139-40
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965	Export of Indian films . . .	3151-52
966	Cooperative Textile Mills . . .	3152-53
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968	Cottage Industries in the Cooperative fold . . .	3153-54
969	Amb r Charkha Programme in Punjab . . .	3154
970	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme . . .	3154-55

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE

3155

The Deputy-Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Rahimtoola Chinoy who was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Thereafter members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

3156

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each —

(i) Supplementary Second Session, Statement 1957. No. IV.

(ii) Supplementary First Session, Statement 1957. No. V.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the half year ended the 30th June, 1957, under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—PRESENTED

3158

Thirteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENTS BY THE PRIME MINISTER

3158-60

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made statements regarding .

(i) the reported refusal by Iraq to permit the use of Habbaniya Airport as a ferrying stage for Indian Air Force aircraft;

(ii) the attempt on the life of President Soekarno of Indonesia at Djakarta on the 30th November, 1957

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 3160-61

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. Mono Mohan Das) moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as a member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The motion was adopted.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Board of Anthropology. The motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED

3161-62

The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Amendment Bill, 1957.

BILL PASSED . . . 3162-63

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia) moved for the consideration of the Cantonments (Extension of Rent Control Laws) Bill, 1957. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed . . . 3182-93

MOTION RE. FOOD SITUATION . . . 3182-93

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Ajit Prasad Jain) moved the motion "That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration." Shri A. P. Jain's speech was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
3RD DECEMBER, 1957—
Discussion of Motion re.
Food Situation and
half-an hour discussion
regarding cashew Industry**

