

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21-31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 11, 1959/Bhadra 20,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Museum, New Delhi

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*1361. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2272 on the 23rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the national museum building in New Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the museum has been removed to this new building from Rashtrapati Bhawan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) No, Sir

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that foreign experts' assistance was sought for display arrangements at this museum?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have secured the assistance of two foreign experts, one regarding lighting and the other regarding display.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last time we were informed that by mid-1959, that is, by the 31st August, the first phase 230 L.S.D.—1.

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will be complete. May I know whether that has been done?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. I regret that it has not been done. The Central PWD now tell us that it will be completed by the 31st December, 1959.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this National Museum will have an advisory body of its own? If so, what will be its nature?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This question is specifically about the building, but I can answer that. It will have its own governing body. It will ultimately be set up as an autonomous organisation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Into how many phases the construction work has been divided?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The building will be constructed in four phases.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the construction is already delayed from its scheduled time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has said.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have said so. Actually, at one stage we were hoping that it would be ready in 1957, but for various reasons there has been delay.

Contributory Scheme for Education of Children of Defence Services Personnel

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*1364. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the contributory scheme for educational

facilities for the children of the personnel of the three services have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 83.]

Shri Barman: What are the reasons for keeping the three funds for the three Services separate? Has the concurrence of the three Services been obtained?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: Yes, Sir. This has been constituted with the absolute approval of the three Services. They thought that it would be best to keep it so considering the composition.

Shri Barman: By what time is the scheme for the others, that is, other than officers, expected to be finalised and by what time it will be implemented?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: The matter is under active consideration at the Services level. So, it will take some time. It is difficult for me to say as to when exactly it will be ready.

Shri Suresh Hanada: May I know whether children reading in any institution in India will be able to avail of this opportunity or only certain institutions will be specified for this?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: The details are yet to be worked out. But broadly speaking it is true that it is intended to cover all educational institutions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (iii) of the statement, may I know whether in the case of children of an officer who retires after serving for ten years and who will have to contribute Rs. 10 per month, Government will contribute Rs. 10 or Rs. 5 per month?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: It has already been stated in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha that a matching contribution from the Government equal to the amount contributed by the officers will be made.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: What is the reason that the scheme about the children of officers has been finalised while that for the Other Ranks has not yet been finalised? I think they should have been given some priority.

Shri Raghuramalaiah: Both have to come in but it so happened that this was taken up first. It has been done on the recommendation of the Services.

Shri Tyagi: How many schools are proposed to be opened and has it been decided that the curricula and the medium of education in all the schools will be uniform?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: I will like to remove a misapprehension. This scheme does not contemplate opening of any new schools. It contemplates the grant of a certain amount to each day scholar and the grant of a certain amount to each boarder, as stated in the statement, to be given to the boys and girls of the officers concerned wherever they may be studying.

Shri Tangamani: We find that the scheme for the children of commissioned officers will come into force from the 1st October, 1959. May we know whether the scheme will come into force for the non-commissioned officers' children by the end of this year at least, that is, the financial year?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: As I said, the scheme is under consideration. This will be one of the points that will necessarily have to be looked into.

Shri Tyagi: There was a scheme under consideration of the Defence Ministry a few years back wherein the proposal was to start a chain of schools with a similar type of curriculum etc. so that students, on transfer of their guardians or parents, that is, the officers, from one place to

another, may not find any difficulty with regard to the medium of education etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was a different thing. This is only with a view that boys can be helped wherever they may be.

Shri Tyagi: Now according to him the boys will be in local schools, whatever type of schools they are. I want to know what has happened to the original scheme whereby a chain of schools was to be opened with similar type of books, curriculum and everything.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Various schemes have been under consideration of the Defence Ministry from time to time. After considering all that, this is one of the schemes which has now been approved. I do not know what other detailed scheme my hon. friend is referring to. If he gives me notice about it I will be very glad to furnish the information.

Shri Tyagi: My point is that I want to know as to what will happen in the case of a student who was reading in one place where Hindi is the medium....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that there might be a separate scheme and if a fresh notice is given to him he will find it out. He cannot answer that just at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the scheme will be administered departmentally or whether any independent board will be set up for managing it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This will be under the Charitable Endowments Act and it will be administered as now contemplated by a committee. The management and administration of the funds will be vested in a committee consisting of the following:

- (1) Adjutant General.
- (3) Director of Personnel Services.

(3) An officer of Army Headquarters appointed by each of the following:

Chief of the General Staff
Quartermaster General
Master General of Ordnance
Director of Medical Services.

(4) Secretary/Treasurer.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know from the hon. Minister that there will not be any exclusive atmosphere for the children of officers of the Defence Services who take the advantage under this scheme because if that happens probably it may not be in the larger interests?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different thing altogether, namely that children ought to be helped wherever they may be studying. There is no question of a different atmosphere exclusively.

Shri Joachim Alva: While considering this proposal, has Government considered the advisability of the children of officers being automatically admitted in any school because when an officer is transferred to some place he finds that the door is banged for the admission of his children in schools in any part of India? Has he considered that proposal along with it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be considered. Next question.

Oil Exploration in Punjab

- +
- *1365. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammad Elias:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 181 on the 12th February, 1950 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the exploration of oil and gas in Jansuri and Bathula in Punjab;

(b) whether it has been found commercially feasible to exploit oil in these areas; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) *Janauri*: The results of the seismic refraction survey which has been completed recently are being computed.

Bathula: The *Bathula* deep well No. 1, is under production test to find out possibility of oil and gas

(b) It is too early to say.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the latest position with regard to exploration at *Bathula*? Is it still continuing or has it been given up?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The drilling of the deep well No. 1 has been completed. It was completed about four or five months back. I do not remember the exact month. After the completion of the well it was discovered by instrumental investigations that in this well there are about ten or twelve different layers which are worth investigating by perforating the horizons and producing gas or oil. Usually, we start from the bottom. Before these tests are started, lots of preparations are made. The well is cemented, casing is lowered. It takes two or three months. After that, one by one each layer is perforated and we have to wait for about 8 to 12 days or sometimes 15 days for saline water to come from each of the layers and then to reject it or get oil or gas. In this process, we are just now engaged. The bottom lowermost horizon has been tested and after saline water test, it has been rejected. We have plugged it and come to the second. These two lowermost horizons were not of very much hope or interest. Higher up, we are going to test and it will take another 6 or 8 weeks to complete all the horizon tests from *Bathula* Well No. 1.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the long statement, there ought to be no supplementary.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is what I thought.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have so many. May I know which foreign Consultant is helping us so far as these investigations in *Janauri* are concerned?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Not a single foreign personnel is helping in the investigations at *Janauri*. Indian technicians are doing it. The seismic test has been completed and the data are being interpreted.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the *Janauri* structure extends from the plains of Punjab round about *Hoshiarpur* to the Himalayan foothills in the *Kangra* valley and if so, whether this initial geological survey that we conducted was conducted all over the area or was it limited to particular places?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This long *Janauri* structure has been mapped out geologically by the Indian team. After that, at various places where the technicians think investigations should be pursued, those separate areas will now be taken one by one. Just now we have taken up seismic investigation i.e. (by sound method). It has been completed. We have to interpret the data.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know what steps have been taken in starting drilling operations in *Janauri* and when it is expected to start?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Drilling in *Janauri* will only start after computation of seismic investigations is completed and it is found hopeful and encouraging.

Aboriginal Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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*1267. { Shri E. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 340 on the 24th November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any improvement has been noticed in the conditions of aboriginals in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after the ameliorative measures were undertaken; and

(b) the amount spent up-to-date for their welfare?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Shri B. C. Majhi: May I know what are the main ameliorative measures that have been taken?

Shrimati Alva: We have laid a statement on the Table of the House. There are seven in all. Shall I read them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The statement has been laid.

Shri B. C. Majhi: May I know whether the tribes living there are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution (the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Orders) and whether they are entitled to get the facilities which are provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shrimati Alva: They are declared as Scheduled Tribes. It is a recent order.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what attempts the Government have made to improve the economic conditions of the aboriginal tribes in Andamans and Nicobar?

Shrimati Alva: A number of schemes have been started under the Second Five Year Plan. With your permission, I would read out the 9 schemes: Tribal welfare schemes—the usual schemes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are they contained in the statement?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, Sir. That is also given in the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, need not be read out.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any attempt has been made for better housing of these tribes?

Shrimati Alva: That comes under the welfare schemes.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is carrying on researches on aboriginal tribes in the Andamans and has given suggestions, and may I know whether those suggestions have been taken into consideration?

Shrimati Alva: In the Andamans, there are several tribes out of which the most progressive tribe is in the Nicobar islands. There are Andamanese, Jaravas, Onges, Shompens and Nicobaris. In the Andamans, the Jaravas are far away. They are forest dwellers. The others are also forest dwellers. With the Jaravas, we have no contact at all. Unless they become friendly, we cannot do anything to them.

Shri B. C. Majhi: When was the Schedule Tribes Order issued?

Shrimati Alva: It was issued 6 or 8 months ago.

Manufacture of Trucks and Tractors

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Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shrimati Ila Palchowdhari:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri N. K. Munkswamy:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 1937 and 1955 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far in the manufacture of trucks and tractors in Ordnance Factories;

(b) whether production has begun;

(c) what percentage of the components of the products is wholly Indian;

(d) whether any request for the purchase of the tractors has been received; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 84.]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that a large order for the supply of tractors has been received from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and the Rajasthan Canal Board. May I know how far their requirements have been met so far?

Shri Raghuramaiah: So far as the Rajasthan Canal Board is concerned, we have only had an idea of their possible requirements. We have not so far received any final order. But, we have received firm orders from the Army and the Rehabilitation Ministry. It is 351 numbers. But, this has to be spread over roughly three years. We have so far supplied 38 tractors, 20 for the army and 18 for Dandakaranya.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In the statement I find that the balancing plant required for the production of trucks and tractors has been ordered. What is the cost and capacity of this plant?

Shri Raghuramaiah: All these details were already give in the earlier answers and the statements made in the House from time to time.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I find from the statement that the percentage of indigenous content in the

tractors at present is 5 per cent. What would be the burden on foreign exchange for the deliveries of tractors that would be made this year?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It depends on the number of tractors that are to be imported. If the hon. Member wants to know the production cost price, I can give it. I do not know whether that is what the hon. Member wants.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Production cost price, according to present information, for a D 120 tractor is Rs. 1,06,700 per tractor. For a D 80 tractor, it is Rs. 71,200.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall first call those Members who have given notice. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Minister has received any report about the performance of the tractors and if so, what is the kind of report?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Our report at present is quite favourable.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to ask the hon. Minister this. He said that 30 per cent. of the components are made in India. It does not include any important items such as carburettor. When do the Government expect to be able to nearly manufacture a few of the important component parts in this country?

Shri Raghuramaiah: There is a graduated programme as already indicated in the House. I shall state it again: first year 30 per cent.; 2nd year, 50 per cent.; 3rd year 70 per cent.; 4th year 80 per cent.; 5th year 90 per cent. The more complicated parts will naturally take more time, but within the ambit of the programme already indicated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When do you expect to manufacture carburettors....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.**

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if it is a fact that certain important components in the engine in the trucks as well as in the tractors, we will never be able to manufacture in India and we shall always have to depend on importation of these important parts, and it will be 5 per cent. of the total parts?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: I do not think the position stated by the hon. Member is entirely correct. As will be seen from the statement I have made a few minutes ago, in the case of trucks by the 5th year, we hope to make 90 per cent. of all the components indigenously. The question arises what is the ten per cent left over. It consists of very complicated electrical components which we may not be able to manufacture within the time stated.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the cost of our tractor is far less than that of the imported tractor, and if so, what are the comparative figures?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: At the present moment I am not in a position to say that in regard to tractors. In the case of trucks, however, our production cost is lower than the imported price. In the case of tractors, it is more or less on a par, but as the number of tractors we manufacture increases and labour gets experience and overheads are reduced, we hope to make it cheaper, and Government adheres to the programme which they have indicated earlier on other occasions in regard to the ultimate price of the tractors.

Shri N. R. Mankiwamy: May I know the marginal profit this factory is having with regard to the trucks and tractors, and how does efficiency compare with the imported ones?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: In regard to efficiency, I have already indicated in answer to the question of my learned friend that we have received a very

favourable report, but as regards the marginal profit, I suppose what my learned friend wants to know is the difference between the production price and the imported price. I have already answered that as far as tractors are concerned, but in regard to trucks I have been able to get the figures which show roughly, because we cannot yet finalise the figures, that the price works out roughly at Rs. 36,000 per three-ton truck as against the imported cost of Rs. 43,500 roughly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether for carrying on the assembly of trucks and tractors the Government are depending only on the ordnance factories employees or they have engaged some fresh hands or transferred some army personnel there?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: Frankly I have not got those details. I would like to supply the information to the hon. Member if he puts a separate question.

Shri Barman: May I have some idea about this 30 per cent. of the parts that is being made in the ordnance factories in terms of important parts or minor parts, or in terms of value? May I know what are the important parts that are being made now?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: I cannot say that it includes any complicated parts. Complicated parts naturally take more time. After all, the first truck which the Prime Minister inaugurated was only in June, if my memory is correct, and the 30 per cent. excludes, of course, nearly 8 per cent. indigenously purchased items like batteries, tyres, seats etc. That is only 8 per cent., but the complicated parts naturally take time, but it will be within the schedule which I have submitted to the House.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether this Japanese firm has increased the price of the tractors, and if so, by how much?

Shri Raghuramalaiah: Not to my present knowledge.

Shri Morarka: A few days back the hon. Defence Minister said that he would make enquiries and let us know. I thought the Defence Minister must have made enquiries and should be able to let us know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he would supply the information as soon as he gets it.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether in planning the ordnance factory's programme for the production of tractors, civil requirements are also considered, or only the defence requirements are considered?

Shri Baghuramalah: All requirements are, and will be, considered as and when they arise.

Contract for Erection of Blast Furnaces at Rourkela

*1369. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any penalty clause to deal with delay in supply in the contract executed with the foreign supplier concerned to whom the work of supply and erection of the blast furnaces at Rourkela was awarded;

(b) if so, particulars of the clause; and

(c) whether there have been any occasions to consider the necessity for invoking the provisions of this clause?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For each month of delay in the delivery or erection of equipment, the contractor is liable to a penalty of 1 per cent. of the value of the complete unit in question, subject to a limit of 3 per cent.

(c) There has been some delays and Hindustan Steel is considering whether these were caused by reasons beyond the control of the contractor or not.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the same contractor is also constructing other blast furnaces in

the Rourkela steel plant, and whether that construction is going on according to schedule?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that all the three blast furnaces in Rourkela are to be supplied and constructed by the same firm. According to the revised schedule of construction, the first blast furnace should have been completed by 20th December, 1958. As against this revised target date, the first blast furnace was finished towards the end of January, 1959. So, there was a delay of about one month. With regard to the other two blast furnaces also, the pace of construction is pretty rapid, but I cannot say whether they will be commissioned on the due dates or not.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know by what time this consideration whether to impose a penalty on the contractor or not will be finished, and who are the authorities, the Ministry or the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited, who are considering this matter?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is primarily for the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited to examine any plea that might be put forward by the supplier for delays. It is primarily for them to consider whether those are good justifications for the delay.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government is aware of the rumour that some of the equipment supplied at Rourkela is not quite new and is second-hand and slightly defective?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I take this as a statement, not as a rumour, and I will have a look at it and find that if there is any substance in this, but I will be sorry if there is any such thing, and I hope there is none.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a fact that the production in the first blast furnace is not according to the target. Has it been enquired into whether it is owing to the defect in the fire bricks that have been supplied by the current suppliers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not say. It is a fact that the actual production in the first blast furnace at Bourkela is not up to the rated capacity, but I could not say whether this is due to any defect in the fire bricks, but the advice that was received by me was that this was mainly due to the troubles in the big casting machine

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the cement that is supplied by the contractor is of an inferior quality?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this because this is about the blast furnace, but it is a fact that some of the cement that was supplied by one of the factories nearby was found to be of inferior quality when we tested the core, but that is in the rolling mill section. That, unfortunately, has retarded to a certain extent the progress of construction

Shri Supakar: May I know if sufficient precaution is taken to see that the same defect which has occurred in the first blast furnace causing a shortfall in production does not take place in the case of the second and third blast furnaces when they are constructed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he expect that the answer would be 'No'.

Shri Supakar: My question is if sufficient precaution has been taken

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government would always say that sufficient precaution is taken. What is the significance of the question?

Expansion of Harness and Saddlery Factory at Kanpur

*1370. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Kanpur and add a boot section; and

(b) how does this feature affect the small scale industries in the locality?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to undertake manufacture for the present only half of the annual requirements of boots and the other half will be obtained from trade through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals in the normal manner

The production in the Ordnance Factory is not likely to affect the Small Scale Industry as it will only be a very small percentage of the total quantity of boots produced by that industry

Shri Keshava: May I know whether, consistent with our policy of encouraging small-scale industry and co-operation, any attempt at all was made to secure the supply of goods from the small-scale industry and the co-operatives?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The point here is that in the supplies got from the trade we noticed various defects. First of all, there has not been any uniformity, and there have also been other defects, but more than that, we have found also idle capacity in this particular factory. In fact, a number of workmen are officially listed as being on idle-time. Considering all these facts, we have thought it advisable in the interests of the country to have boot manufacture from this factory. But as I have already explained, it will only cover a fraction of the supplies by the small-scale industries making boots in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when this plant is likely to be established, and whether the foreign exchange difficulties in getting the machinery from Czechoslovakia have been overcome?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I think all the difficulties are got over, and we hope to have this as soon as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the capacity of this plant, and the

number of boots likely to be manufactured per month, and the employment potential?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I said, now, it will be confined to the manufacture of about a lakh numbers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know the employment potential also.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have not got those figures.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The hon. Minister has just stated that the boots procured from the small-scale industries were found to be inferior. May I know the number of boots so far secured by the Defence Ministry from the small-scale industries?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The annual requirements of the Army stand at about 2 lakhs pairs of boots.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether in the boots section that has been added in this factory, cost accounting has been done, and if so, how the cost of production of a pair of boots compares with the market price?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have worked out the figures; the production cost, will be a little over what we now pay to the civil trade. It is stated that the average price per pair of boots produced in the civil trade is Rs. 17; in the case of the boots that are produced here, it will be slightly on the increase, that is, about Rs. 18.46. But the total benefit to the Defence Budget will be round about Rs. 6 lakhs, but because the overheads of the factory will get reduced, overall, there is a benefit to the Defence Budget to the extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs.

Geological Survey for Sulphur

*1373. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether to find out new mines of sulphur in India the Base Metal Unit of the Geological Survey of India has decided to carry

out detailed exploration in Bihar, Mysore and other parts of the country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The Base Metal Unit in the Geological Survey of India was set up with a view to intensify investigations pertaining to base metals, e.g., copper, lead and zinc. These ores ordinarily have a proportion of sulphur content in chemically combined form, which, under suitable conditions of metallurgical treatment, can be obtained as a by-product. The Base Metal Unit proposes to carry out detailed exploration for sulphide ores in different parts of the country including Bihar and Mysore, etc.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the consumption of sulphur in India, and whether we are self-sufficient in sulphur?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The import in 1958 was near about 2 lakhs tons, but mostly, for our total consumption, we have to depend upon imports.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the amount which we have paid for these imports?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not in a position just now to say the exact amount of foreign exchange which we had to pay for it, but I have already stated the quantity which we had imported in 1958.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any programme has been prepared for the exploitation of this element in Bihar?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The programme is already there, and exploration had been started long before; we have already proved 9 million tons of pyrites in Bihar, which are the main source for sulphur production; we are also doing exploration in other States where it is in the preliminary stage.

Shri Shivannaappa: May I know the possibilities of getting sulphur in the State of Mysore?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The investigation in Mysore is going on. There have been some favourable reports also, but I am not in a position to say the exact amount of deposits just now.

श्री जगत वर्मान इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बिहार, मैसूर और देश के अन्य भागों में सोज-बीन की जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये देश के अन्य भाग कौन कौन से हैं, जहाँ इस की सम्भावना है और जहाँ सोज-बीन की जा रही है ?

श्री सत्येन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : बिहार, राजस्थान, पाँध्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, मैसूर, जम्मू-काश्मीर, सभी जगह कोशिश की जा रही है और छान-बीन की जा रही है।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Parliamentary Secretary has said that 9 million tons of pyrites have been proved in Bihar May I know when we shall be able to exploit these deposits?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: A company is going to be formed, which will be in the public sector; the investigation is also going on simultaneously; it will still take some time to complete the thorough investigation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the approximate period that it will take?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had known that, he would have given the information.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): May I supplement the information given by my colleague? The investigations are practically completed, and the body that has to do it has also been formed; and we hope that very soon, perhaps before the next Budget Session commences, we shall start operations for mining.

Shri Narasimhan: May I know the name of that body?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Advances against Foodgrains

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*1374. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Pandit Manishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new restrictions have been imposed on advances against foodgrains by scheduled banks, and

(b) if so, the nature of the restrictions imposed particularly in the case of rice and paddy?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 85].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total amount advanced by various banks against foodgrains during 1958-59, and to what extent it has now been reduced?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I can give the figures from month to month in 1959. In January, it was Rs. 2.60 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not available in the statement?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, this information is not contained in the statement

In February, it was Rs. 11.14 crores, in March Rs 11.40 crores, in April Rs 11.64 crores, in May Rs. 16.20 crores, and in June, Rs. 17.08 crores.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how these advances given in 1959 compare with the advances given in 1958?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They are less.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there is any special reason why 120 per cent. of the advances given in 1958 are being made available against paddy and rice stock for the Orissa merchants?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What advance?

Shri Tangamani: In respect of paddy and rice, so far as the Orissa State is concerned, now, the advance will be about 120 per cent. of what has been advanced in 1958. Is there any special reason why the percentage of advance has increased?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the paddy area is concerned, that is, mainly, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, the need for allowing additional credit facilities is due to the fact that in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, they are required to hold stock on behalf of Government.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know about Orissa.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mostly, this is the guiding consideration on the basis of which the advances have been increased.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any comparative study is made of how this expansion of credit against food-grains affects the prices of the food-grains?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly, this is under constant study.

Shri Morarka: May I know where the data of the studies are available?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Reserve Bank is continuously making the inquiries and collecting the data; this is a continuing process.

Oil Survey in Saurashtra

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*1375. { **Shri Tangamani:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether

Oil and Natural Gas Commission has investigated the possibility of existence of oil in the Gohilwad District of Saurashtra?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha**): The region is being investigated by the Geologists of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Tangamani: The area that is mentioned in this question is No. 9 in the map entitled 'Distribution of Geological Field Parties in 1957-58'. May I know whether this party started the survey in 1957-58, and if so, how long they will take to complete the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): We started with a single party in 1957-58; now, as the systematic geological oil exploration goes ahead, we have increased the number of persons. Geological investigation is the first part of oil exploration, and we hope we shall soon finish it, and then go ahead with the second part of oil exploration, namely, geophysical investigation.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that there is a possibility of the existence of an underground long belt of oil on the coastline, will this survey be completed and chemical examination of the subsoil made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I wish I could accept the presumptions of my hon. friend. So far there are no data with us to presume as my hon. friend has done. But as our investigations proceed further, we shall be able to know more about it.

Shri Narayananketty Menon: Directly related to the exploration going on in different parts of the country is Government's proposal to revise the petroleum concession rules. May I know when Government propose to finalise these rules and make them known to Parliament?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The petroleum concession rules are in the last stage of finalisation.

Shri T. E. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has said that survey is being carried on by our geologists in this region. May I know the nature of the survey that is being conducted, whether it is aero-magnetic or any other type of survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are three processes of investigation for oil: first, geological; second geophysical and third, drilling. Geological investigations which include mapping all those things are well-nigh being completed for this area

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question

Shri Tangamani: May I ask one more question? It is about a specific place. Villagers are coming in deputation in connection with that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called the next question. He will have another opportunity later

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

*1378. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state-

(a) the present procedure followed in placing information concerning the accounts and audit reports of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research before Parliament; and

(b) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will be converted into a statutory body?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General together with the audit report thereon is forwarded annually by the Council to the Government of India and the latter causes the same to be laid before the Parliament.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri C. E. Narasimhan: Is it not a fact that the Public Accounts Com-

mittee have reported on this twice to the Government and reiterated their demand?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Is it about submission of the report? We have accepted and said that it will be done when we receive the report.

Shri C. E. Narasimhan: I am referring to part (b).

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is true that the Public Accounts Committee have reiterated that recommendation. The Governing Body of the CSIR, which is also an autonomous body, unanimously disagreed with it on two occasions. But as the recommendation has been reiterated by the Committee, we are placing it before the Governing Body at its next meeting on October 17.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the working of this organisation has been reviewed by any departmental committee or any person appointed for the purpose? If so, what is the result of that review?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No review as such has been made, but annual reports of the CSIR are available. The Governing Body and Council meet to review the work of the laboratories and the Council

Election Petitions

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*1379. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state

(a) the number of election petitions, appeals etc. still pending disposal in the High Courts and the Supreme Court beyond six months; and

(b) the specific reasons for this delay?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Arising out of election petitions, five appeals and one writ petition are at present pending before the Supreme Court and one writ petition

is pending before the Madras High Court for a period of over six months.

(b) As far as is known, two appeals are pending as the preparation of appeal records is not complete. It is not known there is any delay and if there is any delay, it is for the parties concerned to take steps.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any Minister or Deputy Minister or Speaker of Assembly are involved in these election petitions that are delayed in disposal for over six months or more? If so, what is their number?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he be after Ministers and Speakers?

Shri Hem Barua: There is a complaint of undue delay about it.

Shri Hajarnavis: If the description applies to the case Devkanta Barua vs. Usha Ram, the appeal was filed on 23-4-1958. It is for the parties to move the court to expedite hearing of the case.

Shri Hem Barua: The Deputy Minister has fixed the responsibility on the parties. May I know whether there is no responsibility on the part of Government and also the Supreme Court, because this means superimposition of an official dignitary on the people when he has been already discarded by a High Court or an Election Tribunal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government cannot give a direction in a particular case to expedite the matter. The general policy is that it should be expedited. That we have indicated when we passed that law. But Government cannot give a directive in any individual case to the Supreme Court. That would rather be deemed as contempt of court.

Shri Hem Barua: Indirectly, it affects the morale of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it does, other measures might be devised or proposed by the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether a Constitution Bench consisting of five Judges is likely to be formed in the Supreme Court for specially dealing with election petition cases? If so, when?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have no information on the point. This is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction and discretion of the Chief Justice of India. We have no information about this matter, nor are we likely to obtain any as to the course he is going to adopt in a particular matter.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The majority of cases pending before the Supreme Court are cases where the original election tribunals have disqualified the candidates and set aside the election results and the High Courts have confirmed them, but the Supreme Court has issued stay orders. Because about 2½ years have gone by, are Government aware that this has resulted in an uncomfortable position with disqualified candidates sitting in the Assemblies? May I know whether Government propose to make any amendments to the law whereby these cases could be expedited?

Shri Hajarnavis: Government do not propose to take powers to interfere with the proceedings in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has asked whether there is any proposal for making amendments to the law.

Shri Hajarnavis: That is what I answered. The Supreme Court will guide its own procedure; it is the only authority which will determine its own procedure and Government do not intend to take any powers to interfere with the hearing of the cases.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister can give us an idea of the extent to which the various tribunals, High Courts and the Supreme Court have been able to adhere to the provisions of the Representation of the People Act with

regard to the disposal of cases filed before them?

Shri Bajarnavis: I require notice.

Pre-Examination Coaching Classes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Allahabad University

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*1380. { Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1341 on the 18th March, 1959 and lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the pre-examination coaching classes at Allahabad University for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have since been started;

(b) the number of applications received from each State and Union Territory for admission to these classes;

(c) the number of candidates being coached at present; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 86].

(c) 37.

(d) Rs. 66,820.

Shri B. C. Mullick: From the statement, I find that no application has been received from Orissa. Was the Orissa Government not addressed in the matter?

Shrimati Alva: Admissions were made after advertising all over India. I do not know about the exact case of Orissa. But it must have been advertised there. Perhaps no student was forthcoming.

Shri B. C. Mullick: In the previous answer, it was stated that four

Universities—Bombay, Agra, Madras and Calcutta—were addressed to take up the scheme. May I know what replies have been received from them?

Shrimati Alva: I have not got the details here.

Shri Siddiah: From the statement, I find that out of 166 applications, only 37 were admitted. I want to know what is the procedure adopted. Is there a Selection Committee to make selections? If so, who are the members of the Committee?

Shrimati Alva: Only first-class and second-class graduates and post-graduate candidates are to be admitted. They were selected in this manner; 40 were selected and 37 students have finally joined.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is whether there is a Selection Board.

Shrimati Alva: There must have been a Selection Board.

Shri Jadhav: Where were these students accommodated in Allahabad?

Shrimati Alva: They were first accommodated in the G. N. Jha Hostel, and when the academic year began, they were placed as 'casual' students in other places. Suitable accommodation has now been found perhaps at some distance from the College, and the Hostel was vacated for regular students who would be the hostellers there.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Caste I.A.S. trainees were ill-treated and harassed by the caste Hindus of the Jha Hostel, Allahabad on the ground of untouchability and the Scheduled Caste trainees for the I.A.S. reported the matter to the Home Minister? If so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

Shrimati Alva: What the hon. Member says is not correct. The Home Minister did receive a complain from the students and that complain was sent to the Vice-Chancellor and he has looked into it and he has also given his comments.

Shri D. A. Katti: May I know whether the students have left the training centre?

Shrimati Alva: No, Sir; according to my knowledge no student has left the centre.

Shri M. E. Krishna: Have the Government of India got any programme to advise all the other Universities to take up the scheme? May I know whether any request has been made to the Osmania University?

Shrimati Alva: All the Universities were requested to open these coaching classes. The Delhi University agreed and then backed out of it. The only University that agreed to take the students was the Allahabad University.

Shri Goray: Is the Government aware that the trainees had published in the *Times of India* that 30 trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes were abused by the caste Hindu boys and the Vice-Chancellor asked them to vacate that particular hostel and go to some bungalow which was far away?

Shrimati Alva: The bungalow was acquired for these casual students who were to have this intensive coaching before they appeared for the competitive examination. Nobody was taken out of the hostel. The B. N. Jha Hostel was to be vacated to make room for the regular students.

Shri Thimmaiah: Out of 140 students that appeared for selection, only 37 were selected. May I know whether the Government proposes to increase the number in future? May I also know whether the Government is proposing to start training centres in other Universities also?

Shrimati Alva: Other Universities were directed to do so. Whether they will agree or not, it is not for us to say. It is too early. I have already stated that the other Universities did not agree. The only University that agreed to have these coaching classes was the Allahabad University. The other question is why only 40 were

selected. This class was started in a hurry. It was started last May and the original plan was to take 100 students for this intensive coaching.

Shri M. E. Krishna: Since many of the Universities are not keen to accept financial assistance from the Central Government to start the scheme, may I know what are the conditions laid down by the Central Government for the Universities to accept this grant?

Shrimati Alva: The Estimates Committee also has observed that the Universities be asked again. Accordingly, we are going to ask them again.

Some Hon. Members rose:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless an hon. Member catches my eye and I call out his name, he should not put a question. Shri Gaikwad.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Caste trainees complained to the Vice-Chancellor and to the District Magistrate regarding the harassment to them but no action was taken by both?

Shrimati Alva: There was no question of harassment. With your permission, Sir, I will go through the complaints that were made to the Minister of Home Affairs here. First, there was the question of the lights being switched off, about which the Vice-Chancellor has made enquiries. These things happen in any hostel; and there was no motive behind it.

Then, the second thing was that the canteens refused to give them food. That also has been looked into and the canteens have been warned that their contracts will be terminated if they continue in this fashion. (Interruptions).

Everything has been satisfactorily done. The students have rushed and published some pamphlets. I think that was very wrong on their part. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question; Shri Mathur. (Interruptions). Is this

to be decided here in the manner. The Government say they have taken steps. The hon. Member has been informed that the canteen contractor has been warned that if he behaves in that manner the contract would be terminated. There should be no arguments here; only information could be elicited now. Order, order. I request hon. Members now to resume their seats. Next question.

Shri K. U. Parmar: On a point of order, Sir. Constitutional safeguards have been given to the Scheduled Caste students. The Minister says that the Vice-Chancellor has looked into this. This is most important and we should be allowed to ask more questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed so many questions. During Question Hour only information can be elicited and there can be no discussion of policy. We will have some other opportunity for that. I have been rather indulgent. I have allowed so many questions. I have not been harsh as a matter of fact. Let us now proceed to the next question.

Expenditure on Higher Education

*1381. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average expenditure which a student has to incur to take a degree in (i) Engineering, (ii) Medicine, and (iii) 3 year university course; and

(b) what steps, if any, are being taken to make such education cheaper and within the means of average Indian students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the present expenditure is beyond the means of at least 95 per cent of the Indian population?

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Dr. K. L. Shrinani: Before I express an opinion I must have the necessary data. In this case, since the hon. Member wanted to have some information which concerned other Ministries and State Governments also, I shall have to collect the information before I express an opinion on this subject.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask the protection of the Chair? The information asked for is so simple: what is the average expenditure incurred in engineering, medical and three year university course? If the Minister has not got even this information I do not know how the Ministries are functioning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. May I seek the indulgence of the hon. Member if he wants my protection? A question had been put; information has to be collected. The Minister says that it is being collected and will be put before the House as soon as it is ready. Now, it is going into arguments: Why is it not ready by this time; enough time had been given. That will be a separate thing. It can be gone into separately. If the hon. Member has any basis, then he can come to me and I will just find out on what date the notice was received, when it reached the Ministry and what steps have been taken etc. That can all be done, but not during the Question Hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My only submission is. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may put a question if he wants to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My only submission is, 'Do you agree that the Ministry should not readily have this information?'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My opinions are not to be asked during Question Hour; only information has to be sought from Government.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister just now said that information is being collected. May I know whether Government is also contemplating to

collect information with regard to the expenditure to be incurred by students in all these subjects in other countries?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The hon. Member is making a suggestion; I shall consider that also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what information is being collected and whether Government is also collecting information as to from which income group students come for this education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is a very complicated question. The hon. Member would, I hope, understand this. He is asking a question with regard to the average expenditure that a student has to incur to take a degree in engineering, medicine and a three year university course. This affects the whole country and all the departments are not under the Ministry of Education. There are various Ministries which are concerned. The institutions are spread all over the whole country. Therefore, I have only said that I am collecting information. And, as soon as that information is available, I will supply that to the House

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the percentage of scholarships offered to the number of students who undertake these studies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This does not arise out of the present question.

Shri Thimmamah: In view of the fact that students in the engineering, medical and technical colleges find it costly, has Government any scheme to help the poor students by giving stipends or any sort of financial help—to students other than the Scheduled Castes and Backward classes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Studies in science and technology have naturally to be expensive because they cannot be very cheap.

The Government are considering as to what could be done for those deserving students who are poor and who could not afford to study at these

colleges. We have instituted a scheme of scholarship and we are now considering how to expand the scope of the scheme so that we can bring in a larger number of poor and deserving students in these scientific and technological institutions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any information has been collected from Delhi? Delhi is very near.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That information is being collected.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government are taking any steps to decrease the cost of this sort of education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am afraid that the cost of education will have to rise, particularly, in the higher educational institutions as we increase the salaries of the staff and equip our institutions better. Therefore, I am afraid that I cannot tell the House that the cost would decrease. It would increase. But we should make provisions for students who are deserving but poor. That is a question which is being examined by the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reserve Bank

*1366. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of Reserve Bank to act as banker of Jammu and Kashmir State has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Degree Course in Management Science

*1371. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise full time degree courses in

Management Science in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is no proposal to organise full-time courses in addition to the one already offered in Industrial Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली स्टेट सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स

*१३७२. श्री बाबुपेयी: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को "दिल्ली स्टेट सेंट्रल कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स" के हिसाब-किताब में कुछ गड़बड़ होने की शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री वात्सरा) . जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

Manufacture of Ferro-manganese

*1376. Shri Anrobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new firm for the manufacture of ferro-manganese is proposed to be started; and

(b) if so, where and by whom?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जैसलमेर में तेल की सोज

*१३७७. श्री ए० ए० वाक्पास : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जैसलमेर में तेल की सोज का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है ;

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

(ग) तेल निकालने का कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) यहाँ कितना तेल प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : (क) जी नहीं । भ्राकबंधन व चुम्बकीय और भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जारी रहेंगे ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तथा (घ). इतना पहले बताना कठिन है ।

बिम्बविद्यालयों में चलचित्र क्लब

*१३८२. श्री भक्त बर्मान . क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिम्ब-विद्यालयों में 'चलचित्र क्लब' स्थापित करने की एक योजना स्वीकार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस योजना का ब्योरा और उस पर होने वाले व्यय की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इन क्लबों की स्थापना में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

विश्व ज्योती (एन. सी.सी.) : (क) जी, हाँ। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों में फिल्म क्लब स्थापित करने के बारे में थ्रूट्रुस फिल्म सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली की एक योजना का सामान्य रूप से अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

(ख) विवरण समा-मटल पर रक्त दिया गया है; [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४७]।

(ग) आयोग के निर्णय की सूचना विश्वविद्यालयों को दे दी गयी है। कम से कम २५ विश्वविद्यालय इस योजना में भाग लें तो इसे प्रमल में लाया जा सकता है।

Distortion of the Ramayana by an American

*1233. { Shri N. E. Muniandy:
Shri Yadav:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to violent distortions of the sacred text of "Ramayana" by an American humorist;

(b) whether any protest meetings were held in any part of India requesting the Government through resolutions to proscribe the book as it wounds the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to prevent circulation of this American version of the Ramayana?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a book entitled "Valmiki Ramayana" written by Aubrey Menon.

(b) Yes.

(c) Such action as may be necessary will be taken after the book has been examined.

Shri V. Shankar's Assignment in Kerala

*1234. { Shri Wastor:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kumbhan:
Shri Kodiyann:
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri V. Shankar, I.C.S. has been sent to Kerala for any official work; and

(b) if so, what is his official designation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Shri V. Shankar, Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, was on tour in Kerala for some days, and while there his services were also available to the Governor.

Educational Facilities for Backward Classes in Bombay

*1235. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay State have requested for an additional amount of Rs. 65 lakhs to provide educational facilities to the Backward classes this year;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the proposal amounts to increase in the Plan outlay for Other Backward Classes, the State Government have been requested to take up the matter with the Planning Commission by indicating additional resources or adjustments.

Fire in Military Farm, Ambala Cantonment

*1336. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire broke out in Bir Dhantauri Farm, an out-station of Military Farm, Ambala Cantonment in April, 1959;

(b) if so, whether huge quantity of wheat was burnt as a result of this fire;

(c) what was the actual loss;

(d) whether any enquiry was held; and

(e) the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following harvest-crops were destroyed as a result of the fire:—

(i) Wheat 8650 lbs.

(ii) Bhoosa 10050 lbs.

The loss is estimated at Rs. 1550-92. In addition, a quantity of 8635 lbs of wheat was partially damaged.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Court of Inquiry has expressed the opinion that the fire was accidental and has recommended that the loss be borne by the State.

Declaration of 59 Colonies as Urban Area

*1357. **Shri F. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Corporation have decided recently to declare that about 59 colonies should fall in urban areas;

(b) whether prior sanction of Government was taken for this policy decision; and

(c) what extra charges will be incurred in implementing this decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution to seek the approval of the Government of India under section 507(a) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, for the inclusion of 71 localities in the urban area.

(b) No prior sanction of the Government is required for passing such a resolution.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the extra charges likely to be incurred on the inclusion of the above localities in the urban area. After the Government has approved of the inclusion of these localities in the urban area, the Corporation will be entitled to levy taxes in these localities on the same scale as in the other urban areas. At the same time, it will be necessary for the Corporation to provide such services as roads, drains, street-lighting, water supply, etc., on the same standard as in the other urban areas. It is not possible to give any idea of the cost of providing such services as it will depend on the programme to be drawn up and the period over which such programme will be implemented and the funds which the Corporation can spare for the purpose.

Strike by D.T.U. Staff

*1358. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Undertaking employees have threatened to go on strike if their demands are not accepted;

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

(c) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert strike?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

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

Museum at Hampi

*1369. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to construct a museum building at Hampi in District Bellary of Mysore State, for preserving rare antiquities of Vijayanagar empire, and

(b) if so, when was the decision taken;

(c) the amounts provided for this purpose and the amount spent so far, and

(d) the progress in construction made so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayan Kabir): (a), (b) and (d) It was agreed to in principle in 1957-58 to construct a museum in Kamlapur village to preserve the antiquities from Hampi, but details have not yet been worked out

(c)

Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1957-58	Rs. 78,000	Rs. Nil
1958-59	78,000	Nil
1959-60	21,500	'Nil' on museum; but a sum of Rs. 6,900 has been spent on acquisition of land for the museum and other works.

Provision made under Article 160 of the Constitution in regard to Kerala

*1390. { Shri R. C. Kamble:
Shri K. U. Farmar:
Shri Dige:
Shri Manay:
Shri Balasabeh Salanke:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made, if any, by the President of India under Article 160 of the Constitution of India in regard to Kerala after the issue of President's Proclamation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No provision has been made under Article 160 of the Constitution in regard to Kerala.

(b) No contingency has arisen for making any provision under the Article

U.P.-Bihar Boundary Dispute

*1390-A. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of U.P. in Ballia District comprising about ninety villages had been transferred from U.P. to the State of Bihar during 1956-58; and

(b) if so, under what authority and by whom?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) As a result of deep-stream verification of the rivers Ganga and Ghagra for 1955-56 and 1957-58, the major portion of land in 64 villages has gone over from Ballia District to Bihar and similarly land in 35 villages had come to U.P. from Bihar;

(b) under the Governor General's Order (Home Department) No. 2598, dated the 27th September, 1888, the deep-streams of rivers Ganga and Ghagra are the boundaries between the district of Ballia in U.P. and the districts of Saran and Shahabad in

Bihar. At the close of the rains each year, when the rivers return to their natural limits, steps are taken by the Collectors of both the States to verify the deep-streams. After verification of the deep-stream, a map is prepared and attested by the Collectors which limits the boundary of the district for that year and defines the jurisdiction of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts, the Police, the Excise Department etc.

Iron Ore Mining Industry in Bihar

*1390-B. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the iron ore mining industry of Bihar is almost paralysed?

(b) whether it is also a fact that majority of private owned ore mines in the State have either closed down or have suspended their work due to huge accumulation of iron ore; and

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

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar

*1391 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 860 on the 25th February, 1950, and state:

(a) the further progress made in the setting up of National Memorial at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the work so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): (a) It is estimated that about 60 per cent. of the work had been completed upto 7-9-1950.

(b) Rs. 4,47,112-03 nP. upto 31-8-1950.

Central Advisory Committee for Libraries

*1392. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Mansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1332 on the 18th March, 1950 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report submitted by the Advisory Committee for Libraries; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) The Report is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Research in Steel

*1393. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a Scheme to set up well-equipped and organized research establishments in the Steel Plants, or elsewhere; and

(b) if so, at what stage the Scheme is?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In each of the Steel Plants, a well-equipped central laboratory is being put up for research on the operational side. The equipment has been ordered. Besides, a number of small laboratories for specific pur-

poses, like ore testing, coal analysis etc., are being put up. Many of these are already ready.

Industrial Finance Corporation

*1394. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1193 on the 13th March, 1959 regarding loss incurred due to disposal of land purchased for building Industrial Finance Corporation's office in New Delhi and state:

(a) the further progress made in the investigation into this matter;

(b) whether the point relating to fixing of individual or collective responsibility for this loss has since been examined in the Department; and

(c) if no further progress has been made, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration. Certain information supplied by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is being vetted by Audit. When this is completed the question of fixing responsibility for the loss will be examined.

China Clay and Ball Clay at Neyveli

*1395. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of China Clay and Ball clay are found above the lignite seam at Neyveli;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make best use of this clay; and

(c) the steps taken to make it free from impurities?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The ball clay need not be washed before use and can be sold to consumers as mined. White clay (China clay) has to be washed before it can be used. It is proposed to establish a clay washing plant at Neyveli for the purpose.

Jail Manual

*1396. { Shri Radha Kaman:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of preparing a draft jail manual has been completed; and

(b) if not, how long will it take?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is expected that the work will be completed shortly.

सन्द्धान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में ग्रामिण कार्य

*१३७६. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन्द्धान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को ग्रामिण बच्चों के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नयी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त द्वीपसमूह में इस समय कितने प्रतिशत बच्चे प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डॉ० एन० एम० श्रीवास्तव) :

(क) से (घ)। सन्द्धान और निकोबार

द्वीपसमूह के कुछ विविष्ट क्षेत्रों में निशुल्क और प्रतिवर्ष शिक्षा देने के बारे में सरकार ने २६ जून, १९५६ को एक कायदा लागू कर दिया है। जब मुख्य कमिश्नर चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में सभी बच्चों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा देने के लिये पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध कर लेंगे और कायदे की धारा १४ के अधीन नियम बना लेंगे तो प्रतिवर्षिता क्रमशः लागू की जायेगी। इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है और प्रतिवर्ष प्राथमिकता शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करने के लिये एक कम-बढ़ कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है। यह आगामी वर्ष में शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। सभी द्वीपों में प्रतिवर्ष शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करने का काम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक पूरा होगा।

(क) लगभग ५० प्रतिशत।

राजस्थान में पोलोटेकनीक

*१३६८. श्री ए० ए० सा० शास्त्राल : रज्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को उम राज्य में पोलोटेकनीक संस्थाएँ स्थापित करने के लिये कितनी सहायता दे रही है और वहाँ पर कितनी ऐसी संस्थाएँ स्थापित की जायेंगी;

(ख) क्या बंजारे में पोलोटेकनीक संस्था स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुजाफूज कबिर) : (क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में राजस्थान में पांच पोलोटेकनीक कॉलेज जायेंगे। इनमें से सरकार ने उदयपुर, अजमेर और जोधपुर में तीन पोलोटेकनीक स्थापित करने के लिये मदद देने का नीचे लिखे अनुसार वादा किया है

	साक्षर रुपये
अनावर्ती	२२.६४५
द्वितीय योजना के अन्त तक	सालाना
	ज्यादा से
	ज्यादा
आवर्ती सचर्चा	३.७७५
आवृत्त के लिये कर्ज	१७.२५

दूसरे दो पोलोटेकनीकों के तत्कालीन बनाये जा रहे हैं और सरकार पांच साल के उस तमाम अनावर्ती और आवर्ती सचर्चा में ५० प्रतिशत की मदद करेगी जो सरकार द्वारा मजूर किया जायेगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Police Code Revision Committee of Kerala

*1399. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have abolished the post of Member Secretary of the Police Code Revision Committee of Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision regarding the continuance of the Committee?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee continues to function.

Special Civic Unit for Delhi

*1400. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Special Civic Unit is being created to keep Delhi cleaner;

(b) what is the nature of the scheme; and

(c) what has necessitated its creation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. A department of Urban Community Development has, however, been recently set up by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) The Department has launched six pilot projects each under the charge of two Community Organisers covering about 200 to 300 families living in close proximity. The Organisers are charged with the duty of stimulating interest in the people in their local problems and of organising them into a primary association to be known as Vikas Mandal of the area.

(c) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation in the country has exerted great pressure on civic amenities leading to a deterioration in general facilities and giving rise to slums and other difficult civic problems.

State Finance Ministers' Conference

*1401. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of the States met the Union Finance Minister in a Conference at Delhi on the 22nd August, 1959;

(b) if so, what points were discussed;

(c) whether any agreement was reached to replace sales tax by excise duty; and

(d) if so, on what commodities?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Matters of common interest, such as the replacement of sales taxes by additional duties of excise on selected commodities, the ways and means position of the States, the sharing of expenditure on natural calamities, taxation of departmentally run commercial undertakings, etc. were discussed.

(c) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Bhubaneswar Finds

*1402. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stone age tools were discovered at unit No. 4 in the new capital Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details of all the finds in that area; and

(c) the period to which these finds belong?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Union Department of Archaeology has no information.

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

Arrangements for Administration in Kerala

*1402-A. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Consultative Committee for advising the President in respect of legislative measures pertaining to Kerala State as was done after proclamation was issued on prior occasion; and

(b) if so, when such Committee will be set up?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Provision for such Consultative Committees was made in the past in some cases when Parliament was moved to empower the President to make laws in pursuance of Article 357(1)(a) of the Constitution.

(b) Does not arise until the Parliament is moved for legislation to confer on the President such power.

जमुना नदी में बाढ़

*१४०३. श्री जगत बल्लभ : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से लगभग दस मील की दूरी पर जमुना नदी के मार्ग बदल लेने के कारण कई ग्राम पानी में डूब गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) जनता के कष्ट को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० ब० पन्त) :

(क) करीब दस गांवों की खेती की जमीन कहीं कम और कहीं ज्यादा पानी में डूब गई है ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है ।

विवरण

नीचे बताये गये गांवों पर भ्रसर पड़ा :

१. मोहम्मदपुर रमजानपुर, २. हिरनकी
३. इब्राहिमपुर ४. बुरारी, ५. साड़ोदा मजरा बुराड़ी, ६. कमालपुर मजरा बुराड़ी, ७. जगतपुर, ८. गोपालपुर, ९. बजीराबाद, १०. भिलसवा जहागीर ।

२. बाढ़ की सूचना मिलते ही संबंधित गांव वालों को पूर्व चेतावनी दे दी गई थी । जरूरी स्थानों पर गांव वालों को अपना संपर्क स्थापित रखने के लिये नावें दे दी गई थीं । प्रभावित गांवों के मबेशियों को दूसरे चरणगाहों में ले जाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया ।

बाढ़ के दौरान मुहम्मदपुर गांव की देख-भाल करने और जरूरत पड़ने पर लोगों को निकालने के लिये वहां एक रेवेन्यू भ्रफसर

तैनात कर दिया गया था । इस गांव में हाल के कुछ सालों में भूमि-कटाव की घटनायें हुई हैं । खतरे के स्थानों पर एहतियातन नावें आदि तैयार रखने के भी उपाय कर दिये थे । रेवेन्यू भ्रफसर वहां जल्दी जल्दी दौरा कर आता था ।

Collision of British and Indian Naval Ships

*1404. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.N.S. 'Mysore' and the British destroyer "Houge" collided off the coast of Ceylon on the night of the 26th August, 1959, killing one seaman aboard 'Houge', and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and other details?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir; but the accident took place on the night of the 25th August, 1959 and not on the 26th August, 1959.

(b) The accident took place at about 19-10 hours during the night encounter Exercise in Phase III of the Joint Commonwealth Exercises in the Bay of Bengal.

The exact circumstances under which this accident occurred are being investigated by a Joint Board of Inquiry consisting of Senior Officers of the Royal Navy and the Indian Navy.

Central Institute of Education, Delhi

*1405. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1224 on the 13th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding re-

organisation of the Central Institute of Education, Delhi as a national centre for educational research; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir. A provisional decision has been taken to amalgamate the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance and Central Bureau of Text Book Research with the Central Institute of Education.

(b) Further details are being worked out.

Gold Bonds Scheme

*1496. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 962 on the 5th March, 1959, and state the further progress made so far in the finalisation of the gold bonds scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): The matter is still under consideration.

ताजमहल

*१४०७. श्री जगत दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ताजमहल के मुहरबंद को दुबारा बरामद करने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुसामुद्दौल कबीर) : (क) लिक छोटी मोटी बरामद करने का इरादा है जैसे

दीपना (प्लास्टिक), इरारें बरना (प्लास्टिक) और फिर से प्लास्टर करना ।

(ख) यह नामूनी देल भास क्व द्क भाग है ।

(ग) अगर फिर से प्लास्टर नहीं करना पड़ा तो करीब ४,००० रुपये ।

Payment of Compensation

*1498. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1117 on the 4th December, 1957 and state whether any payment has been actually made to Indian citizens whose properties were derequisitioned in East Pakistan before partition?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghubarmanah): Not yet, Sir.

Institute for Journalism

*1499. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Institute of Journalism is to be established in New Delhi;

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

(c) what is the contribution of UNESCO for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Government have no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No request for aid has been made to the UNESCO for this purpose, so far as India is concerned.

Multipurpose Schools in Punjab

*2327. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Dajit Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1130 on the 2nd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether information relating to District-wise distribution of multi-purpose schools in Punjab has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the nature of the information collected?

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

(b)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Multipurpose schools
1.	Gurgaon	7
2.	Hissar	6
3.	Ambala	15
4.	Karnal	5
5.	Rohtak	3
6.	Amritsar	17
7.	Ferozepur	8
8.	Gurdaspur	7
9.	Hoshiarpur	18
10.	Jalandhar	12
11.	Ludhiana	8
12.	Kangra	5
13.	Patiala	14
14.	Kapurthala	1
15.	Bhatinda	5
16.	Sangrur	3
17.	Mohandergarh	2
TOTAL		136

Tourists in Kashmir

2628. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists and Indians separately who visited Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1959, so far; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those of 1958 for the same period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Ministry of Defence do not maintain figures of the number of tourists who actually visited Jammu and Kashmir. They have

only statistics of the number of permits issued under the Kashmir Permit System. The permit system has been abolished with effect from 1st April, 1959. The number of permits issued to foreigners by all permit-issuing authorities in India during 1959 upto 31st March, 1959 was 701.

(b) The number of permits issued to foreigners during the corresponding period of 1958 was 514.

Limestone in Bombay

2629. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of availability of limestone in Bombay State;

(b) whether any investigations have recently been made in Bombay State of formations of limestone; and

(c) if so, the details of such investigations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 88].

Cultural Activities Abroad

2630. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of grants sanctioned during 1958-59 for promotion of cultural activities abroad (institution-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A total sum of Rs 3,01,295 60 was sanctioned during 1958-59 to various institutions for promotion of cultural activities abroad as per statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 89.]

Repairs in Dewan-e-Am, Red Fort, Delhi

2631. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the roof of the Dewan-e-Am in Red Fort,

Delhi is leaking profusely during the rains;

(b) if so, whether repairs thereto are being undertaken; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There has been no leaking during the present rainy season, as necessary repairs were undertaken and completed by the middle of June, 1959.

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

Manpower Planning for Southern Zone

2632. Shri Bami Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Southern Zonal Council has considered the manpower planning for the region; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Committee set up by the southern Zonal Council to consider the question of manpower planning in the zone, has held two meetings so far, one in January, 1958 and the second in December, 1958. The final recommendations of the Committee have not yet been received by the Zonal Council.

Agricultural Colonies in Mysore

2633. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Agricultural Colonies were started for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Mysore and in the year 1958-59 under the centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the names of places where they are proposed to be started in the year 1959-60;

(c) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Central Government for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 for the purpose; and

(d) the amount actually spent in the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Home Minister (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clashes between Communists and Non-Communists in Kerala

2634. Shri Eaghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases of clashes in Kerala between Communists and non-Communists have been reported during the last two weeks; and

(b) if so, the number of persons injured, admitted in hospitals or who died due to these clashes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council

2635. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Khimji:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature of subjects discussed and recommendations made by the Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council since the same has been constituted; and

(b) whether any, and if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted by the Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) The Customs and Central Excise Advisory Council at the Centre was constituted by a Resolution of the Government dated the

9th May, 1959. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 90] and it would be seen from it that the Council is a forum in which the general problems or procedure relating to the clearance of goods and passengers in so far as they concern the Customs and Central Excise laws, tariffs and rules are discussed. The first meeting of the Council was held on the 3rd and 4th September and considered a lengthy agenda of 72 points relating to both Customs and Central Excise matters. A list of the points discussed is also laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 90.]

(b) A statement will laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry

2636. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional research stations and sub-stations to assist the fruit and vegetable preservation industry have been established;

(b) if so, their locations;

(c) whether the proposed research station in Bihar is function; and

(d) if so, the precise nature of its work?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Oil Development

2637. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the allocated amount for oil development during the Second Five Year Plan period

which has been utilised by the Centre and the States, separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that programmes for oil development during the Second Five Year Plan period have not been finalised by some of the States; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c) The question of non-preparation of programmes for oil development by the State Governments does not arise because oil development is the responsibility of the Central Government. Originally, a provision of Rs 11.5 crores was included on this account in the Second Five-Year Plan. Adding to that original provision the further proposals that have been approved by the Planning Commission from time to time, the total amount now is Rs 56.67 crores. Out of this amount, Rs. 11.52 crores had already been spent by the beginning of the current financial year; another Rs. 11.25 crores are expected to be spent during this year.

Foreign Training for Defence Personnel

2638. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of Army, Navy and Air Force were sent to foreign countries for higher training during 1959 (upto the 30th June); and

(b) the names of the countries other than the U.K. to which they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 21 officers were sent during 1959 upto June for higher training abroad i.e., on courses other than in the maintenance of equipments etc.

(b) Australia and Canada.

Gandhi Bhawans in Universities

2639. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1779 on the 11th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to setting up of Gandhi Bhawans in different Universities, and

(b) the names of Universities where they have been established so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b) The design for the construction of Gandhi Bhawan buildings has been approved by the University Grants Commission in consultation with Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and a copy of the same has been supplied to each of the seven selected Universities for taking steps to construct Gandhi Bhawans

Scientific Policy Resolution

2640 Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1336 on the 18th March, 1959, and state the further progress made with regard to the implementation of the Scientific policy resolution?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M M Das): (i) The scheme of "Merit Promotions and Advance Increments" is being extended to the scientific personnel working in the Geological Survey of India

(ii) The salary scales of teachers working in technical institutions are being revised on the basis of a scheme formulated by the All India Council for Technical Education. The salary scales of teachers of science in universities and affiliated colleges have been upgraded

(iii) The University Grants Commission has initiated a scheme for awarding post-graduate research scholarships, junior fellowships and senior fellowships. The Commission

has also taken steps to improve the study of science subjects and research facilities in universities.

(iv) In pursuance of para 7(iii) of the Scientific Policy Resolution, a fellowship scheme has been instituted to attach 50 scientists a year to the various establishments in the Defence Research and Development Organisation with a view to absorbing them ultimately in the Defence Science Organisation. In addition, 25 stipends are to be awarded annually to research students and others working on subjects pertaining to defence in universities, technical institutions and Defence Establishments

River Jumna

2641. { Shri D C Sharma:
{ Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1795 on the 11th April, 1959 and state.

(a) whether any progress has since been made to bring the river Jumna near the Ghats in Delhi and

(b) if so, the nature of the progress made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) Yes. A detailed survey of the river Jamuna from upstream of Wazirabad to Okhla has since been completed and submitted to the Central Water Research Station, Poona, which will make recommendations on the basis of experiments carried out in this regard

Development Works in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands

2642. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on development works under different heads in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands during the year 1959-60; and

(b) the time by which these Islands are proposed to be fully developed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The amount proposed to be spent on development schemes under different heads in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands during the year 1959-60 is as follows:

	Rs.
(1) Agriculture	90,780
(2) Animal Husbandry	20,660
(3) Fisheries	4,81,650
(4) Cooperation	1,06,540
(5) Community Development	30,000
(6) Electricity Scheme	50,000
(7) Steamer Service	1,72,500
(8) Boat Service	2,80,800
(9) Blasting of rocks	2,00,000
(10) Loans for fitting engines to odams	50,000
(11) Construction of Jetties	50,000
(12) Cottage Industries	1,52,200
(13) Education	6,10,960
(14) Medical & Public Health	3,38,900
(15) Publicity Scheme	26,000
(16) C. P. W. D. Staff	1,96,420
TOTAL	28,57,516

(b) Development is a continuous process and it is not possible to lay down a time limit.

Forest Labour Co-operatives in States

2643. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare some of the State Governments have not yet been able to set up Forest Labour Co-operative Societies for the tribes till now; and

(b) if so, the names of the such States?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

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(b) Forest Labour Co-operative Societies have not yet been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Madras, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh. Out of these the States of Assam, Madras, and Himachal Pradesh have accepted the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare and are taking steps to set up such Societies. In West Bengal, Punjab and Manipur, such Societies are not considered necessary by the State Governments and the Union Administration. Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to consider inclusion of such Societies in the Third Five Year Plan.

Mining Personnel for Third Five Year Plan

2644. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of requirements for mining personnel up to the end of the Third Plan period has been made,

(b) if so, the nature of the assessment made; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the requirements?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes;

(b) The additional requirement of mining personnel has been assessed as under:—

(i) Mines Manager	3,000
(ii) Surveyors	950
(iii) Overmen	7,000
(iv) Sirdars	12,500
(v) Shotfirers	17,500

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the expected shortage: Mine Managers

(i) The annual intake of students at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, has been

raised from 45 to 90 and that at Benaras Hindu University from 20 to 40.

(ii) Seven more institutions have started mining courses with an annual intake of 25 at each.

Other Categories of Personnel

(iii) Four schools have been started by the National Coal Development Corporation for training personnel as Surveyors, Overmen, Supervisors, Shortfirers etc.

(iv) Nine institutions have been set up by the respective State Governments with Central assistance for conducting National Certificates course in Mining and Mine Surveying

The following further steps are also being taken:

(i) The Coal Mines Regulations are being relaxed for a limited period to permit graduates in Mining Engineering to act as understudy to First Class Managers

(ii) The feasibility of holding 2 examinations in a year, as against one at present, for Mine Managers, is being examined

(iii) Avenues for directed practical training abroad of graduates in mining and other branches of engineering are being explored

(iv) The State Govts concerned have been requested to draw up schemes for the reorganisation of evening mining classes

(v) A Joint Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education and the Coal Council has been set up to consider—

(a) the integration of the academic course in mining engineering with practical training; and

(b) the formulation of common standards and the preparation of syllabi for the overmen and mine surveyors courses

Enquiry into Breakdown of Water Supply in Delhi

2645. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1954 on the 21st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation have considered the report submitted by the officer appointed for fixing responsibility for the breakdown of water supply in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has resolved to record the report, i.e., to take no further action thereon

Rourkela Blast Furnace

2646. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1944 on 21st April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd have taken over the blast furnace at Rourkela; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The blast furnace has been taken over provisionally for operation by Rourkela Project after preliminary acceptance subject to the Contractor demonstrating the guaranteed output later on

Silver Refinery Project

2647. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the silver refinery project has not been set up so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the loss incurred on account of this delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b), The erection of the Silver Refinery Plant is complete but the plant has not been commissioned yet

Delay in the completion of the civil engineering works, non-availability of raw materials and accessories in the country and failure on the part of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to supply the required filtered water are some of the reasons for the delay in the erection of the plant. After the completion of the erection work, an explosion occurred when one of the two furnaces of the plant was first fired on the 22nd December, 1958 causing damage to the furnace, coils, etc. The plant is now under testing and trial commissioning

(c) The total capital cost of the project as now estimated, is of the order of Rs 127 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs 88 lakhs. It is difficult to say how much of this increase in expenditure is due to the delay, as rise in prices in India and abroad, price-adjustment clause of the contract with the suppliers of the equipment, rise in Municipal Taxes and addition of certain items in the constructional work also account for additional expenditure

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd

2648. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme for training of apprentices in Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A Training School is being established at Hindustan Aircraft Limited which will have the capacity to train at any one time 240 trade apprentices and about 80 trainees for familiarisation/conversion from one trade to the other

Iron Ore in Punjab

2649 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to exploit the iron ore deposits in Punjab State, and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) and (b) Govt have not taken any steps to exploit iron ore deposits in Punjab themselves. However mining leases for exploiting iron ore deposits in Mohindergarh district have been granted to three private parties

Overcrowding in Colleges and Universities

2650 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1642 on 10th March, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to introduce a suitable entrance test for admission to universities with a view to reducing overcrowding in colleges and universities?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L. Shrimall): The proposal is still under the consideration of the University Grants Commission

Educational Grants to Orissa

2651 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 646 on the 20th February 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have taken decision on the request of the Orissa Government for an increased

percentage of Central Grants for educationally backward areas of that State; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the existing pattern of Central assistance for State Schemes should not be changed during the Second Five Year Plan. However in some Central Schemes quantum of assistance has been determined after taking into consideration the State's backwardness in the field of Education.

Liability of the Government in Torts

2652. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1639 on the 2nd April, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of introducing a bill in Parliament to define the law relating to the liability of the Government in Torts?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Replies from three State Governments are still awaited. The matter is, however, under examination in the light of the views expressed by the Ministries of the Central Government and the other State Governments.

Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta

2653. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1615 on the 2nd April, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in setting up a laboratory at Calcutta for the Indian Institute of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Land required for the building of the Institute has been

acquired and developed. Architects have been appointed for drawing up detailed plans of the Institute. The ground plans including the structural design for the building has been prepared by the architects. Work on laying the foundations is expected to commence shortly.

Production of Steel in Ordnance Factories

2654. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the production cost of steel in ordnance factories compared to the steel plants elsewhere in the country; and

(b) if it is higher, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Complete information in this regard is not readily available. Cost of production of mild billets in Ordnance Factories which could only be compared with that of the other main producers in the country, is somewhat higher.

This is mainly due to smaller steel producing Units in Ordnance Factories, which are primarily meant for manufacture of Tool and alloy steels. However some quantity of mild steel billets are also produced in these Units.

Small Savings Scheme

2655. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing small savings schemes do not appeal much to the agricultural and labour classes; and

(b) if so, nature of the steps taken or propose to be taken to modify the existing schemes and introduce new and more attractive schemes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Savings Movement

2656. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to reorganise the National Savings movement with a view to enthuse the people and enable savings to be mobilised for the success of the plans;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is; and

(c) details of the pattern on which it is to be reorganised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). With a view to secure greater co-ordination and support, the National Savings Advisory Committee and the Women's Savings Campaign have been amalgamated with effect from 1st September, 1959 and re-constituted into a single Advisory Board with adequate representation for women workers and with representation for all State Boards. The State Committees are also being reconstituted on similar lines. There is no other proposal for reorganisation under consideration.

Industrial Finance Corporation

2657. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increasing import restrictions have hampered the operations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir, its loan operations have declined to some extent. However, its other operations viz., underwriting of capital and guaranteeing of deferred payments have increased appreciably.

(b) The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 was amended in 1957 to enable the Corporation to guarantee deferred payments for import of machinery from abroad so as to stimulate investment with the Corporation's assistance.

Cultural Activities

2658. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of grants sanctioned to various institutions (State-wise) during 1958-59 for promotion of cultural activities in India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Grants sanctioned to various institutions (State-wise) during the year 1958-59 are:—

States	Amount
	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,27,500
2. Bombay	98,075
3. Delhi	26,02,145
4. Madras	1,94,900
5. Madhya Pradesh	3,000
6. Mysore	1,000
7. N. E. F. A.	3,000
8. Orissa	3,000
9. Punjab	2,82,820
10. Uttar Pradesh	69,500
11. West Bengal	3,76,100
TOTAL	37,61,044

दिल्ली में सरकारी स्कूल

२६५६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राइवेट स्कूलों की तुलना में दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों का परिणाम इस वर्ष बड़ा असन्तोषजनक रहा है ;

(ख) सरकारी और प्राइवेट स्कूलों में कितने प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी सफल हुये हैं , और

(ग) इन असन्तोषजनक परिणामों का मुख्य कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० चौधरी) :

(क) दिल्ली में उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा को छोड़ कर, सरकारी स्कूलों का परीक्षाफल सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की तुलना में बहुत सन्तोषजनक नहीं माना जा सकता ।

(ख)

परीक्षा का नाम	जितने प्रतिशत पास हुये	
	सरकारी स्कूल	सरकारी महायता प्राप्त गैर सरकारी स्कूल
१ हाई स्कूल परीक्षा १९५९	५० ७	५६ ५
२ उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा, १९५९	४४ ७	६१ ९
३ उच्च माध्यमिक तकनीकी परीक्षा १९५९	८५ ७	महायता प्राप्त स्कूलों से कोई छात्र नहीं बैठा

(ग) इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि जहाँ सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल संस्थापित लस्थाओं के रूप में काम करते चले आ रहे हैं वहाँ सरकारी स्कूल हाल ही के मुले हैं और पढ़ाई की सुविधाओं की अभूतपूर्व मांग को पूरा करने के निचे पिछले वर्षों में लोले गये थे । अत सुचारु रूप से कार्य करने के लिये उन्हें अभी पर्याप्त समय नहीं मिला था । वे अब भी कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे हैं, जैसे, उचित स्कूली इमारतों की कमी और अनुभवहीन बच्चे तथा

साज सामान की कमी । इसके विपरीत गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को ऐसी कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । अन्धी प्रकार स्थापित हो जाने के बाद वे अब अच्छा परीक्षाफल दिखाने के विचार से छात्रों के प्रवेश के समय सावधानी से चुनाव कर सकते हैं ।

Pakistani Intruders in Jammu

2660 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pakistani armed intruders were killed by the Indian Police on the 14th June, 1959 at Homira, 40 miles away from Jammu when they entered with a group in the Indian territory under the cover of darkness, and

(b) if so details of the incident?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant) (a) and (b) On the night between the 14th and 15th June, 1959, a party from Pakistan infiltrated into our area. On being challenged by the Border police patrol, they opened fire. They party fired in self defence as a result of which two of the intruders were killed and the rest escaped. The site of the incident is 1000 yards from the border and about 4½ miles to the south of Police Station Hiranagar.

Reform in University Education

2661 Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to place additional funds at the disposal of the University Grants Commission to enable it to introduce reform in University education expeditiously, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b) Efforts were made in consultation with the Ministry of Finance to make another sum of rupees one crore available to the University Grants Commission if they required further funds for

development purposes Whether the Commission will, in fact, need more money will be known when the Budget Estimates for 1960-61 are received by Government and necessary action to explore the possibility of allotting more funds will be taken at the appropriate time

Model Jails and Bureaus for Correctional Services

2662 Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any new schemes have been introduced in jails of the Union Territories

(b) if so, their nature, and

(c) the special features of the Bureau of Correctional Services proposed to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes

(b) *Delhi:* The jail has been housed in a new building at Tehar which has been provided with all modern equipment and amenities like electricity, flush system in latrines space for sports and games, recreation and cultural activities, training in crafts, separate wards for women and children and treatment of TB and leprosy patients A wage-earning scheme and canteen have been introduced and prisoners can now be released on probation, parole and furlough

Himachal Pradesh: Provision of whole-some food adequate clothing and accommodation, better sanitation and lighting, newspapers, radio sets, out-door games, and part-time teachers, training in certain industries and crafts, release of prisoners on parole

Manipur: Increase in the scale of diet and in the quantity of vegetables in the diet, provision of satisfactory arrangements for accommodation, lighting, industrial and vocational training, and release of prisoners on parole and furlough

Tripura: Provision for improved food, clothing, sanitation, ventilation, lighting, toilet, facilities for visitors, letters and interviews, radio sets, library, newspapers, magazines, industrial and vocational training, education, medical aid, wage-earning scheme and canteen, release of prisoners on parole and furlough

A. & N Islands: Provision of radio sets, indoor games, training of prisoners in weaving, tailoring, making of coir mats, rope making and black-smithy, education and teaching of Hindi

(c) The Bureau will be an office under the Ministry of Home Affairs Its main functions will be

(i) to standardise the collection, on a national basis, of statistics relating to crime, jails, probation and other correctional work in the different States

(ii) to coordinate the work in regard to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders,

(iii) to exchange information in regard to crime prevention and correctional services

Coal in Bihar

2663. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether new deposits of coal have been found in North Bihar as revealed by Government survey, and

(b) if so the quantity of deposits of the said coal?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Some coal has been reported in the neighbourhood of Sameswar hills in the district of Champaran, North Bihar General assessment of the coal deposits is yet to be made

सेना के कब्जे पर वाकफों का शासकत्व

२६६५ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या बहू-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेमगंजाम सब-डिवीजन के पावरम नामक स्थान में १७ जून, १९५६ को सेना के एक बस्ते पर २० युवक नामाघो ने आक्रमण किया जिसके फलस्वरूप एक भारतीय सैनिक मारा गया, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस घटना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

बहू-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जी० ब० दास)

(क) और (ख) तैमंगलाय सब डिवीजन के पावरम नामक स्थान के पास १७ जून, १९५६ को पुलिस घोर करीब २५ विरोधी नामाघो के बीच सशस्त्र मुठभेड़ हुई जिसमें एक विरोधी नामा मारा गया और मणिपुर राइफल्स का एक सिपाही माली से जख्मी हुआ। पुलिस ने कुछ हथियार और गोला-बारूद अपने कब्जे में लिया।

Tripura Territorial Council

2666 Shri Dasaratha Deb. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of parties on the Standing Committee formed by the Tripura Territorial Council is made on a proportionate basis, and

(b) if not, whether the question of amendment of rules providing for proportionate representation for members of various parties in the committee of the Council is under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The existing rules do not preclude the election of members of the standing committees of the Territorial Councils on the basis of proportionate representation in Tripura, however, members have been elected on the basis of simple majority votes.

Government is examining the question of amending the rules so as to provide for the election of members these committees on the basis of proportionate representation

Cases in High Courts

2666 Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases filed before various High Courts from the 1st January till 31st July, 1959, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to dispose of those cases upto the 31st July, 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

(b) Cases are disposed of by the High Courts in the normal course of their business and no steps are required to be taken by Government for their disposal

कठपुतलियों के सेल

२६६७ श्री ए० सा० बरकनाथ क्या संसदीय कठपुतलियाँ और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने कठपुतलियों के सेल को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या योजना, यदि कोई हो ती, बनाई है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है, और

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा निकले बर्ष कठपुतलियों के कितने सेल करवाये गये और उनका विषय क्या था ?

संसाहित्य कठपुतलियाँ और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुनासून खदिर) (क) इस मंत्रालय की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है लेकिन इंटीकॉन्ट बोर्ड और संघीय नाटक संघादनी ने पब्लिसिटी को फिर से जीवित करने और उनके विभागत के लिये सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को समुदान दिये हैं।

बन्दरो और कञ्जुली के तमार्को की ट्रेनिंग के लिये छात्रवृत्तिया भी दी गई है।

(ख) स्टेट सेंट्रल पपट बिचेटर मास्को वे वेस मे नीचे लिखे दोनो सैको के ३६ सौ दिये है —

(क) "अलादीन्स मेजिक लेम्प"

(ख) "एन अन्नपूजुधल कासर्ट"

Oil Drillers Training School

2668 Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to State

(a) the number of training institutions set up by Government in the country for the training of oil drillers,

(b) the places where they are located; and

(c) the number of students in each institution?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c) One in-service training school for oil drillers has been started by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Jawalamukhi where at present 22 technicians are receiving training

Media of Instruction for Tribal Areas

2669. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a survey for finding out suitable media of instruction for tribal areas; and

(b) if so, whether any such survey will be conducted in Orissa?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rourkela Steel Plant

2670. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of some section of the Rourkela Steel Project has been affected on account of bad quality of cement used for the purpose,

(b) if so, the quantity of cement used and who supplied the cement, and

(c) whether there is any machinery to test the cement before it is accepted by the project authorities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 11,300 tons of cement supplied by Ms Orissa Cement Ltd., was used.

(c) Usually the manufacturer's certificate that the cement conform to standards laid down is accepted and no test of the cement supplied is carried out, at the Project Field tests are, however, invariably carried out to test the quality of concrete and as a result of these tests the sub-standard quality of the cement was found out

Government Employees in Tripura

2671 Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring the pay and allowance structure of Employees of all classes of Tripura Administration at par with that of West Bengal Government Employees, and

(b) if so, how long it will take to finalise the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Dutt):

(a) The present pay and allowance structure of the Tripura Administration generally follows the pay and

allowance structure of the West Bengal Government for posts of corresponding status and responsibility. There is no proposal to modify it at present.

(b) Does not arise

Scientists under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

2672. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) whether any restrictions had been imposed on scientists serving under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research not to contribute any articles to papers, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) (a) No restrictions other than those laid down in the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules have been imposed

(b) Does not arise

राजस्थान में गाडिया लुहारों का पुनर्वास

२६७३. श्री ए० ए० सा० बाबुलाल क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में गाडिया लुहारों के पुनर्वास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुल कितना धन दिया है, और

(ख) अब तक गाडिया लुहारों के कितने परिवारों को बसाया जा चुका है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती आस्ता)

(क) १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में ०.७३ लाख रुपये मजूर किये गये। इस योजना के लिये १९५८-५९ में केन्द्र द्वारा सात और से कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की गई है लेकिन भारत सरकार इस योजना पर हुये वास्तविक खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय महायाना के रूप में देगी। इसके लिये १९५७-५८ और

१९५८-५९ में क्रमशः १.५० और १.५५ लाख रुपये निर्धारित किये थे। इस रकम में राज्य सरकार का हिस्सा भी शामिल है।

(ख) १९५८-५९ के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक ४४० परिवार बसाये गये। बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान में बसाये जाने वाले परिवारों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Urban Community Projects

2674. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the amount of Rs 8 lakhs given by Ford Foundation has been earmarked for some Urban Community Projects,

(b) if so, to which urban centre it has been given and

(c) the detail, of the scheme

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). A statement is laid out the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 91]

Srinagar Museum

2675 Shri S A Mehdi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) how much grant has been given by the Central Government to Srinagar Museum during 1958 so far and

(b) whether the Museum is under the control of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das). (a) Nil

(b) No Sir

Smuggling of Indian Hemp to U.K

2676. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian hemp (narcotic drug) is being smuggled

gled to U.K. in large quantities and that on the 7th August, 1959 Indian hemp (narcotic drug) weighing 5,800 tons was recovered from a British freighter at Liverpool,

(b) whether it is a fact that before this smuggling incident, Indian hemp worth £1,00,000 was also detected and caught by customs authorities and

(c) if so whether Government are aware of some International Organisation of smugglers of Indian hemp (narcotic drug) working in India and elsewhere?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). (a) and (b) The Government of India have also seen a report appearing in the "Statesman" Delhi Edition dated the 10th August 1959, to the effect that on 7th August 1959 Customs officials in Liverpool (U.K.) found a large quantity of Indian hemp on board the 5,800 ton British freighter 'YOMA' which had arrived at Liverpool two days ago from Burma via Antwerp. Apart from this press report, Government of India have no further information on this subject.

(c) The term 'Indian hemp' is the name by which the narcotic bearing plant 'Cannabis Sativa L.' is commonly known. Besides India this plant is widely produced in a number of countries all over the world. International arrangements exist by which major seizures of drugs of Indian origin seized abroad are reported to the Narcotics Commissioner by the seizing authorities for further investigation. In the absence of any such reference so far there is no reason whatsoever to believe that the drugs reported to have been seized in the U.K. were either actually or even strongly suspected to be of Indian origin.

गृह मंत्रालय

२६७७. श्री पद्म देव क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि नाहन नगरपालिका ने ठेकेदारों में जमानत ली है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस राशि का निर्धारण न तो बैंक में जमा कराया गया और न ही लेखा-पुस्तकों में इसका कोई हिसाब है,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कार्य की समाप्ति के छे मास पश्चात् भी ब्याज सहित यह धन राशि ठेकेदारों को नहीं लौटाई गई,

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ठेकेदारों ने अपनी मांग सरकार तक पहुंचाई है, और

(ङ) यदि (क) से (घ) के उत्तर हाँ में हो तो सरकार न इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बलराम):

(क) से (ङ) ठेकेदारों से जमानत ली गई थी या नहीं और यदि ली गई थी तो उस रकम का किस तरह भुगतान किया गया तथा अन्य बातों के बारे में निश्चित जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये म्यूनिसिपल हिसाब किताब का खास-तौर से घाड़िट किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जमानत की कोई रकम किसी बैंक में जमा नहीं कराई गई है।

(घ) सरकार के पास एक बुधनाम चिट्ठी का भलावा ठेकेदारों के पास से कोई मांग नहीं आई है।

नाहन के तारपीन के कारखाने में हड़ताल

२६७८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाहन (हिमाचल प्रदेश) के तारपीन के कारखाने के मजदूरों ने जून और जुलाई, १९५९ के महीनों में हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह हड़ताल कैसे समाप्त हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ग). नाहन के रेसिन और तारपीन के कारखाने में १४ से १९ जुलाई, १९५९ तक हड़ताल रही। मजदूरों ने १३ जुलाई, १९५९ की रात को एक तार द्वारा सूचित किया कि वे अगले दिन से नीचे बताये गये कारणों से हड़ताल करेंगे और उन्होंने काम करना बन्द कर दिया :—

- (१) आहुजा कमेटी की सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही न करना।
- (२) हिमाचल प्रदेश के सचिव (उद्योग) द्वारा फरवरी, १९५९ में दिये गये आश्वासनों की पूरा न करना।
- (३) कारखाने के क्लर्कों पर कारखाने की ट्रेड-यूनियन के सदस्य बनने की पाबन्दी।
- (४) मजदूर पंचायत के एक पदाधिकारी का निरादार किया जाना।

मजदूरों ने हड़ताल करने के लिये दिये गये इस अल्पकालीन नोटिस पर स्वयं खेद प्रगट करके काम करना शुरू कर दिया।

Sindhi High Schools in Delhi

2679. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Sindhi knowing teachers in the

Sindhi High School, Lodhi Road, and the Sindhi Higher Secondary School, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi to teach Sindhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that many complaints were made by the Sindhi community to the authorities on the above account; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d). The Local Sindhi community made a request to the Delhi Administration for the appointment of more Sindhi knowing teachers in these schools. The Administration has since posted five Sindhi knowing teachers in these schools this year and one more is going to be appointed shortly.

Jain Monuments in Madurai District

2680. **Shri Gulam Mohideep:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jain monuments in Madurai District under the protection of the Union Department of Archaeology; and

(b) the places where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nine.

- (b) (i) Tiruparankunram.
- (ii) Alagarkoil.
- (iii) Kilaiyur-Kilavalavu.
- (iv) Mettupatti.
- (v) Uthamapalayam.
- (vi) Kalluttu.
- (vii) Kailakuyilkudi.
- (viii) Karadipatti.
- (ix) Melakuyilkudi.

Durgapur Steel Plant

2681. Shri S. A. Mohdi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the agreement has been made with I.S.C.O.N. of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the nature of the changes proposed and accepted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Under the original agreement for Durgapur, the liability of the contractor for the safe working of various portions of work is limited to twelve months from the date certified by the Consulting Engineers or six months after taking over of a section by the project authorities, whichever is later. As I mentioned in this House on the 10th of August 1959, ISCON has undertaken to rectify at their own expense any damage to the Durgapur steel works caused by settlement of foundations containing bored piles for a period of ten years. The Hindustan Steel Limited is taking necessary action to incorporate this change in the agreement.

Gorakhpur University

2682. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the grant proposed to be given to the Gorakhpur University by the University Grants Commission during 1959-60;

(b) the grant actually given during 1958-59; and

(c) the amount of special grants, if any, given for special schemes for rural uplift during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrivastha): (a) A sum of Rs. 2,125 has already been sanctioned to the Gorakhpur University during 1959-60. As regards further grants proposed to be given during the year, it is not

possible to give any estimate at present.

(b) and (c). Nil.

Central Special Police Establishment

2683. { Shri S. N. Easaul:
Shri Nek Rām Negi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases under investigation of the Central Special Police Establishment in Ambala Branch with their date of registration;

(b) whether it is a fact that these cases have been pending for the last two or three years without any action being taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to expedite their disposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement showing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 92]

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Toddy shops in Kerala

{ Shri Warier:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kuttan:
2684. { Shri Kōdīyan:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri V. Easwaran:
Shri Jinnachandran:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Administration have decided to take back toddy shops from Co-operative Societies of Toddy Tappers;

(b) if so, how many shops are to be re-auctioned, and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Dollar Cheques

2685. { Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Kodyan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of India that a large number of dollar cheques were expedited to individuals and institutions in Kerala during the last few months.

(b) if so, what is the total amount of these dollar bills during the first seven months of the year;

(c) who are main recipients of these bills; and

(d) what are the sources abroad of these bills?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) During the first six months of 1959 dollar cheques totalling Rs 11,51,695 were encashed by banks in Kerala as compared to Rs 11,50,458 in the first half of 1958. There is, thus, no great variation between the amounts of dollar cheques received during the two comparative periods, and the remittances appear to follow the usual pattern.

(c) and (d) The banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange furnish returns to the Reserve Bank purely for statistical purpose. While under the normal banker/customer relationship it is not open to the former to make available for publication the names of the remitters or of the recipients, it may be stated that a good deal of the foreign remittances received in India are remittances from persons of Indian origin who are overseas and remittances to various missions in India.

Kerala Education Act

2686. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Kodyan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Kerala Government have decided to suspend, modify or amend the Kerala Education Act or any rules made under the Act;

(b) if so, what are the changes proposed; and

(c) whether the interests concerned and the political parties in the State were consulted before deciding about the proposed changes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) No decision has so far been taken to suspend, modify or amend the Kerala Education Act or the Rules made thereunder. Two new rules, No 23-A and No 23-B, in Chapter V of the Kerala Education Rules, 1959, have, however, been issued by the State Government on August 6, 1959, to provide for review and appeal on the order of withdrawal of recognition made by a District Educational Officer.

Eviction of Tenants and Hut-Dwellers in Kerala

2687. { Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Kodyan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of large scale evictions of tenants and hut-dwellers in Kerala after the proclamation of President's Rule there;

(b) if so, how many cases of eviction have come to their notice in each district; and

(c) whether any help has been given to the tenants and hut-dwellers for restitution of their rights?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Pant): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Aided Industrial Schools in Kerala

2688. Shri Maniyaganadan. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that recognition and grant-in-aid to Aided Industrial schools in Kerala State have been withdrawn recently,

(b) the number of institutions and the number of students that are affected by the withdrawal of recognition,

(c) the reasons that led the Government to take the decision

(d) whether it is a fact that in June, 1959 a memo was issued to the Aided Industrial Schools and Technical Education Association, Ernakulam intimating them that the grant-in-aid for the year 1959-60 was sanctioned

(e) whether any representations have been made by the Aided Industrial Schools and Technical Education Association, Ernakulam regarding the orders of Government withdrawing recognition and grant-in-aid to these institutions, and

(f) what steps have been taken on their representations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a) On 30th May, 1959 orders were issued withdrawing recognition with effect from July 1 1959

(b) 72 institutions and approximately 1,500 students, but the students were permitted to appear at the examinations

(c) The State Government had ordered in July, 1958, that it was not necessary to recognise or encourage or give aid or any other concession to

any craft school and that even the existing recognitions should be withdrawn. Subsequently the Board of Technical Education in the State passed a resolution in favour of withdrawal of recognition with effect from June 1, 1959. The Board of Assessment for Technical and Professional Qualifications had also expressed dissatisfaction with regard to the coaching given by these institutions.

(d) On 2nd June, 1959, a memo was issued by the Director of Industries and Commerce in the State to all District Industries Officers, authorising the latter to issue renewal grant memos to the grant-in-aid schools for the year 1959-60, in order to avoid delay in the payment of grant to the schools. A copy of this latter memo was sent to the schools also

(e) Yes

(f) Now Government have issued orders on 27th August, 1959 to the effect that the grant-in-aid which Industrial Schools are getting at present will be continued during the current year subject to recognition being continued by the Director of Industries and Commerce

School Radio Licences

2689 Shri Assar. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the number of school radio licences which are in force, and

(b) how many out of these are in small town schools, district schools and metropolitan schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrinani): (a) The total number of licences in force as on 31st March, 1959, was 13,093

(b) As no distinction is made between district and metropolitan schools when issuing school Broadcast Receiving licences, separate statistics are not maintained

School Radio Sets

2899. Shri Amar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have tried to encourage more schools to instal school radio sets;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that school manufactured radio sets are not encouraged by Government;

(d) if so, the reason thereof;

(e) whether Government have tried to help the schools to instal radio sets at cheaper rates; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Though statistics are not available, it is presumed that more and more schools are installing radio sets as a result of the assistance and concession given by the Government of India as detailed in reply to part (f) below.

(c) No such complaint has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Grants are given to schools by the Government of India through the State Governments and Union Administrations to the extent of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively, of the cost of the radio sets purchased. Further, for a schools set used for educational purposes, the licence fee is Rs 3 only, as against Rs 15 for a domestic radio set

मन्दाकोट अभियान

२६६१. श्री अमर वर्धन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १३ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न

संख्या ५३३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय नौसेना के जिन पांच पदाधिकारियों ने मन्दाकोट किल्ले पर अभियान में भाग लिया था उनके नाम और पद क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से किन व्यक्तियों को किल्ले पर चढ़ने में सफलता मिली ;

(ग) इस सफलता पर उन्हें क्या पदोन्नति और पारितोषिक, यदि कोई हों, दिये गये हैं ;

(घ) सरकार ने इस अभियान के लिये क्या सुविधाएँ प्रदान की थीं ; और

(ङ) भारतीय नौसेना द्वारा अभियान में परसंतरोहण के लिये कौन कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) (१) श्री एम. एस. कोहली सीनियर कमिन्डर इन्स्ट्रक्टर आर्किटर (वर्तमान एक्टिंग इन्स्ट्रक्टर सेफ्टिमेंट) ।

(२) सर्जन सेफ्टिमेंट वाई. सी. नर्मा ।

(३) श्री ए. एच. पट्टेजा, सीनियर कमिन्डर इन्स्ट्रक्टर आर्किटर ।

(४) श्री के. पी. नर्मा, चीफ वीमैन आफ सिग्नल ।

(५) श्री बी. बी. जम्हासबा, रिक वर्थ वॉल्वेंट ।

(ख) इन्स्ट्रक्टर सेफ्टिमेंट एम. एस. कोहली तथा श्री के. पी. नर्मा, चीफ वीमैन आफ सिग्नल ।

(ग) श्री एम. एस. कोहली को सीनियर कमिन्डर इन्स्ट्रक्टर आर्किटर से इन्स्ट्रक्टर सेफ्टिमेंट और श्री के. पी. नर्मा को वीमैन आफ सिग्नल से चीफ वीमैन आफ सिग्नल बना दिया गया । सर्जन वॉ. वाई.

की० बार्ना और एक्टिंग इन्स्ट्रक्टर ले० एन० एल० कीहली को छोड़ कर सभी अभियान में भाग लेने वालों को १०१ रुपये इनाम दिया गया ।

(घ) साज सामान सेना, वायुसेना और हिमासयन माऊटीनिरिंग इन्स्टीच्यूट ने मूल्य पर उपलब्ध किया था ।

(ङ) मामले पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया ।

न्यू इंडिया एक्वोरेंट कम्पनी

२६२२. श्री अनिच्छ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यू इंडिया एक्वोरेंट कम्पनी का फसलो का बीमा करने के उद्देश्य से एक सहायक कम्पनी खोलने का विचार है ,

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कम्पनी ने सहायक कम्पनी खोलने के लिये सरकार से सहायता मागी है, और

(ग) प्रस्तावित कम्पनी की पूंजी कितनी होगी और यह किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय करेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) सरकार को इसका पता नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Kerala Prevention of Eviction of Tenants and Kudikidappakars' Act, 1957

2693. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the date on which the Kerala Prevention of Eviction of Tenants and 290 LSD—4.

Kudikidappakars' Act of 1957 will expire;

(b) whether Government propose to extend the said Act for a further period; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 11th April, 1960

(b) and (c) Do not arise for the present

Kerala Indebted Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill

2694. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Indebted Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Bill has been submitted to the President of India for his assent,

(b) the date of its submission to the President,

(c) whether assent has been given to the Bill, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d) The Bill in question was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from the State Government for obtaining the assent of the President thereon in the first week of July, 1959 The Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued on July 31, 1959, in relation to the State of Kerala The matter is under examination

Pay Scales of District Judges in Kerala

2695. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the salary scales of District Judges in Kerala State have been fixed after integration of States;

(b) whether District Judges now serving in Kerala and who were for-

merly in Madras service have suffered on account of the revision of pay scales;

(c) whether any advice or direction was given by the Union Government to the Kerala Government at the time of revision of pay scales to the effect that the new scales of pay to be fixed for District Judges should not adversely affect the salary of those District Judges who came from Madras State;

(d) whether any appeal has been filed before the Union Government by any of the District Judges from Kerala State regarding the fixation of salary; and

(e) whether any decision has been taken on those appeals?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No

(d) Two District Judges have preferred appeals to Central Government

(e) The appeals are under consideration.

Persons Hospitalised in Kerala

2696. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who were hospitalised during the first two weeks of August, 1959 as a result of clashes in Kerala State after the promulgation of the President's Rule; and

(b) the number of cases registered during the same period by the police against members and sympathisers of various political organisations in the State?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Rebate Work Done by I.N.S. 'Kuthar'

2697. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Anti-submarine Frigate 'Kuthar' was converging on an area near the Scilly Isles off Cornwall in search of a four engined Victor Jet Bomber which disappeared in a training flight on the 20th August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the work done by the Indian frigate?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) On receipt of the message that a Victor Jet Bomber, which was on a training flight, was missing, I.N. Ship 'Kuthar' was ordered to proceed to sea at 19.30 hours on 20th August, 1959 to assist in the search of the missing plane. The I.N. Ship reached the search area at 22.30 hours the same day. The ship continued her search upto 12.30 hours on 21st August, 1959. As the search was on for some considerable time and the aircraft was not located she was ordered to return to base.

Board of Technical Terminology

2698. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the thirteenth meeting of the Technical Terminology Board was held in Delhi on the 21st August, 1959,

(b) if so, the decisions taken and recommendations made by the Board in the meeting; and

(c) the action being taken according to those decisions and recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 83].

Rourkela Steel Plant

2699. { Shri Panigrahi;
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a security jawan of Rourkela Steel Plant was killed as a result of a clash between two groups on the 19th August, 1959, and

(b) if so, the causes of this clash?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). On the 17th August, 1959 workers of one of the Contractors struck work demanding proper security arrangements. At about 3 p.m. a procession of about 300 to 400 people was taken out. There was stone pelting by some unknown elements and a clash resulted. One security jawan was seriously wounded and he subsequently died in the hospital.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grants to Orissa Organisations

2700. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations in Orissa which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1958-59 and the amounts thereof;

(b) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has decided to give grants for promotion of Oriya Drama during 1959-60, and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi sanctioned the following grants during 1958-59 to various organisations in Orissa —

	Rs.
1. Kala Vikas Kendra, Cuttack .	2,500
2. National Music Association, Cuttack	7,000

	Rs.
3. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri	1,800
4. Mayurbhanj Chhoya Nritya Pratishthan, Mayurbhanj	1,500
5. Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi, Bhubaneswar	6,000

(b) and (c) The matter is under the consideration of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2701. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of employees, skilled and unskilled, of all categories now working in Assam under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The total number of employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission now working in Assam is 126, as under.

Technical:	Number
Drillers (Senior)	1
Drillers	4
Geologist	1
Non-Gazetted	86
<hr/>	
Non-Technical	
Assistant Adm Officer	1
Non-Gazetted	33
<hr/>	
TOTAL	126

Remains of Ancient Capital at Dimapur

2702. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remains of the ancient capital of Bodo Kachari Kingdom at Dimapur in Assam have been preserved under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904; and

(b) whether any allotment of funds has been made so far for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

राष्ट्रीय प्रोफेसर

२७०३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि भारत के राष्ट्रीय प्रोफेसर नियुक्त करने की एक योजना स्वीकार की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इन पदों पर नियुक्त किये गये हैं और उनकी क्या-क्या विशेष योग्यताये हैं जिनके आधार पर वे नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) :

(क) से (ग) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन समय समय पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्रख्यात व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीय प्रोफेसर नियुक्त किया गया है। सन् १९४९ में डा० सी० वी० रमन पहिले प्रोफेसर नियुक्त किये गये। सन १९५८ में प्रोफेसर एस० एन० बोम और १९५९ में डा० राधा विनोद पास और डा० पी० वी० काने राष्ट्रीय प्रोफेसर नियुक्त किये गये हैं। १९५८ में डा० के० एस० कृष्णन् की भी नियुक्ति की गई पर उन्होंने अभी तक काम नहीं लिया है। राष्ट्रीय प्रोफेसर शिप का माहवार वेतन २,५०० रुपये है।

इन लोगों की नियुक्ति इसलिये की गई क्योंकि सभी व्यक्ति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थािति के हैं और इन्होंने प्राविष्कार और अनु-

सन्धान से भारत की नीरव प्रदान किया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूतत्व-विशेषज्ञों का दौरा

२७०४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि श्री जेम्स एफ० सेट्ज नामक एक अमरीकन भूतत्व-विशेषज्ञ ने अन्य दो भारतीयों के साथ पिछली फरवरी में उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले का दौरा किया था ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत के भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग की ओर से उन्हें क्या सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) उन्होंने अपने दौरे के पश्चात् यदि कोई रिपोर्ट दी हो, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी हाँ। पुआएट फोर प्रोग्राम (Point Four Programme) के अनुसार श्री जेम्स एफ० सेट्ज की हिमालय अन्त कृत विशेषज्ञ (Himalayan Tectonic specialist) के रूप में दी मान के लिये सेवामे प्राप्त की गई थी। हिमालय संरचना का अन्वेषण, करने के लिये उसने भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अन्य तीन अफसरों के साथ गढ़वाल-भलमोड़ा क्षेत्र का दौरा किया। हिमालयन् अन्तःकृत संरचना को जानने के लिये ये तीन भारतीय अफसर विद्यार्थी के रूप में उसके साथ भेजे गये। श्री सेट्ज को सब प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दी गई और क्षेत्र कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये हर प्रकार का सामान भी दिया गया। वह अभी ही क्षेत्र से वापिस आये हैं और उनसे रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Diploma in Delhi Polytechnic

2706. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of Delhi Polytechnic, who passed the diploma examination in Commerce in 1957 and 1958, have not so far been awarded the diploma; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Delhi Polytechnic is offering a part-time National Diploma Course in Commerce. The diploma is awarded to candidates who pass the final examination and have either undergone the prescribed practical training for a period of one year or have gained experience comparable to the practical training over a period of three years in service in an approved concern.

In 1957 and 1958, 45 candidates passed the final examination for the National Diploma in Commerce from the Delhi Polytechnic after a part-time course. Practical training reports of 17 candidates have so far been received. The training of two candidates has been approved and diplomas awarded to them. The cases of two more candidates are now being finalized. Information regarding some of the remaining 13 candidates is not complete and further necessary particulars have been called for from the Polytechnic. These cases will be considered after full information is received.

The cases of 28 candidates, whose training reports have not been received so far, can be taken up only after the Institute has forwarded these reports.

**E. P. Central Primary School,
New Delhi**

2706. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the privately managed E. P. Central Primary School, Tagore Road, New Delhi, had been given Government grant upto the quarter ending March, 1959 prior to its being handed over to the Delhi Corporation with effect from the 15th July, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the teachers of the school have not been paid their salaries from December, 1958 to the 14th July, 1959; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to have the amount of grant realised from the management of the school and to ensure payment of arrears of pay to the teachers for the above period

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation is taking necessary action to disburse the arrears of salaries of the teachers concerned out of the grants due to the school and other school funds held by the Corporation.

संस्कृत-संस्थाओं के लिये अनुदान स्वीकृत करने वाली समिति

२७०७. श्री प्रकाश वीर झास्की :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संस्कृत संस्थाओं के लिये अनुदान स्वीकार करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समिति के सदस्य कौन हैं और इन्हें क्या अधिकार हैं; और

(ग) समिति का कार्य-काल कितना है ?

सिन्हा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० जीवाली) :

(क) जी. नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

तस्कर व्यापार

२७०८. श्री प्रकाश चौर साहसी : क्या विस्तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या निषिद्ध वस्तुओं के तस्कर व्यापार ने भारतीय मुद्रा के मूल्य पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

विस्तार मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : जिन चीजों के माये जाने की मनाही है उन्हें चोरी छिपे रूप से भारतीय मुद्रा (इंडियन करेंसी) के मूल्य पर कोई बास असर पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

तिलपत रेंज का विस्तार

२७०९. श्री प्रकाश चौर साहसी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिलपत रेंज का और विस्तार किया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें मिलायी गई भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ,

(ग) उसमें कितनी वर्ग भूमि के लिये कतिपूति किस दर से दी गई है और कितना धन दिया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कतिपूति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार और भूमि के अधिकारियों

के बीच कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेहता) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख), (ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Virupaksheswara Temple, Hampi

2710. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government of India that on the inner sides of the walls and ceilings of the Virupaksheswara Temple at Hampi, District Bellary, Mysore State, are very valuable and rare paintings of the days of the Vijayanagar Empire which are unique in their style and colour;

(b) if so, the condition in which they are at present; and

(c) the action, if any, taken to protect them from decay and deterioration?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Bas): (a) The Government of India has no information in the matter as the monument is not a protected one

(b) and (c) Do not arise

"Gold Smuggling from Tripura"

2711. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold is being smuggled to Pakistan from the Fatrik Roy area of Tripura constantly, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent gold smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) As far as Government are aware, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Elections in Tripura

2713. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the probable date by which the panchayat election is likely to take place in Tripura; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the panchayat election in Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The provisions of the UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, as extended to Tripura will be enforced in Sadar East and Dharmanagar (Panisagar) Development Blocks with effect from the 1st November, 1959. Steps have been taken to prepare a list of villages for constitution of Gram Sabhas, delimitation of constituencies and the preparation of electoral rolls. Geon panchayat elections are likely to be held in December, 1959, or January, 1960.

Asian Theatre Institute in New Delhi

2714. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have one Asian Theatre Institute in New Delhi with the collaboration of UNESCO; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Institute is already functioning

(b) The Asian Theatre Institute was taken over by the Sangeet Natak Akademi from the Bharatiya Natya Sangh in 1958. The intention was that the Institute should concentrate on research work and collect material and carry on research in important traditional forms of Drama in India and other countries of Asia by study-

ing their common traditions, mutual influence, modern trends etc.

(ii) U.N.E.S.C.O. assisted in the beginning by providing the services of two experts. It is expected that in future U.N.E.S.C.O. may extend some assistance for some equipment and for some study grants to enable research scholars from Asian countries to come for work to the Institute

(iii) The lines on which the Institute should now develop are still being worked out

Defence Production Conference

2715. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a Defence Production Conference was held in New Delhi on the 27th August, 1959; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions taken in order to make Defence production as efficient as possible for defence purposes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This was a meeting of officers of Services and of Production and Research and Development Organisations to exchange ideas, information and experience with a view to improving and accelerating production of Defence Stores. The Conference was not called for taking any decisions.

Government Schools in Delhi

2716. **Shri Bahadri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government schools in Delhi are still running in tents; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to provide them with buildings or temporary huts?

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

(b) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Teachers in Government Schools in Delhi

2717. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the teachers, who have put in three years of service in Government schools in Delhi, have not been made permanent; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to make them permanent?

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

(b) They will be made permanent as and when permanent posts become available.

Delegation of Imperial Defence College

2718 Shri F. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Imperial Defence College visited India on the 1st September, 1959, and

(b) if so, the nature of their visit and places visited?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon). (a) Yes, Sir A party of 12 officers from the Imperial Defence College is on a visit to this country from 1st to 10th September 1959 and again from 15th to 20th September, 1959

(b) As part of the College Course, the Government of the United Kingdom arranges visits outside their country every year. The visit to India is in pursuance of this practice. The itinerary of the party includes Delhi, Faridabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Ambala, Bhakra-Nangal, Agra, Calcutta, Bangalore, Mysore, Poona and Bombay.

Government Model Higher Secondary School, Ludlow Castle, Delhi

{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:
2719. { Shrimati Parvathi:
{ Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the Government Model Higher

Secondary School, Ludlow Castle, Delhi opened after the summer vacation, no arrangements have been made for teaching chemistry, history and economics to the higher classes,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to make the necessary arrangements?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimati): (a) to (c) As a result of the promotion of the Chemistry and History-cum-Economics teachers of the School as Principals, their posts remained vacant for some time. Pending appointment of their substitutes, arrangements for the teaching of these subjects were made by internal adjustments. Separate teachers for History and Economics have since been appointed. It has not yet been possible to recruit as separate Chemistry teachers as no suitable candidates are available with the Employment Exchange. Efforts are being made to recruit Science teachers through other sources.

Rehabilitation of Jhumias

2720. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount sanctioned for the rehabilitation of Jhumias at Taichhama of Kancharpur, Tripura,

(b) the total estimated expenditure that is expected to be incurred,

(c) the items of works that are going to be undertaken in this scheme.

(d) whether any technical personnel have been deputed to carry out this scheme, and

(e) if so, the particulars of those technical personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Rs. 62,857 has been sanctioned so far for the rehabilitation of Jhumias at Tuisama and not Taichhama colony in Kancharpur.

(b) Rs. 62,857.

(c) Construction of roads, wells, community centres, godowns, supervisors' office and quarters, entertainment of staff and payment of Jhumia grants.

(d) Yes.

(e) One supervisor exclusively for the colony, Agricultural Extension Officer, Overseer and Amins

Asian Research Centre

2721. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Asian Research Centre is to be established in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are its functions; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that UNESCO is giving some aid in this venture?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). It is not understood to which Asian Research Centre the Honourable Member is referring, as there are suggestions for a number of Centres for different subjects

Appointments to Class I and Class II Posts

2723. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers continued to hold Class I and Class II posts in the Ministry for periods exceeding three months without such appointments being approved by the UPSC during the period from 1953 to 1958;

(b) whether the appointments of any such officers have been regularised with the approval and concurrence of the UPSC subsequently; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Three These officers were appointed in the Ministry of Education and came on transfer to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on its constitution as a separate Ministry in 1958

(b) Yes

(c) The third case has been taken up with the UPSC.

Appointments to Class I and Class II Posts

2724. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers continued to hold Class I and Class II posts in the Ministry for periods exceeding three months without such appointments being approved by the UPSC during the period 1953-58;

(b) whether the appointments of any such officers have been regularised with the approval and concurrence of the UPSC subsequently; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases during the above period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 98 Officers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 72; of the remaining 24, twenty officers were reverted to lower posts or had otherwise left this Ministry, 1 was regularised in 1959 and the cases of 3 are under consideration in consultation with UPSC.

Stenographers

2725. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when the result of U.P.S.C. Stenographers' Examination held in May 1959 will be announced.

(b) how many candidates were declared successful in Stenographers' Examination held in June, 1956; and

(c) how many of them have since been absorbed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The result is likely to be announced by the Union Public Service Commission in October, 1959

(b) 206.

(c) So far 168 qualified candidates have been appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs 9 candidates have declined offers of appointment, and 1 candidate has been declared ineligible. Some candidates have also been appointed direct by other Ministries and offices. Information regarding such appointments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Hindi tests for Government Servants

2726. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry have circularized that increment and promotion of certain categories of officers depended upon the officers passing certain tests in Hindi;

(b) if so, the number of non-Hindi speaking officers who were asked to comply with the test and the number of such officers who have failed in the test; and

(c) whether Government will consider the advisability of altering or amending the rules in the context of the Prime Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on the 7th August, 1959 that English will be considered as an additional official language as long as non-Hindi people desired it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) A copy of the relevant office memoranda issued in 1961 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 94].

(b) Complete information is not available.

(c) Officers of a number of superior services were required to pass departmental tests in Hindi or Hindustani from long before 1961. In September 1958, orders were issued in respect of certain categories of staff that their failure to pass in Hindi will not entail stoppage of increments, confirmation and promotion. The question will be reviewed after decisions have been taken on the report of the Committee of Parliament.

Directorate of Health Services, Delhi

2727. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ambulance belonging to the erstwhile Directorate of Health Services, under the Delhi Administration is lying idle in Hindu Rao Hospital;

(b) if so, since when it is lying idle;

(c) what action has been taken for its repairs or otherwise, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such losses to the Administration in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Pilot Plants for Industrial Research

2730. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the French Government have offered technical assistance for the establishment of pilot plants for industrial research in India,

(b) if so, the details of the offer made, and

(c) whether the offer has been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c) The French Government have agreed to arrange practical training in France for a few scientists of the Laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in their respective fields for pilot plant development. French experts will later assist in the setting up of a pilot plant development cell in India under the Council. The entire expenditure in connection with the deputation of Indian scientists and the assignment of French experts will be borne by the French Government. Necessary action to avail of these facilities is being taken by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Hostels for Working Women

2731. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of hostels in Delhi for working women,

(b) the amount charged for boarding and lodging, and

(c) whether there is a proposal to construct some more hostels in Delhi for working women?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 1873.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No 1873 for 31st August, 1959 by Shri Morarka, regarding the rank and status of persons who are entitled to the use of I.A.F. planes for their travelling, I had *inter alia* stated as under —

“Cabinet Ministers other than those mentioned above but in their case full charter rates are recovered from their departmental budgets.”

2 The portion of the answer reproduced above needs revision to the extent of the deletion of the word “Cabinet” appearing in line 1. The correct version should read as follows —

“Ministers other than those mentioned above but in their case full charter rates are recovered from their departmental budgets.”

12 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik) Sir, most respectfully, I beg to draw your attention to the adjournment motion which was tabled by me. Unfortunately, consent has been withheld. Several Members were asking questions. We can ask only questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would advise them to seek some other opportunity. Even in the absence of the Speaker here, I have been informing the hon. Members that we should now reconcile ourselves to the decision that has been taken. The Speaker has ruled more than once that when he withholds consent, if the hon. Member has got any grievance and he wants to make a representation, he can come to the hon. Speaker's Chamber or write to him and that he would then consider it again and if he feels that it is advisable to bring it again before the House, he will do so. The hon. Members ought not to get up here and say something when they have been informed that consent has been withheld. They should not rise in their seats and begin to discuss something for which consent has not been given. I would again draw the attention of the hon. Members to this ruling. If any hon. Member has any grievance or complaint that the decision taken by me today is not justified, he can come to me in the Chamber or can write to me and I will discuss it with him and certainly see whether it is advisable to bring it up again.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Sir, I want to make a submission. Tomorrow is the last day of this session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly what I am also saying.

Shri Tangamani: The other day, the hon. Speaker was pleased to say that whenever some important news appeared in the Press, we must bring

it to the notice of the Government so that we might know if it was true and it might be clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That objective has been served. It has been brought to the notice of the Government. Here, we have only to see whether it should be admitted as an adjournment motion and I have withheld consent. Now, if the hon. Member wants me to revise my decision, I will again advise him to come to my Chamber at 3 O'clock.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If I have given the decision twice, he ought to reconcile himself to that.

Shri Tangamani: Normally, I would have

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even abnormally, he ought to submit to this decision at present. He ought to reconcile himself now.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO CAPITAL ISSUES
(EXEMPTION) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1857, dated the 29th August 1959, making certain amendment to the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1949 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1621/59].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER COAL
MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY)
ACT

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1915, dated the 5th September, 1959, under sub-section (8) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1622/59.]

AMENDMENT TO MINERAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT RULES

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No GSR 965, dated the 22nd August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1623/59]

AMENDMENT TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (PROVIDENT FUND) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No GSR 982, dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules 1955 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1624/59]

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 a copy of the Railway Protection Force Rules, 1959 published in Notification No GSR 1051, dated the 10th September, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1625/59]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act 1956, a copy of each of the following Notifications —

- (1) G.S.R No 1013, dated the 5th September, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Agricultural Produce

(Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956.

- (1) G.S.R No. 1014, dated the 5th September, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1626/59.]

12.05 hrs

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTION ISSUED BY SPEAKER UNDER RULES OF PROCEDURE

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch Castes) I beg to lay on the Table copy of an amendment to Direction 56 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

12.05½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Eighth Session

12.05½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Eighth Session

12.66½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 31st August, 1959, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Offices of Profit —

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted for the purposes set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1959, and communicated to this House and resolves that this House do join in the said Joint Committee and proceed to elect in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five members from among themselves to serve on the said Joint Committee."

"2 I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Monday, the 7th September, 1959, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Joint Committee:—

1. Dewan Chaman Lal
2. Shri T S Avinashlingam Chettiar
3. Shri Amolakh Chand
4. Dr Raj Bahadur Gour
5. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha'

12.66½ hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the

sittings of the House in their Sixteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:

- (1) Shri Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe—3rd August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session)
- (2) Shri Aurobindo Ghosal—3rd August to 24th August, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (3) Shri Kamal Narayan Singh—3rd August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session)
- (4) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri—17th August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee

Non Members. Yes

Mr Deputy-Speaker. The Member will be informed accordingly

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali) Will the leave be upto the 11th? In this report, it is upto the 11th? But the session has been extended till the 12th

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the report which is agreed to So it would be upto the 11th

12.67½ hrs

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO 1099

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): Sir, during the course of supplementaries arising from Starred Question No 1099, regarding an agreement signed by the Bharat Electronics Ltd with a foreign firm for the manufacture of certain equipment, on the 3rd September, 1959, I had stated that, as far as my then knowledge went, this equipment had not been in use before in the Defence Services I have looked into the matter further and find that the correct post-

tion is that this equipment has been in use in our Defence Services for some time. This slight modification may, therefore, be made to my earlier reply

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE P AND T BOARD

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) Sir, with your permission, I should like to make a brief statement on the constitution of the P & T Board in pursuance of the assurance held out by my distinguished predecessor and colleague, Shri S K Patil. As the House is aware, this question has been referred to fairly frequently in its proceedings ever since my hon. colleague, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, mentioned it in 1957. Since then, we have had the matter under very careful consideration to which Shri S K Patil imparted his usual vigour, clarity and dynamism and I consider myself privileged to have been a participant in the final stages of that consideration on the very first day of my assumption of office.

The Government of India have felt both on financial and administrative grounds that the analogy with the Railway Board would not be quite appropriate for the P & T Board. The P & T, unlike the Railways, does not have a separate budget and the Railway Board pattern would not, therefore, lend itself fully to meet the requirements of the P & T. A P & T Board has already been functioning, though in a much restricted form both in its constitution and powers. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that a reconstitution and a very substantial enhancement of the powers of the present Board should be adequate to meet generally the needs of the P & T Department.

It has, therefore, been decided to reconstitute the Board so as to consist of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs as Chairman and six other members consisting of Member, Fin-

ance, Member, Posts, Member, Administration, Member, Tele-communication Traffic, Maintenance and Operation, Member, Tele-communication, Planning, Development and Workshops, and Member, Banking and Insurance. The Board will have a Secretary of the status of a Deputy Secretary of the Government of India. The existing officers of the Directorate will be appointed *ex-officio* appropriate members of the Board and the present Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Communications) would be the Member, Finance.

The Board and the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs between themselves shall exercise all the powers of the Ministry of Communications in administrative matters with the approval, where necessary, of the Minister of Communications. The Workshop Board will function as a sub-Board under the P & T Board. In policy matters, the approval of the Minister of Communications will be obtained through the Secretary, Ministry of Communications. In financial matters the Board will exercise all the powers of the Ministry of Communications under the arrangement of internal finance. The Ministry of Finance have also agreed to confer on the Board such enhanced powers as may be needed. In the event of difference of opinion between the Member, Finance, and the majority of the members of the Board and where the Member, Finance, requires that the matter be submitted to Government, a reference shall be made to the Minister of Communications through the Secretary, Ministry of Communications. In regard to matters covered by internal finance, the decision of the Minister of Communications would be final. But in regard to other matters, if the Financial Adviser so desires a reference would be made to the Minister of Finance.

The Financial Adviser, Communications, will be relieved of the work relating to Ministries other than Transport and Communications to enable him to devote himself adequately to the new responsibilities.

[Dr P. Subbarayan.]

that would devolve upon him. He would also be competent to deal with the P & T matters on behalf of the other appropriate wings of the Finance Ministry. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also agreed to confer on the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs such powers as may be needed for the efficient functioning of the Board.

Further details as to the enhanced powers that will be exercised by the Board, the procedure which would be followed and other consequential matters are actively under consideration. As soon as that consideration is complete and the matter is finalised, the Ministry of Communications will issue final orders reconstituting the Board on the lines I have mentioned. I need hardly assure the House that every possible attempt would be made to bring the Board into being as early as possible. I am hoping that probably before, but in any case during the time, the next Session of Parliament meets, the Board shall have started to function.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Sir, the powers given to the representative of the Ministry of Finance on this Board are likely to over-weigh against the collective powers enjoyed by the Board itself, because where there is a difference between the representative of the Ministry of Finance and the rest of the members of the Board, the representative of the Ministry of Finance has the power against the wishes of the other members of the Board, to bring the matter to the Finance Ministry. Therefore, this representative is put there as a check-post, and the powers given to the Board are all neutralised by the over-weighing powers that are given to the Member from the Finance Ministry.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I have mentioned already, if the Financial Adviser differs from the majority of the Board, the matter would be referred through the Secretary, Ministry of Communications, to the Minister of

Communications and his order will be final; but if the Financial Adviser feels that it is not correct, he could refer the matter to the Minister of Finance.

12.15 hrs

MOTION RE REPORT OF THE
STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF
INDIA LIMITED

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the next item. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta may move his motion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh) Sir, I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Second Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the period ending the 30th June, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th April 1959."

मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर मर, यह जा दूमरी रिपोर्ट हाउस के टेबिल पर रखी गई है इसका दखने से पता चलता है कि इस साल के अन्दर काफी से ज्यादा तरफकी हुई है। हालांकि रास्ते में बहुत सी डिफिकल्टीज भी आयी जिनका कि रिपोर्ट में खास तौर पर जिक्र किया गया है। उममें कहा गया है

"In the second year of its existence, your Corporation has had to face heavy odds. There was a world-wide decline in economic activity, initiated by the recession in the United States."

Then it says

"The set-back in industrial activity, the decline in purchasing power and the deterioration in the terms of trade placed serious impediments in the way of the country's effort to augment export earnings."

मेरे, कहने का मतलब यह है कि इतनी दिक्कों के बावजूद भी जब हम अपनी

साल की रिपोर्ट का इस साल की रिपोर्ट से मुकाबला करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से काफी से ज्यादा उन्नति हुई है ।

पिछली साल जब कि पहली रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही थी तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो कि उन दिनों इस मुहकमे के मिनिस्टर थे उस बहस का जवाब देते हुये यह फरमाया था :

"I think that it will be possible to give a better account next year."

और इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि यह बात काफी हद तक पूरी हो गई है क्योंकि इस साल के काम का एकाउंट पिछले साल से काफी बेहतर है । मिसाल के तौर पर जहां तक ग्रास प्राफिट का सवाल है वह सन् १९५६-५७ में इसी पीरियड के अन्दर ३५.४२ लाख के करीब था, जो कि इस साल दो करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है । इसी तरह से टोटल टर्न ओवर में भी आज काफी इजाफा हुआ है । डिविडेंड का जहां तक सवाल है, पहले साल यह सिर्फ ६ परसेंट दिया गया था, इस साल ७ फी सदी कर दिया गया है । सीमेंट के इम्पोर्ट में पहले साल में भी काफी कमी हुई थी लेकिन इस साल यह तकरीबन तमाम बन्द हो गया है । यही नहीं हमने एक्सपोर्ट भी शुरू कर दी है । तो इन तमाम बातों से यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस साल में पिछले साल से काफी से ज्यादा उन्नति हो चुकी है । लेकिन अगर हम तमाम देश के अन्दर जो पिछले साल इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट हुआ उसका इससे मुकाबला करें तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी उतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई है । मिसाल के तौर पर सन् १९५७-५८ में कुल इम्पोर्ट १३१५ करोड़ से ज्यादा थी, इसी तरह से एक्सपोर्ट भी ६०३

करोड़ के करीब थी । लेकिन इस कारपोरेशन का तमाम टर्न ओवर एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट दोनों को मिला कर २८ करोड़ के करीब बैठता है, जो कि बहुत कम है । इसलिये मैं यह कहंगा कि हमें इसके काम को बढ़ाने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये और इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि और भी बहुत सी चीजों के अन्दर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इंट्रोड्यूस की जाये ।

इस साल के अन्दर जो खास एचीवमेंट हुये हैं उनमें सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी बात यह है कि न्यू मारकेट्स को तलाश करने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा कोशिश की गई है । एक्सपोर्ट को भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई है और इसके साथ-साथ जो जापान के साथ दो मिलियन टन आयरन और देने के लिये नया एग्रीमेंट किया गया वह इस कारपोरेशन का बहुत बड़ा एचीवमेंट है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इन तमाम बातों के होने के बावजूद भी इसके काम को बढ़ाने की और भी ज्यादा कोशिश की जायेगी । इसके लिये मैं दो चार तजवीज हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उन पर पूरा विचार किया जायेगा ।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था, हमारे तमाम देश की जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट है उससे जब हम एस० टी० सी० के काम का मुकाबला करते हैं तो वह बहुत कम मालूम होता है । इसके लिये मेरी तजवीज यह है कि दो चार चीजों के अन्दर तो खास तौर पर इसको इंट्रोड्यूस किया जाये । सबसे पहली मेरी तजवीज मँगनीज और के बारे में है । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुःख होता है कि पिछले साल कारपोरेशन ने कुल ४४ लाख टन मँगनीज और एक्सपोर्ट किया जब कि टोटल एक्सपोर्ट १३ या १४ लाख टन के करीब था । इसको बढ़ाने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है ।

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

इसी तरह से फिल्म इंडस्ट्री है जिससे कि बहुत ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसके अन्दर भी इस स्कीम को लागू किया जाए। मेरा ख्याल है कि ऐसा करने से देश की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और उसको देश की तरक्की के कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकेगा।

12.21 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

इसके साथ साथ दूसरी बात मैं पेट्रो-लियम प्रोडक्ट्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके मुतालिक दो तीन दफा पहले भी हाउस में जिक्र आया है और थोड़े दिन हुए इस बारे में एक सवाल किया गया था। उस सवाल के जवाब से पता चलता है कि फारिन कम्पनीज जिन्होंने इस काम के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में मानापली हासिल की हुई है सालाना कितना ज्यादा मुनाफा हासिल कर रही है। मेरी यह खास तौर पर अपील है कि इस काम को जरूर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अपने हाथ में ले। अगर मैं उस सवाल का जवाब हाउस के सामने रखूँ तो आप इसका अन्दाजा लगा सकेंगे। सितम्बर सन् १९५६ में ही यह सवाल हाउस के सामने आया था। उसका जवाब जो दिया गया उससे पता चलता है कि सन् १९५७ में जो पेट्रो-लियम कम्पनीज और रिफाइनरीज यहाँ हैं उन्होंने करीब १४६२ करोड़ मुनाफा हासिल किया। पिछले साल भी इसकी तादाद १२०० करोड़ के करीब है। मेरी यह अपील है कि इस काम को जरूर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अपने हाथ में ले और मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से देश को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा। यह सवाल कई दफा पहले भी उठाया गया है कि इस तमाम काम पर फारिन कम्पनीज ने मानापलीज हासिल की हुई है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इसलिये कायम किया गया था कि जो देश

के एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट से प्राइवेट लोगों को बड़ी आमदनी हो रही है उसको यह कारपोरेशन हासिल करे और उसको सोमाइटी में सोशललिस्टिक तरीके से बांटा जाए। अगर आज हम इस दृष्टि से इस सवाल को देखें तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूँगा कि हमें इसमें ज्यादा कामयाबी नहीं हुई। दो साल पहले जबकि यह कारपोरेशन कायम नहीं हुआ था उस वक्त के हालात का अगर हम आज के हालात से मुकाबला करें तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रहूँगा कि हमें पूरी कामयाबी नहीं हुई। इसलिये आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि वह कौन से कारण थे जिनके कारण हमें पूरी कामयाबी नहीं हुई। कारपोरेशन का जो मैमोरेण्डम आफ एसोसिएशन है उसके मुताबिक हम हर किस्म के काम में एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट कर सकते थे। इसके अन्दर कहा गया है :

"The objects for which the Company is established are to organise and effect exports and imports from and into India of all such goods and commodities as the Company may, from time to time, determine, and the purchase, sale and transport of and general trade in such goods and commodities in India or anywhere else in the world, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects".

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि एस. टी. सी. के काम पर कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है। बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि बहुत सी फ्रैसिलिटीज जो कि एस. टी. सी. को मिली हुई हैं, वे प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को नहीं मिली हुई हैं। इसके बावजूद भी काम में जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं हुई। उसका क्या कारण है? हमें आज उस बात का पता लगाना है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि इस का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि इप का

एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड को रेगुलेट करने का जो तरीका था, वह बहुत ज्यादा डिफिकल्ट था। मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा है और उसमें मुझे यह पता चला है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो सरकार ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में लेती है और दूसरी तरफ उसकी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम उन्हीं इम्पोर्टर्स और मशहूर एजेंट्स को दे देती है, जिनमें कि उसने काम हासिल किया है। मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि ए० टी० सी० का क्या फंक्शन है। क्या उसका काम महज कमीशन वसूल करना ही है, या इस काम को एक अच्छे ढंग से एक अच्छे तरीके से चलाना है? इसी बात में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या रिजल्ट हुआ, जो हमारा यह सफाई है कि हम ए० टी० सी० को इसलिये इंट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं कि देश की आमदनी से देश को फायदा हो सके और स्टेट का एक्सचेन्ज बड़े। उसमें हमें इती लिए ज्यादा कामयाबी नहीं हुई क्योंकि तमाम प्राफिट, तमाम मुनाफा वदस्तूर उसी तरीके से चन्द बड़े बड़े कॅपिटलिस्ट्स के हाथ में, इम्पोर्टर्स के हाथ में जमा हो रहा है, जो कि पहले भी इस बिजिनेस को कंट्रोल करते थे। इतना फर्क जरूर है कि थोड़ा बहुत कमीशन इस कम्पनी को मिल जाता है। इसलिये मेरी अपील है कि सारे सिस्टम को री-ऑर्गनाइज करना चाहिये, ताकि एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट पर हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रोल बड़े और उसमें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को चलाने वाले जो आफिसर्स हैं, वे बिजिनेसमैन की तरह से इस काम को नहीं चलाते हैं। जिस तरह से एक बिजिनेसमैन अपने काम को खुद चलाता है, उसके नफा-नुस्मान का ह्याल रखता है, उस लिहाज से यह काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर इस तरीके से काम किया जाता, अगर हर एक काम में मामूली सी भी अकल-

मन्दी से—प्रडेंस से—काम लिया जाता, तो हालात और भी अच्छे होते। उसके लिये मैं दो चार मिनटों इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस साल मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो एंवा-प्रिशन एकाउण्ट्स की रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उनमें इस किस्म की दो तीन बातों का सफा १९ पर जिक्र है और आप को यह मुन कर हैरानी होगी कि बाहर जो हमारे डेलीवरीशन जाते हैं, या शो-रूम बगैरह बनाये जाते हैं, उन में कितनी लापरवाही से काम लिया जाता है। सबसे पहली बात जो मैं इस बारे में हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, उसका जिक्र उस रिपोर्ट के सफा १९ पर किया गया है—

"Avoidable double expenditure on rent of a showroom and a residential flat abroad: With a view to expanding the market for Indian goods, Government decided in February, 1957, to open a showroom in a foreign country. Some premises were taken on lease for one year on 2nd November, 1957.... But the showroom actually opened on the 30th October, 1958"

आप अन्दाजा लगा लें कि मकान कब किराये पर लिया गया और शो-रूम कब खोला गया। इसमें कोई ज्यादा खर्च नहीं हुआ, लेकिन यह एक उमूल की बात है। आज हमें इस बात पर सोचना है, क्योंकि यह सवाल बड़ा अहम है और इस किस्म के रेजोल्यूशन हाउस में बहुत दफा आते हैं कि जिस काम को स्टेट अपने हाथ में ले, जिस अंडरटेकिंग को अपने हाथ में लिया जाये, उस को किस तरीके से चलाया जाय और मेरी यह राय है कि इस तमाम मामले पर भीरियसली विचार होना चाहिये, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि जिस काम को भी नैशनलाइज किया जाये, जिस ट्रेड में भी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इंट्रोड्यूस की जाये, वह कामयाब हो, क्योंकि उसकी कामयाबी पर देश की तरक्की का दारो-मदार है और जो हम मॉनोलिस्टिक

[Shri Ram Krishan Gupta]

पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी कायम करना चाहते हैं, उसका दारोमदार है।

इस रिपोर्ट में आगे चल कर कहा गया है कि एक अफसर के लिये एक रेजीडेंशियल फ्लैट १ अप्रैल, १९५८ को लिया गया, लेकिन वह अफसर साहब फरवरी, १९५९ तक बाहर नहीं गए। इन तमाम बातों को हाउस में रखने में मेरा मकसद यह है कि हमें इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जिस काम में भी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन्ट्रोड्यूस की जाये, उस को ऐसे ढंग से चलाया जाय, जैसे कि एक आम आदमी, एक आम दुकानदार अपना काम अपने तरीके से चला सकता है, वरना हमें इस में ज्यादा कामयाबी नहीं होगी।

इसके बाद मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस किस्म का एक सवाल हाउस के सामने जो आया था और वह सवाल यह था कि बाहर से जो माल स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन मंगवाती है, वह अपने जहाजों में—हिन्दुस्तानी वैसलज में नहीं मंगवाती, बल्कि वह ज्यादातर बाहर के जहाजों से आता है। इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है और मेरी यह अपील है कि कम से कम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन को तो तमाम माल हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजों में मंगवाना चाहिये। मैंने इस बात का पहले भी जिक्र किया था कि अगर सरकार वाकई यह चाहती है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कामयाब हो, एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट बढ़े, तो जैसे जो कमेटी १९४७ में मुकर्रर की गई थी और उसकी यह रिपोर्ट थी—

“The Commerce Department should take over the administration of the Transport Department to some extent.”

हमें उस तरफ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। मेरी अपील है कि हमें इस तरफ सीरियसली ध्यान देना चाहिये और खास तौर पर जिन जहाजों के जरिये एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का काम किया जाता है, वह कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट के मातहत होने चाहियें, ताकि किराया कम हो और इसमें हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो।

आखिर में मैं सीमेंट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं हाउस के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि जब १९५६ में सीमेंट में इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया, उससे पहले सीमेंट का रेट ८४.४ रुपए पर टन था, लेकिन जून, १९५७ में—इस स्कीम के लागू करने के बाद—इसका रेट ११७.८ रुपए पर टन हो गया। मुझे इस बात का दुख नहीं है कि रेट ज्यादा हुआ है, या कम है, लेकिन देखना यह है कि रेट बढ़ने से जो मुनाफ़ा हुआ, वह किन लोगों के हाथों में गया। अगर मुझे थोड़ा सा टाइम मिले, तो मैं यह बात साबित करने की कोशिश करूंगा कि यह जो रेट बढ़ा, उसका न तो कनज्यूमर को फायदा हुआ है और

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has been given 20 minutes. It is only a two-hour discussion and I do not know how much time the hon. Minister will take. I have already got the names of five Members and everyone should be given some chance. The hon. Member should confine himself to important points and conclude his speech. Five minutes have passed since I rang the first bell.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I will take not less than half an hour.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : जैसा मैं कह रहा था, इस बात पर, इस पालिसी पर दुबारा विचार करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है क्योंकि जिस

बतत वह स्कीम लागू की गई थी उस बतत बचते रहना सवाल यह था कि हम सीमेंट बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते थे। अब तो इम्पोर्ट करने का सम्बन्ध नहीं है, बल्कि हम बाहर को एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यहाँ परन्तु रोज हुए एक सवाल के अन्तर्गत में उल्लेख किया गया था कि इस साल भी हमने एकलिंगन १० हजार टन सीमेंट बाहर भेजा, जो कि फारेन एक्सचेंज के अन्दर हमारी अन्वेषण कर रहा है। उस बतत तो वह सवाल उठा था कि सीमेंट प्राइसेज को मिला कर बाहर से जो सीमेंट आया है उसकी कीमत को कम करने के लिये क्या के सीमेंट की कीमत को बढ़ाया जाय। लेकिन जब प्राइसेज इन्फ्लेट बन्द हो गया है, हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, तो मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसका प्राफिट, इसका मुनाफा कम्प्यूटर को जबर मिले। लेकिन कम्प्यूटर को सीमेंट उसी तरीके से महंगा प्रियता है। इस तरह ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है।

इस सिलसिले में जो दूसरी बात मैं उल्लेख चाहूँगा वह यह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है। उसका इसके सिवा कोई काम नहीं कि ३/४ परसेंट मुनाफा वसूल कर ले। इसके अलावा वह कोई काम नहीं करता। इसके बारे में जैसे बहुत से सम्बन्धों की वेस किये पर उन तमाम सवालों का यह अन्तर्गत दिया गया कि अन्वेषण की तरफ पर हमारा उस पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीमेंट के अन्दर जब इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया तो उस से क्या फायदा हुआ जब उसके एजेन्ट्स पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं स्ट्राकिस्ट्स पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं? मैंने यह जानना करने की कोशिश की कि जो एजेन्ट्स वरीयत मुकररर किसे बने हैं, उनसे क्या सिन्पोरिटी की जाती है, उनका स्ट्राकिस्ट्स से ताल्लुक क्या है। तो यही अन्तर्गत दिया गया कि उन पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी हालत में इस एजेन्ट की जो बड़ा करने से क्या फायदा हुआ। इस बारे में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि अगर हम अन्वेषण

वह चाहते हैं कि इससे लोगों को लाभ हो, वेम को फायदा हो, तो इनके अन्तर्गत जो विद्यमान अन्वेषण हैं उनको हमें अन्तर्गत कर देना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्ट्राकिस्ट्स का और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का अन्वेषण ताल्लुक हो। यह उनको इन्वेंट बाल अन्वेषण करे, उनको जो मुनाफा वरीयत मिलता है वह नहीं मिलना चाहिये। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि जो एजेन्ट्स वरीयत मुकररर हुए हैं स्ट्राकिस्ट्स से वह बहुत ज्यादा, करोड़ों की तादाद में, क्या बतौर सिन्पोरिटी के वसूल कर लेते हैं। इसके अलावा माल देने के लिये उन से एडवान्स भी वसूल करते हैं। अगर प्राइस इन्वेंटली इस काम को हाथ में ले लें तो आप को ३५ करोड़ क्या मिल जाना कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। एडवान्स के तौर पर भी स्ट्राकिस्ट्स प्राइसको वह रकम दे सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में जरूर गौर किया जाय, और सीमेंट के मुताल्लिक कम से कम ऐसा इंतजाम जरूर किया जाय जिससे कम्प्यूटर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो और मैनू-फैक्चरर्स और प्रोड्यूसर्स जो अपने ही प्राइसियों को स्ट्राकिस्ट्स मुकररर करके या जो दूसरे स्ट्राकिस्ट्स हों उनसे सिन्पोरिटी वरीयत मांग कर फायदा उठाते हैं, वह बन्द हो।

इन तमाम बातों को कहते हुए मेरी फिर प्रार्थना है कि इस तमाम स्कीम पर दुबारा गौर किया जाय और इसके बिजिनेस को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय जिससे इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा हो। जो कुछ मैंने सीमेंट के बारे में कहा वह इसलिये नहीं कहा कि मैं इस स्कीम के सिन्धक हूँ, वह मैंने इस लिये कहा है कि इससे जो मुनाफा हो, कम्प्यूटर से जो पैसा हम वसूल करें वह पब्लिक के अन्तर्गत में, अन्वेषण एक्सचेंज में जाय न कि वह बड़े एजेन्ट्स और सिन्पोरिटी की प्रार्थना में जाय।

Mr. Chairman: Motion Moved:

"That this House takes note of the Second Annual Report of the

[Mr. Chairman]

State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the period ending the 30th June, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th April, 1959."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I should have liked to speak a little later but it would appear that Members who have given their names are not in their seats. However, having regard to the trend of some questions asked in this House on previous occasions, as also the stand taken by some of the hon. Members here, I would like to anticipate certain points which they will make during the debate and would also like to lessen the burden of my hon. friend, Shri Kanungo, in giving replies to them.

We, the members of the Communist Party, are proud that the idea of having a State Trading Corporation was first suggested in this House by us. It was on a resolution by comrade A. K. Gopalan that the point was discussed in this House. I know there was a committee before that, but I am referring to this House.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): This has been under discussion since 1950.

Shri V. P. Nayar: True. There was a committee also, I know.

But, at that time, many of the Members who spoke were against the resolution. It was not long after that resolution that the Government came forward with the proposal to set up a State Trading Corporation, and when once they set up this corporation attacks were launched on that from almost every quarter. Political parties have, now, been formed with the object of defeating State trading. I find my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, is not here. His Swatantra party, in its 21 pledges, has this to say:

"The party is opposed to State entering the field of trade and disturbing the procedure of distribution and introducing official

management with all its bottle-necks, expense and wastefulness."

This is the criticism that has been launched against the State Trading Corporation. Sir, I am not very happy of all that has happened in the State Trading Corporation—I am very critical of that also—but my complaint is not on the State Trading Corporation as such, but it is on the Government. The policies of Government in respect of the State Trading Corporation, I must say, are extremely halting. The hon. Member who spoke before me, said that he was glad that the volume of business of the State Trading Corporation had increased. I too am glad. But I am very sorry that Government have not found it possible to increase the business turn-over of the State Trading Corporation, minus the cement deal, at least to the extent of Rs. 100 crores by now. I do not know what steps they have taken for helping the State Trading Corporation for this.

I do not for a moment understand why in pursuing the policy of State trading, Government have left certain vitally important materials to the private trade to import and distribute. There is again the other point that even in respect of the items imported by the State Trading Corporation, Government have no machinery whereby to ensure that it is properly distributed. Let us take the case of soda ash which the State Trading Corporation imports. In respect of that, the distribution and handling throughout the country has been given to three firms. Imperial Chemical Industries, Tatas and the Alkali Corporation. What do they do? It is extremely difficult for anybody to get even the imported soda ash thanks to the wonderful distributing agencies which have been entrusted with this work by the Government.

Then again, take the question of newsprint. We know that in the case of newsprint, the State Trading Corporation has successfully negotiated the import of newsprint from U.S.S.R. The private trade, especially the press

tycoons, do not buy from the Soviet Union. I was surprised to hear that the Government is allowing the import of newsprint from Sweden at a rate which it is important to note. I find that while from the Soviet Union, newsprint has been imported by the State Trading Corporation at around £56 per ton, the Swedish newsprint costs the country about £61 per ton, a difference of £5 per ton. We also know that importing things into the country is the means for the private business people to practise grave crimes on our economy. For example, the other day, the hon. Finance Minister laid on the Table a statement showing the details of cases in which the Foreign Exchange Regulations have been violated. And whom do we find? We find one Shri Goenka and his wife implicated thrice for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations. And I say they are doing it because there is a possibility of retaining private accounts with Swiss banks or with other banks for these people and so they go on importing newsprint, which the State Trading Corporation is able to do at a price of £56 per ton, at the fantastic rate of £61 per ton. Why could not the State Trading Corporation be asked to import the entire newsprint requirements of this country? Why is it not possible for the Government to have a monopoly on the import of vital raw materials like chemicals, dye-stuffs and non-ferrous metals?

Sir, you know very well that in the field of non-ferrous metals, two or three firms control the entire distribution through a system of their agents. Government have nothing to do with it and I am told that the metal prices are anywhere between 100 to 150 per cent. more than the imported prices. Can't we have a monopoly on these vitally required raw materials? It is a similar case in the matter of dye-stuffs, where the price varies from 300 to 400 per cent. We know our requirements of dye-stuffs; we know our requirements of non-ferrous metals; we know our requirements of chemicals. Why is it that firms like, for example, Imperial Chemicals, are

given a monopoly or near monopoly in the import of chemicals? Is it not possible for the State Trading Corporation to get the vat dye and aniline dye and ensure fair distribution? The State Trading Corporation has already proved beyond doubt that it is possible for them to get all these raw materials at cheaper rates than would be possible for the private trade to get. Still, the Government have not taken a bold decision and they have not reposed that much of confidence on the State Trading Corporation in order to entrust it with the monopoly on the import of these materials.

Take, the question of exports. Here I want to discuss only certain broad points. What do we find in the matter of exports? I know as a matter of fact that the pepper prices in Kerala had some sort of stability because of a big purchase made by the U.S.S.R. What is the position now? U.S.S.R. has withdrawn from the market completely. Why? Because, their economy cannot adjust itself to purchasing articles in which there is fantastic speculation. I remember those days when the price of pepper stood at Rs. 5,000 per candy. Today, it is Rs. 500. Nobody seems to be bothered about it, although the entire economy of that State depends upon the price of pepper.

Take, the case of cashew-nuts. Is it not possible for the State Trading Corporation to have a monopoly in the matter of cashew exports? After all, it is only a matter of Rs. 10 crores or 15 crores. The economy of that State is very much linked up with the export price of cashew-nuts. Every day, you find forward deals. American offers come for December-January supplies. And the result is that the grower does not get anything.

Take, again, the question of oils. India is claimed to be one of the biggest producers of vegetable oils. Has it been possible for the Government to find out a suitable market? Oil has been left to the tender mercies of a big business house. I do not find here Shri Kilachand who represents the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

famous firm of Devchand Kilachand, probably the biggest oil business firm in this country. He could have given the figures. But I find that the State Trading Corporation has not been able to undertake the work of finding out a suitable market even in the matter of an article over which we have a monopoly.

Then, take the case of the export of manganese over which, I think, my hon. friend, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, is very much interested. What is the position of manganese? Shri Ram Krishan Gupta said that there was a reduction in the matter of export of manganese. Whose fault is it? I remember, long before the American recession set in, there were forebodings and I warned the Finance Minister in this House that the American recession is likely to affect the Indian industry. But he said "nothing doing". Now, they have to agree that the American recession has not merely affected us but has affected us very seriously.

What is the position? We all know that recently steel production in the world has been cut down to 30 to 40 per cent. We are in a very precarious position in respect of manganese because we do not produce the world's best manganese. Our production is confined to the lower grades of manganese while the Soviet Union, which is the biggest producer of manganese, can, for example, offer manganese ore of 50 per cent. We cannot do it and the Soviet Union, if it chooses, can literally throw us out of the world market for manganese. Is it not possible for the Government to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union whereby areas for the sale of manganese can be demarcated?

I know that the steel mills in the United States and in other capitalist countries have recently opened their mines in Brazil and in West Africa. We are helpless in this. Owing to the bad practices of the private trade in respect of the export of manganese, because when the miners enter into

a contract for 30-32 or 40-42, they do not honour that contract—because of such practices, it has become necessary for the steel millers to have their own mines and naturally we suffer.

I know that much criticism will be levelled against the State Trading Corporation for the handling of the manganese trade. I have heard that these manganese exporters have built up all their contacts by several years of business and because the State Trading Corporation has taken it over they suffer in pursuing their business and all that. All that should be dismissed because they plead for certain interests whom they want to secretly represent. It may not be open to this House or elsewhere. So, it is like that. But it does not mean that every act of the State Trading Corporation has to be supported. Not at all. There are certain aspects of the State Trading Corporation to which, if time permits, I shall come later.

Take again the case of income-tax. Is there any one firm in this country....

Mr. Chairman: I would like to give him some idea of the time. He has taken ten minutes already. I will give him another nine minutes. He must finish within that time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was referring to income-tax. I say that in this country, nobody can say that there is any honest tax-payer in business except the State Trading Corporation. Tell me one instance of a firm which has paid the tax due or which has not tried either to evade the tax or to avoid the tax. Is there one firm? What is the amount which the State Trading Corporation pays? That alone should be a justification for giving more and more business to the State Trading Corporation because even if they want to avoid or evade the tax, they cannot do it. It is a Government organisation and so there will be no tax evasion.

It is a very important matter also because the volume of foreign trade

is so gigantic that tax is a very essential part of it. It will be tax on a volume of Rs. 1,300 crores. That is why I said that I am very unhappy that the State Trading Corporation has been able to have only a total turn-over of only Rs. 28 or Rs. 29 crores when they could have made a turn-over of Rs. 100 crore by this time if Government had the vision. Apart from the fact that vital raw material is imported into this country on private account and sold at fantastic prices to the serious detriment of the industries depending upon them and apart also from the fact that our raw materials are being exported at rock bottom prices, this Government is sitting almost in an idle fashion and is not encouraging the State Trading Corporation to do more and more business. This is my complaint against the Government.

We find criticism of the State Trading Corporation. It is inevitable that an organisation will have criticism. I do not hold a brief for the State Trading Corporation but I would like the State Trading Corporation to function in such a way that it is beyond criticism. I have a little knowledge of the malpractices of the manganese miners or the other exporters. I know that even the State Trading Corporation, despite the very laudable objects for which it is set up, favours some people in the matter of distribution and export quotas. I do not want to give the figures but I know that this has happened and I am sure the hon. Minister will not repudiate that. But more than that I am astonished by the manner in which Government tried to place some of their tried officers in key jobs. There are three divisional managers and all the three happen to be retired officers. This is a new organisation where a dynamic approach is required, where energy may have to be canalised in the day to day working. And we find that retired people are preferred not merely from the Commerce Ministry but even from the Union Public Service Commission also!

There is one gentleman who is the hon. Minister's name sake but I know that he is not in any way related to him. I know that. Why is it necessary that we have to take recourse to such officers? Surprisingly, I found that one or two of the directors are connected with some private business houses. If the hon. Minister wants, I would like to give it openly in the House, but if he does not want it here, I can give details to him. One or two of them are directly in league with business houses. I can give their names and their connections also.

That apart, the State Trading Corporation today employs, I am told, round about 600 or 700 people. Is that correct, Shri Kanungo? They are being watched by this House and rightly so. There are complaints. I have said that I am not in support of all the action taken by....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Just a few minutes more, Sir.

This is an organisation which is controlled by Government. The whole capital has been invested by Government's money. Cent. per cent. it is Government's money. What is the position of the staff there? Are they being treated as the staff of the Government or are they being treated as the staff of a company? I understand that the Class III and Class IV employees or Class II employees of the State Trading Corporation—none of them—get Government accommodation in Delhi. How can they live? You must either say that this is an organisation of the Government, in which case the employees should get all the benefits; or you must say that Government has nothing to do with it except paying the money. This is a very anomalous and a very ridiculous position. When the entire investment has been made by the Government, the staff is left to the mercy of the landlords of Delhi. I do not know the service conditions. I do not find a single line or mention about the service conditions in either

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

of these reports and I am not happy about it also. But I understand that there are many staff problems which, on a later occasion, we may take up with the hon Minister himself. Things like that must be avoided and must necessarily be avoided.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Once again, Sir, because you have rung the bell again, I urge upon the hon Minister to be more firm in his policy and in his attitude towards the State Trading Corporation and see that the private interests in this country do not do anything to sabotage the organisation. Both in the import and export of important material Government should see that the State Trading Corporation gets a monopoly. We can, if we plan properly, by the end of the Third Plan monopolise the entire foreign trade of this country. I want the Government to do it because half in the private sector in respect of one material and another half with the State Trading Corporation is not good. It is not advisable also.

Therefore I would once again request the hon Minister to take a bolder step to face the criticism and ensure that the State Trading Corporation is put on a proper footing with the object of doing at least business for a turnover of Rs 100 crores in this year and to take steps whereby at least by the middle of the Third Five-Year Plan the State Trading Corporation can monopolise the entire foreign trade of our country.

Mr Chairman: I propose that no hon Member should take more than fifteen minutes in any case. I shall ring the bell three minutes from time.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr Chairman, Sir, I start with the point with which my hon friend has closed his remarks just now. He wants the State Trading

Corporation to achieve monopoly in our export and import trade. I am opposed to that. I want competition to exist. I am not in favour of the abolition of the State Trading Corporation that has come into existence. But, I would like the State Trading Corporation to justify its existence not merely by showing to us that it is making such and such profits, but also by standing the competition of private trade and in that way demonstrating unto our people that it is capable of serving our consumers and also the industrial development of our country, by competing in an efficient manner with similar enterprises in our export and import trade.

13 hrs.

Recently, there has been a start in entrusting to the State Trading Corporation trading in foodgrains also. There have been varying comments on it.

Shri Kanungo: I may mention that State Trading Corporation has nothing to do with trading in foodgrains.

Shri Ranga. I am very glad that he said it. One burden less for the State Trading Corporation. Possibly, they would be thinking of creating another one with a similar front, but in a different name. I would like to warn the Government through this Ministry that so far as I and those behind me in the country are concerned we are opposed to any such attempt. We consider that any such attempt is likely to be disastrous to national interests and also to agricultural interests. I find that not enough explanation has been provided to us in regard to this difference. The cost of cement imported during the year was Rs 2,24,00,000 and odd. By the time, it came to be sold, it achieved a price of Rs 3,53,23,000 and odd. In between, the Government had paid Rs 47 lakhs towards import duty, Rs 44 lakhs for freight, clearing

charges, Rs. 9 lakhs, and sales tax Rs. 6 lakhs. There was a huge profit made by the State Trading Corporation. I would like to know whether the State Trading Corporation has been constituted into a kind of Private company limited to make profits at the cost of the consumers, and also at the cost of producers. Was it not a fact that quite a number of producers of cement in our country have been complaining of their inability to sell their own cement because of the policies of the Government in imposing heavy excise duty as well as sales tax and other things? In what way can the State Trading Corporation help the consumers, if it were to persist in its own policy of making such huge profits of this kind?

From year to year several charges seem to be increasing. I do not know what is the reason. The Corporation has not vouchsafed any explanation. Take, for instance, page—they have not given the page number—here is the trading account for the year 30th June 1958. On purchases amounting to Rs. 8 crores, they spent Rs. 20 lakhs on freight charges. Next year, on purchases amounting to Rs. 22 crores, freight charges have come to be Rs. 1 crore and 3 lakhs. Is that proportionate? If not, why not? We have another point Clearing, handling and other charges: on Rs. 8 crores, it was Rs. 89 lakhs in the previous year. This year, it comes to Rs. 65 lakhs on much larger purchases. How has it come down? It is a welcome thing. Why had it gone up? Customs duty for that, of course, we cannot blame the State Trading Corporation. It is worth nothing that while they paid Rs. 20 lakhs in the previous year, this year, this comes to Rs. 1 crore and 53 lakhs. If you go on raising these things in this way, is it in the interests of the consumers? Or is it intended to give—a kind of disguised protection by way of compensation for their inability to sell their stocks in our own country to the manufacturer.

Shri Kanungo: How can customs duty work for that purpose?

Shri Banga: Unfortunately, my hon. friend does not happen to be the Finance Minister.

Shri Kanungo: It is beyond my comprehension.

Shri Banga: Then, I come to the working of the Corporation. It is said that they were in touch with 300 or 400 reputed firms. In spite of this, they have not been able to give any satisfaction to them. What is happening is this. There has been any amount of favouritism and discrimination between one another. I have myself been responsible for making that complaint here repeatedly, that those who do not own mines themselves directly, but who have been dealing in exports or imports have been favoured in preference to those who own mines, take all the risk, invest their funds, employ labour and all the rest of it. If these people wish to have the privilege of exporting it to other countries, they have to come to the gate-keeper here or the toll-keeper and the toll-keeper levies his own toll, either political toll or any other toll that he may think of. They make these distinctions. They have shown these discriminations. They have invented the new stunt of business peoples co-operatives, mine-owners co-operatives. Why develop a kind of combination so that some of those people who are not themselves directly interested in mining, could also become members of the co-operatives, take in their train a large number of small miners and then begin to exploit them? If my friend's facts are different, he is welcome to take the House into confidence. I would like him to assure the House that there is no favouritism shown to those people hailing from Calcutta and Bombay, who have got big funds at their disposal, who have so little to do with actual ore mining.

Next, this complaint has been made by my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar.

[Shri Ranga]

Here, in this organisation itself, is everything all right? He may say; is everything all right in any other office. That may be so. This is a new office. Therefore, it must be easier for them to save the office from red tape. This office suffers as much from red tape as other offices, if not more. There is over-redundancy of staff, if my information is correct, and within the staff also, there is plenty of politics. There is no reservation given at all to recruit people regionally. Especially, it is very important in the case of the State Trading Corporation that it should have on its staff officers as well as others, people hailing from different parts of the country, who could be expected to help the State Trading Corporation with their local knowledge, with their local reactions and feelings. Unfortunately, not enough consideration seems to have been given to that aspect of the matter.

Lastly, I would like to warn the Government that this Corporation has had to deal with about 500 business firms and manufacturing concerns and still it has not been able to give satisfaction to these people, even to the minimum possible degree. How would it be possible, I would like the House to consider, if any other Corporation or a similar Corporation is to be brought into existence in order to develop State-trading in foodgrains, to give satisfaction? That corporation will have to deal with not 300 business concerns, not 3,000, not 300,000, but tens of lakhs of traders and business people who, today, are dealing in foodgrains. Would that be possible at all? Therefore, let us not be too hasty in our proposals for going ahead with not only this Corporation, but with other corporations also. Secondly, the time has come when my hon. friend should be good enough to himself appoint a committee to go into the working of this Corporation. Let them make their own choice, but it would

best, I think, to have some non-officials also including those who have had to deal with them in doing this business, those also to include the bigger sector as well as the smaller sector, those hailing from the big cities and export centres as well as the production centres. Let them go into the working of this Corporation.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I interrupt for a minute and suggest that some inspection into the private sector might be done first, because that has gone on for a long time? The State Trading Corporation is new and it must be given a little time.

Shri Ranga: If inspection is to be made into the other one, I have no objection at all. I do not know when my hon. friend the lady Member discovered that she was more interested in examining the doings of private trade than myself. I do not know whether she was a Member of the Select Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill. I was there. We were all keen on controlling and regulating private industry, private trade and companies and all these things, in such a way that the public interest would be safeguarded. We are now concerned with this Corporation. It has been functioning for some years now, and there have been many complaints, and I do not think it would be derogatory to the prestige of the Government to appoint a committee to go into the working of this Corporation so that they would be able to satisfy themselves that everything is all right. If everything is not all right, it should be open to that committee to make relevant and useful suggestions for its better working and more efficient functioning.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): There has been large-scale criticism of the STC's activities, and though some of it has come out because of the novelty of the experiment here, most of the criticism is justified.

In our present-day needs and aspirations, a State trading corporation might be necessary, and it is particularly advantageous to have it to deal with the Communist countries which have got such State trading organisations for foreign trade.

As far as the STC's dealings with the Iron Curtain countries are concerned, there has not been much to say either to condemn or to commend, but their operations in the home market and particularly with countries which have got the free trade system have been quite bad, and most of the criticism that has been levelled has been levelled against their deals with such countries.

It has been pointed out on various occasions that they have been indulging in unwholesome and short-sighted policies with an eye on quick profits without caring whether or not their activities were beneficial to the country or its people. The STC itself has been indulging in business malpractices and coercion. But before I give examples of their coercive tactics and malpractices, I would like to clarify what Shri V. P. Nayar said about me. I am not personally connected with any manganese export trade or anything like that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I never said so.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My only connection with or interest in mining trade is that I come from an area which is particularly important as far as manganese production is concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I interrupt the hon. Member and say that I never said that he was in any way connected. I said, having regard to certain questions he put I thought he was interested in manganese. I know he is not connected with any mining interest.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Let us now examine the performance of the

STC as far as the manganese trade is concerned.

To begin with, the performance has been very bad. There were various excuses advanced saying that they had probably no experience, the established exporters did not co-operate with them, that there was a recession in the world market etc., but the fact stands out that in 1955-56, that is before the Corporation came into being, 16 lakh tons of manganese ore were shipped. From 16 lakh tons, the exports have steadily declined to about 9 lakhs tons in 1958-59, and this is the result of the STC's continued effort to increase manganese export. Even here, they always find fault with everybody else including their parent Ministry, but they do not see any fault of their own.

I will give the House a few instances of coercion and the malpractices in which they have been indulging. Presumably at the instance of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, instructions were issued by the Railway Board that new lease and renewal of railway siding plots should be made only in favour of such mineowners to whom quota slips were issued by the STC. or those who held movement quota from the Controller of Imports and Exports. The small mineowners who did not fall under these two categories would not be allowed any plots. Plots already in possession of such mineowners would have to be surrendered as soon as the traffic stacked in such plots was removed. Now, did the management of the STC and the Railway administration ever realise that there is a great number of small mineowners who are neither exporters of manganese ore nor do they want to canalise their exports through the STC? These mineowners generally sell their ore to private exporters or to national consumers. No manganese ore is generally sold unless it is offered f.o.r. railway siding, and if these small mineowners are deprived of their railway sidings according to the instructions

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

issued by the Railway Board, then these people will be forced either to sell to the STC or to canalize their export of their products through the STC. And this is the indirect coercion that has been resorted to on such mineowners who are not selling their ore to the STC.

If any exporter has any foreign contact for sale of manganese ore over and above his own quota, then the STC offers him wagon space and the export licence granted to the STC for some money which is designated by them as service charge. Any exporter willing to buy STC's export permit and wagon space can pay some money and export his material in the name of STC. When the Corporation itself indulges in such malpractices, how can we condemn those people who sell their export permits or do not utilize their wagon space properly? Just because the STC does it, it does not become justifiable. The mechanism of trading pattern in this country hinges on transport, and if such transport becomes a matter of sale and purchase by the STC, it is nothing but an undignified picture of civil servants' capriciousness.

In spite of this, the STC is failing miserably in manganese export trade. Out of a total export of 8.63 lakh tons during the eleven months ending May, 1959, the Corporation was not able to sell more than 1.9 lakh tons including the export canalized through the STC by private exporters. On the other hand, private exporters not only exhausted their entire quota, but canalized substantially additional quantities through the STC. Moreover, while the private exporters were able to enter into forward business for delivery up to 1961, the Corporation, in spite of its best efforts, failed to conclude any forward deal with any of the foreign buyers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Fluctuating prices? Whose fault?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As if not satisfied with this debacle up to date, the Managing Director of STC recently threatened the private exporters in Bombay that he had requested all the important buyers in Europe not to purchase any ore from the private exporters, but only from the corporation. He is also reported to have asked all the quota-holders to surrender their quotas to the corporation, so that it alone could handle the trade in future. He is further reported to have threatened that he would try to isolate the private trade by dealing directly with the mineowners in case they did not agree to his request.

The STC should be stopped from monkeying around like this with our fifth best foreign exchange earner. They have never been able to give any good account of themselves, and I do not know, by doing all this thing, what they are going to do with the manganese export trade.

Now, let us examine the STC's activities in iron ore exports. They have done quite well in this. Here also, they have shown a mad craze for quick profits at any cost. Practically, all the small mineowners in Bihar and Orissa who were running their mines very well before the STC monopolised the iron ore export have now almost been crushed to death by STC's discriminatory purchase policy.

As an example, take the case of the twenty small mineowners of Singhbhum district of Bihar. These twenty mineowners sold slightly over 3 lakhs of tons of iron ore before the STC took over the entire export of iron ore, but in 1957-58, the despatches of these mineowners fell down to 1,14,228 tons only, that is, by 42 per cent. Most of these mines have now closed down in Bihar and in Orissa, throwing thousands of persons out of employment. The fall in production has been more than offset by the

foreign-owned iron mines which enjoyed the unmixed patronage of the STC; but these mines cannot take the unemployed labourers, because these mines are all highly mechanised

Shri V P Nayar was making the point that the STC should take over such and such export of such and such material and all that, probably under the impression that such taking over will benefit the country and the average person or the consumer in the country. But if he analyses the past performance of the STC he will see that whenever the STC has taken over any trade, either import or export, they have done nothing by themselves; they have just appointed the biggest companies in that trade or in those commodities, which were mostly foreign companies, as their agents, they have taken some sort of commission or service charge from them, which has not come out of the profits of those companies but which has indirectly been recovered from the consumers.

Shri V P Nayar: Like Tatas

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla and it is the small Indian merchants or traders who have been put to further disadvantage by the STC patronising these big people rather than trying to serve or support the small traders

I can understand the STC taking over all sorts of business, but our criterion is that the maximum number of people in the trade or the maximum number of consumers of the particular commodity should be benefited. It should not be the case that only these three or four big people are benefited by the STC's activities

Regarding iron ore, I shall presently show how they have been absolutely indifferent to the national interests in the export of iron ore also. Now, the STC is exporting iron ore of 63 per cent Fe content, whereas before the STC took over the export of iron ore, iron ore containing even 60 per cent Fe content or ferrous content

was exported. Now, the STC, in order to make quick profits, is concentrating entirely on the high grade iron ore; and this type of selective buying in turn encourages selective mining, and thus selective mining, according to the unanimous opinion of experts, is absolutely ruinous to any country's mineral resources, howsoever rich they may be. But the STC has not been bothering about it

If you analyse their mineral exports, you will see they have only exported the best and the highest grade of minerals, without caring to tuck with it the lower grade or medium grade of minerals; as was being done by the private trade before the STC came in, STC as the national body should have taken care to see that along with high grade ore they also export low grade ores which they have not done

The claims about the earnings of the STC have to be balanced against its operational efficiency. Answering a question in the Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry gave the figures of business undertaken by the STC, but replied that the amount of expenditure incurred by the STC had not yet been finally assessed. Now, a private undertaking would have gone to the wall, if the cost side had not been kept track of, to judge the operational efficiency. But these people have just been doing their business without even knowing what they are spending, and what it is costing them

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because they have no eye on tax evasion

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If I had time, I could show that even according to the last year's balance-sheet and this year's balance-sheet, they have not earned as much profit as they should have; that is, the normal profit which would have come in, if any other expert and more efficient body was doing this; the STC could have got much more income, but they have lost lakhs of rupees because of

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

their inefficiency, and so they have paid much less taxes.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): What was the question, and what was the answer? I could not follow.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I shall paid much less taxes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member said that I had given some answer.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I was referring to the reply given by the hon. Deputy Minister in the last session in the Rajya Sabha. I shall give the particulars later on, because I do not have much time here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member does not have any. That is what the chairman says.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The STC has been so greedy; it has taken up the trade only in such insignificant items or ordinary items as lemongrass oil. I do not understand in what public interest it was that the STC should take over the export of lemongrass oil. There are various concerns and various companies which as a result of their hard labour have built up the export trade, but one fine morning they receive a letter from the STC that the STC had decided to take over the export of lemongrass oil themselves.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I request that I may be given two more minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I have already told the hon. Member that I shall not be able to give him say more time, because there are other Members also who have to get some chance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am one of the sponsors of this motion, and I shall be grateful if you would give me two or three minutes more.

I wanted to make a special point about the business associates of the STC. It seems that anybody can become the associate of the STC by pleasing it. I want to emphasise here that the Minister and the Ministry must lay down criteria and basis on which the business associates of the STC will be selected. I realise that there must be some flexibility in this matter, but there must be some fundamental basis or some qualifications must be prescribed for the associates of the STC. Similarly, in regard to the items of export or the commodities that they trade in, they must indicate or they must lay down the criteria or the basis on which they will take up the commodities for trading in the STC.

I shall conclude by saying that the hon. Minister must re-examine the scope and sphere of activity of the STC and make it a really useful body for the country rather than let it remain a terrorising body, as it is today, so far as the private trade in the country is concerned.

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) : समाप्त महोदय, अभी राजकीय व्यापार निगम के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए श्री रंगा ने जो उसके प्रति विरोध प्रकट किया है तो मैं तो उनके उस विरोध को समझ पाने में असमर्थ रहा क्योंकि श्री रंगा जैसे लोग जो कि अपने को किसान नेता कहें वे किस तरीके से इस राजकीय व्यापार निगम को नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं ? उसकी जगह पर वे चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर उस कार्य को करता रहे ।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक कि इस राजकीय व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं और सदैव स्वागत करता रहूंगा

श्रीर में तो चाहता हूँ कि वह जो राजकीय व्यापार निगम है वह इस देश के समस्त व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले ले और उसका सम्पूर्ण विस्तार होना चाहिये। हमारे देश की जो धर्म व्यवस्था है वह बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई है। उसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश की सरकारी के लिये कुछ बुनियादी औद्योगिक कार्य को अपने देश में करें। उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हमको कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध रहे और उस विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि में हमको यह राजकीय व्यापार ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दे सकता है।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूँ कि जो श्री माननीय रामकृष्ण गुप्त ने इस पर विचार प्रकट किया कि राजकीय व्यापार ने पिछले वर्ष से कुछ मफनता हासिल की है और पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष ज्यादा लाभ हुआ है तो मैं इस बात को मानते हुए आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इस वर्ष पिछले साल की अपेक्षा ज्यादा फायदा हुआ है उसे हम काफी नहीं समझते हैं और इमको और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसमें जो ज्यादा प्रगति नहीं हुई है और जैसे कि श्री हमारे शुक्ला जी ने कहा कि इसमें बुनियादी दोष है और रंगा जी ने भी इसमें दोष बताया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस व्यापार निगम का दोष नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो सरकार का बुनियादी दोष है। सरकार स्वयं इस मगड़े में पड़ी हुई है और वह सब नहीं कर पा रही है कि इसके बारे में ज़रूरी क्या निश्चित नीति हो। वह नहीं चाहती है कि समस्त व्यापार इस देश का इस राजकीय व्यापार निगम को दे दिया जाय, इसीलिये इसमें जो भी करारियाँ हैं वह हो रही हैं। अब से इस निगम की स्थापना हुई यदि उसकी कार्यविधियों को देखें तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि सन् १९४६ में इसके लिए एक कमेटी बनी और उसने सन् १९४६ में

अपनी राय या सिफारिश की और उस पर फिर से विचार करने के लिए सन् १९५२ में कमेटी बनी और उसके बाद प्रन्ततोगत्वा सन् १९५६ में राजकीय व्यापार निगम की स्थापना हुई। इससे यह पता चलता है कि सरकार इसकी स्थापना में बहुत अच्छे तरीके से सोच विचार करके या पूरे मन से भागे नहीं बढ़ी और उसके बाद में सन् १९५६ में यह निगम किसी तरह स्थापित हुआ। इसी सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्राशय का एक प्रस्ताव भी रखा और मने ही वह प्रस्ताव रिजेक्ट हो गया लेकिन बाद में सरकार पर कुछ दबाव पड़ा और इस तरीके से इस निगम की स्थापना की। इस निगम की स्थापना में आप जानते हैं, सदन जानता है और देश भी जानता है कि सरकार व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है लेकिन ऐसे बड़े कार्य को जब वह एक बहुत छोटी पूंजी से शुरू करती है तो उसी से पता चलता है कि वह प्राधे मन में इस कार्य को करना चाहती है।

अगर हम इस राजकीय व्यापार निगम के उद्देश्यों की ओर जायें तो हमें पता लगेगा कि इस निगम का उद्देश्य यह है कि आयात और निर्यात की व्यवस्था विदेशी मुन्कों में करें कि कौन सी चीजें यहाँ से दूसरे देशों को भेजी जा सकती हैं और वहाँ से कौन सी चीजें लाई जा सकती हैं और उन चीजों के लिए विदेशों में अपना बाजार खोजें। साथ ही साथ उससे सम्बन्धित जो अन्य कार्य उत्पन्न होते हो वे करें। अब अगर इस देश में हम देखते हैं कि क्या इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हुई तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हम इस विषय में सफल नहीं रहे हैं। यदि इस देश के आयात और निर्यात को देखें तो हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जितने रुपये का हर वर्ष आयात और निर्यात होता है उसी हिस्से से हम इस कम्पनी को स्थिति को देखते हैं कि उसने कितना कार्य किया है तो हम पाते हैं कि वह न के बराबर है। उसने कोई विशेष काम नहीं किया और जिसकी कि जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है। इस कारपोरेशन या निगम पर नहीं है।

[श्री यादव]

अब उस रिपोर्ट को जो कि हमारे सामने है देखें तो पता लगेगा कि ऐसी चीजें बाहर एक्सपोर्ट की गई थीं, जिन चीजों का यहां से निर्यात किया गया है, वह मुख्य चीजें जो कि इस देश से लगभग पचास प्रतिशत के परिमाण में बाहर जाती हैं जैसे कि जूट है, चाय है और रुई है। इन चीजों के निर्यात का काम इस कारपोरेशन के हाथ में नहीं है। इन चीजों का निर्यात जो कि देशी और विदेशी पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है, जूट, चाय और रुई का काम विदेशी लोगों के हाथ में है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम चीजों का काम इस निगम के हाथ में आये। अब तम्बाकू का व्यापार आई०एल०टी०ओ के पास है तिलहन बालकर्ट ब्रदर्स के पास है और रुई रानी ब्रदर्स के हाथ में है और उनको करोड़ों रुपये का मुनाफा होता है। इस मुनाफे से देश को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता बल्कि विदेशी और यहां के देशी पूंजीपति फलते फूलते हैं।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar)
The entire raw jute export is through the State Trading Corporation, not through private channels

श्री यादव जो मुनाफा यह कमाते हैं वह उनकी जेब में जाता है। जब वह लोग अपने हाथ से व्यापार करते हैं तो इनके हाथ में पूरी ताकत रहती है कि किस तरीके से दामों पर अपना असर डालते रहें और अपने तरीके से दामों को घटाते बढ़ाते रहें और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि जो यहां के उत्पादक हैं, प्राइमरी प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, वह उनके बंधों के पास रह जाते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

एक चीज की तरफ माननीय सदस्यों ने बोलते हुए इशारा किया कि इस निगम ने पिछले वर्ष काफी मुनाफा किया है। मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ। निगम मुनाफा कमाये। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पूंजीपतियों

का सवाल है उनके सामने केवल मुनाफा ही रहता है, उपभोक्ताओं का हित उनकी नजर के सामने नहीं रहता। लेकिन यदि यह निगम भी उसी दृष्टिकोण से काम चलायेगा तो उसका बुरा असर पड़ेगा क्योंकि बैसा करने के उपभोक्ता पीड़ित और त्रस्त होंगे और इस निगम की तरफ जनता की धर्नीब सी धारणा बनेगी और लोग इसके विरोधी बनने जायेंगे। तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस निगम के काम का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विस्तार करे और देश का सारा आयात और निर्यात व्यापार इसी निगम के हाथ में हो। और इस प्रकार सरकार इस निगम को मजबूत बनाये। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की एक सुनिश्चित और दृढ़ दाम नीति भी होनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तब तक यह हो सकता है कि सरकार को मुनाफा होता रहे और वह सरकारी खजाने में जाता रहे लेकिन उससे उपभोक्ता को लाभ नहीं होगा और वह पहले की तरह पीड़ित और त्रस्त रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को सुनिश्चित दाम नीति अपनानी चाहिए और इस काम के लिए कोई सर्मात या कज्यूमर्स काउंसिल बनानी चाहिए जो कि दाम के उतराव बढ़ाव पर दृष्टि रखती रहे ताकि उपभोक्ताओं और उत्पादकों पर सरकार की नीति का कोई बुरा असर न पड़े। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से रेलवे में रेट ट्राइब्यूनल है उसी प्रकार का ट्राइब्यूनल यहां भी बनाया जाये। पिछली बार जब यह प्रश्न उठाया गया तो श्री देसाई साहब ने कहा था कि सरकार को जो मुनाफा होगा वह खजाने में जायेगा और उससे सभी को फायदा होगा। यह ठीक है कि सरकार के मुनाफे में और पूंजीपतियों के मुनाफे में यह फर्क तो है पर इससे समस्या का हल नहीं होता। सरकार जो कार्य करती है वह देश के हित के लिए करती है और अगर सरकार द्वारा यह काम अपने हाथ में लेने का यह परिणाम न हुआ कि उपभोक्ताओं और उत्पादकों को

अपनी चीजें खरीदने और बेचने में सुविधा मिले, तो इससे कोई विशेष फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सारे आयात निर्यात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले, वह किसी पूँजीपति या दूसरी संस्था के हाथ में न रहे। दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी के साथ-साथ सरकार एक निश्चित दाम नीति अपनाये और इस काम के लिए कज्युमर काउंसिल या ग्रेट ट्राइब्यूनल का निर्माण करे जो बीजों के दाम बढ़ने घटने पर ध्यान रखे। तभी हम हम दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि हम सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों में मालूम होता है जिनका यह स्थल है कि यह कारपोरेशन सरकारी है चाहे सरकार अपने मन में यह ममझती हो कि यह एक कम्पनी है। जनता हमको सरकारी ममझती है। इस कारपोरेशन से इस सदन के किसी सदस्य का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए इस कारपोरेशन में इस सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य या उस सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य जरूर शामिल किया जस्य ताकि उसको इस निगम के रोजमर्रा के कार्य से जानकारी रहे। ऐसा होना तो हम इसको सफलता के साथ चला सकेंगे। जब तक ऐंग नही होता तब तक जो हम मिश्रित अर्थ नीति चला रहे हैं इसकी भाँड़ में पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बराबर रस्साकशी चलती रहेगी और जो चीजें अभी हमारे सामने आती हैं वे फिर भी हमारे सामने आती रहेंगी। सरकार की नीति की कृपा है और कुछ पूँजीपतियों की दुर्नीति का परिणाम है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर का काम चलाया जाता है उसमें तरह-तरह की झड़पने बराबर आती रहती हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले चाहते हैं कि किसी न किसी तरह से यह चीज असफल हो ताकि उनको यह कहने का मौका मिले कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में चीजें जपहिल में नहीं हो रही हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन

है कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस कार्य को सफलता मिले तो आपको धाँधे दिल से काम नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि इस कार्य को पूरे दिल से करना चाहिए और निगम को जिन अधिकारों की आवश्यकता और हो वे उसको दिये जाने चाहिए ताकि किसी तरह की असफलता की गुंजाइश न रहे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के प्रयत्नों को विफल करने का देश में बड़ा प्रयत्न चल रहा है। पिछले वर्ष जो पूँजीपतियों का डेनीगेशन विदेशों को गया उसने ऐसी धारणा पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया कि हमारे देश में जो एम० टी० सी० का काम चल रहा है यह एक खतरनाक चीज है। मैं और ज्यादा न कह कर माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको मफल बनाया जा सकता है।

अगर हम इस निगम की नुकताचीनी करते हैं तो उसका भीधा अर्थ यही है कि हम सरकार की नुकताचीनी करते हैं। इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है क्योंकि यह पूरे तौर से सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है। अगर यह असफल होता है तो इसका मतलब है कि सरकार असफल होती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri Achar (Manalor): Mr Chairman, Sir, I think this Corporation has been doing well and I congratulate it on the work it has done. No doubt, compared with the private agencies and the private merchants who have been doing export business, probably, the Corporation is not able to do much and to compete with them as we would expect.

The Chagla Commission Report has certain recommendations in regard to the working of such corporations and I am glad to note that at least one recommendation of that Commission has been given effect to and one non-official member has been appointed recently as the Chairman of this corporation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Your neighbour also.

Shri Achar: Yes, it is so; I am happy about it. Why should I not?

Shri V. P. Nayar: All of us are

Shri Achar: I am very glad to note it, I submit he is an efficient person who has considerable experience coming from an area where there is considerable production of a very valuable cash crop, a gentleman who was Chief Minister of a State for some time and then Home Minister also in my State of Mysore; and he has been appointed as the Chairman I wish, more such people are added After all, officials are good in their own capacity, in their own field But, so far as business is concerned, it is a different type of work For that purpose I wish very much that more persons who have some experience of business and who are interested in the welfare of the country are associated with the Corporation Then, I am sure, this Corporation will do much better than what it is doing now It is not many years since it was started It is doing very well and I congratulate it for the work it is doing

Shri Ranga spoke about competition I submit that I do want competition, but it should be fair competition What is happening to the foreign trade? It is in the hands of a few individuals and they make undue profits and very huge profits That is to be put an end to in the interests of the country Those profits should not be allowed to go into the hands of a few individuals.

From my experience of things in my constituency I can say that this foreign trade was in the hands of a few foreign merchants like Parry & Co, Pierce Leslie & Co, and people like that. Though it has changed hands to some extent, it is still in their hands.

I will give one example, that of cashew-nut. What is the condition of

the producers of cashew-nut? What is the condition of those persons who do some processing in the factory and the merchants who deal in that? The latest models of motor-cars are with those people....

Shri V. P. Nayar: Air-conditioned bungalows.

Shri Achar: The Chairman has given me only 6 or 7 minutes Sir, may I know how many minutes more I have got?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only supporting you.

Shri Achar: It is true, but the time allowed to me is very little.

I am only pointing out this aspect when they consider this question of competition—I agree with Shri Ranga that there must be competition—it must be fair competition

I referred to one example of cashew-nut The producers are even half-starved But look at the position of the owners of these factories and those who export it They have got the latest models of cars; they are in a very high position What is it due to? Is it not because they are making huge profits? I do not deny that there must be competition Our corporations are new institutions They must be able to compete From that point of view, we must also consider associating more business people and not officials with the Corporation

I may be missing the main point which I wanted to urge I am very much interested in the west coast. In paragraph 9, the Report itself refers to the shipment of ores The market for Indian ores in European countries is also being developed and extended. Earlier, the Report says:

“Mineral ores constitute the core of your company's business in the field of exports.”

That is paragraph 5. In paragraph 9, it says:

“The market for Indian ores in European countries is also being

developed and extended Sales to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary have been stepped up while exports to Italy have been maintained."

Two minutes, Sir, and I will finish.

I was speaking about the possibility of bulk shipment of ores from the west coast, to West European countries. What I want to emphasise is this. There is a vast field for export of iron ore to the West European countries. From that point of view the development of ports in the Mangalore-Karwar area is necessary. The railway lines should also be developed. In the interests of the Corporation they should develop communications there.

During last May I found huge heaps of iron ore near the port there. I asked a question the other day and the hon. Minister answered by saying that it was a seasonal work. In fact, it was a huge hill of iron there. We can understand what amount of inconvenience that it is going to cause. From that point of view, I would request the Communications Ministry to develop the ports in that area and also to have railway line so that this trade from the west coast may be improved and developed. This is essential from the point of view of the Corporation also.

Another point in connection with the roads is this. There are a number of rivers and there are small bridges on these roads. Because there are very heavy rains in the western ghats, these bridges are not able to stand the weight of the heavy trucks. It may involve only some small expenditure. We are spending so much. But these roads are not improved. I would request the Ministry and also the STC to take this matter up seriously with the Transport Ministry and see that the roads and ports are improved.

Shri Ramabhar Tanti: Sometime before, I was also of the same view as the other hon. Members who

thought that the State Trading Corporation is a hindrance in our export trade and that it would lessen our export trade and foreign exchange to some extent. I am not in manganese trade or iron ore trade, but I was told that our export trade in these had gone down because the STC had entered into this trade and so the STC was not competent to ship them and they had to pay a heavy demurrage. I was listening to all these things in the House and I read in the papers also about them.

Last year or early this year, the export of raw jute was considered and after due consideration the export trade was given to the STC. I was one of those who thought that the export of jute was a technical thing. There were many grades and the STC, as a newcomer would not be able to handle that properly. I was thinking that we would lose our name in the foreign markets and probably our quality would not be equal to that of Pakistan jute. But now I have no hesitation in saying that the STC has done more than what we thought in regard to the export of jute. Now, the export of raw jute is handled by the STC and no private shipper can export it. It seems we have till now shipped raw jute worth Rs. 3 crores. The STC had its own inspectors to verify the quality and we hear that it is as good as Pakistan's jute. It seems that there are greater demands from all those countries which received our jute. We exported about a lakh of bales to the communist countries and about 50,000 bales to the continental countries. The trade negotiations with the communist countries were conducted by the STC which those with the continental countries, by the private traders. Comparing the prices the STC got for this, it seems that it got Rs. 7 less per bale from the communist countries than the continental countries. The STC might have lost something in the iron ore export or the manganese ore export. I do not know about it. But in regard to jute, I can say this that by entering this, they have got

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

more money than what they should have got. The report says that the STC made a profit of Rs 2.33 crores. I am not happy over that because it has only a capital of Rs 1 crores. It seems to be profiteering. It is not desirable.

Shri Satish Chandra. But what about the volume of business?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I think the profit should be restricted. Otherwise, this is a capitalist view. (Interruptions) Some hon. Members have said that the whole trade should go to the STC. I do not agree. It is very difficult. India is a big country and there are many importers and exporters. If the whole of it is entrusted to the STC it will do more harm than good.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall call the hon. Minister. We shall positively conclude this debate at 2.30. The hon. Mover also wants two or three minutes to reply. So, I would request the hon. Minister to finish before 2.30, leaving two—or three minutes for the reply.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, my hon. friend opposite claims the credit for the birth of the STC for himself and his associates. My task has been lengthened. I am grateful to him and other hon. Members of this House as well.

I have rather an awkward task in replying to this debate. If I may be permitted to draw rather a wide analogy, today the discussion may be considered to be a meeting of the shareholders. After all the President of India is the only shareholder of this company. In other words, it means that the Members of this House and the other House are the shareholders of this company and the shareholders, in their wisdom or otherwise, according to Shri Shukla, have appointed directors who, according to the like or dislike of the hon. Members, are duds or very capable

men. Here I would firmly deny the charges which have been anonymously made by my friend Shri V. P. Nayar about the business associations of the directors of the STC, their association with private firms. I strongly deny them with all the strength that I have.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shall I give you the name?

Shri Kanungo. I shall be glad if he does.

Mr. Chairman: Not here. It can be done privately.

Shri Kanungo: The gentlemen concerned are not in this House. If he does give the names, I will give him a suitable reply. But I can say straightaway that the board of directors, as constituted, has no relation and possibly cannot have any relation, with any private trading company or other private interests at all.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I accept the challenge.

Shri Kanungo: I am sorry that this statement has been made in this House.

I shall take the last point first—that is, Shri Tantia's horror at a company with Rs 2 crores of capital, making a profit of two and odd crores of rupees. It is not such a dangerous factor at all. After all it is a trading organisation, it is not a manufacturing organisation. This trading organisation, though barely two years old, has been able to justify itself by trading profitably and producing profits for the shareholders of the company. There have been two distinct trends in the short debate in this House. One view has been that the operations of the State Trading Corporation should be expanded to the whole gamut of the external and internal trade of all commodities. I would submit, Sir, that when the agency of the State Trading Corporation was decided upon by this House it was

done with the distinct understanding that the Corporation shall not supplant trade but will supplement trade, because conditions have changed in such a way that aggressive salesmanship and forward looking efforts have got to be taken up in developing new areas and new commodities of trade. Thus House approved that the function of the State Trading Corporation should be that of a company, like many other companies, and it should in its operations associate itself with the existing trade channels. That is exactly what it has been doing, in spite of what my hon friend Shri Shukla says of the oppressions, malpractices and other factors.

14 hrs.

Sir, all I can claim on behalf of the State Trading Corporation in regard to its trading on import side is that it has been able to provide scarce raw materials at a price which is constant. Without this agency, the price fluctuations in earlier years were rather violent. It is well known, when there is a large gap between demand and supply there is bound to be fluctuations in prices and other malpractices as well. The State Trading Corporation can very amply take the credit that it has provided a channel by which scarce raw materials for running our industries are available at constant prices.

Shri Nayar's criticism was that the distributing agency should be more widespread or, in the alternative, as the other hon Member from that side suggested, the entire distribution should be handled by the State Trading Corporation right from the import to the consumer. As a matter of fact, most of the items are controlled by the Government. In fact, the State Trading Corporation and the distributors it appoints are merely controlled stockists, and allotments are made by the Government through its Development Wing. The margins of profit are all settled. The State Trading Corporation has been entrusted with the

work because they will adhere to the principles and to the procedures which this Government has provided for, and in choosing their distributors, I might submit, they have chosen such agencies where the control of the distribution can be observed and efficiency can be assured.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri Kanungo: Efficiency is assured in the sense that today the commodities which are sold are sold at fixed prices and there is no fluctuation of prices. That is one sure proof that the distribution organisation has worked well. As far as chemicals are concerned, a group of distributors who were in the trade before have been clubbed together into organisations and other corporate bodies, and they have been appointed as distributors of the State Trading Corporation.

The fundamental fact which has been kept in view by the State Trading Corporation, according to directions given to it by this House, is that they will use the existing trade channels to the best of their capacity. I would submit, Sir, that they have maintained it very efficiently. I would also say today that but for this operation by the Government through the agency of the State Trading Corporation the fluctuations in prices and other malpractices would have been too many.

Regarding cement, I would submit that this State Trading Corporation is merely an agency, and that agency has been chosen by Government because the Tariff Commission in its report had suggested that this agency can be used and it should be used. The prices of cement, as far as manufacturers are concerned, are controlled by Government according to the advice of the Tariff Board. The distribution at the final end is controlled by the State Governments. The function of the State Trading Corporation is to see that rationality is observed in the distribution of the material that

[Shri Kanungo]

is available and that the prices as far as stockists are concerned are kept under control.

I do not understand the implication of the suggestion of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta that the entire profits amounting to more than Rs. 35 crores could have been pocketed by the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation could not conceivably do it until they enter into the last rung in the retail trade and, as I said, according to the directions of this House they cannot go into the retail trade or the whole line of it. I think, within the limitations, they have done a good job of it. In fact, the prices have been kept constant and supplies have been adequate, and the State Trading Corporation can take credit to a certain extent that they have been able to develop certain export markets which normally would not have been possible otherwise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If so much credit is taken, there is no scope for debit.

Shri Kanungo: It is hon Members who have provided the credit, barring one.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: A portion of the profit should be given to the consumers.

Shri Kanungo: There again, as my hon. friend Shri Gupta says, as far as the State Trading Corporation is concerned, Government have got to give the directions where the prices, as I said, are decided or settled by the Government on the advice of the Tariff Commission. I need not go into the logic of it—at other times when the Tariff Commission Report will be debated Shri Gupta can debate that point as well—but considering the fact that there are manufacturing establishments the prices of whose goods are settled with such wide disparity as Rs. 50 to Rs. 85, if there was no centralised agency for pooling the sales and having a pool price there would have been a sort of unrestricted "rate war" going on in this country. The low-cost units would try to sell at a lower price a larger turnover and

strain the limited transport capacity that is available. Therefore, the policy is not that of the State Trading Corporation, the policy is that of the Government, and within that limited policy the State Trading Corporation has done, I suppose, a good job of it.

The question of having or charging a lower price for cement is perhaps valid, but one thing has got to be taken into consideration, and that is, the STC is taking risks, and it took serious risks when it was directed by the Government to import cement at very high prices to meet the needs of the country. If its calculations had gone wrong, then it would have been saddled with losses. Therefore, it is not merely a profit which the STC is earning. When it earns any profit it also takes the risk of covering the losses in the past or in the future.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta mentioned about the showrooms and other things. But they are not the function of the STC. The function of the STC in developing new markets for new commodities is just beginning. In fact, this is the first year when it has been able to make a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for development purposes. It never had it before. Considering the conditions of world trade as they are, and the keen competition and the experience of traders in other countries I believe that with a little patience the STC will justify the trust which the House has placed in it. At least, personally, to my mind, this Rs. 15 lakhs is just nothing in the form of development of trade contacts, because, after all, to run any worthwhile branch office will cost normally more than Rs 15 lakhs, and up till today, the STC has not got a single branch office outside India though it does such a large amount of business.

Suggestions have been made that various commodities could be taken up so that trade in those commodities can be developed. That is exactly what the STC hopes to do. But regarding the broad suggestion that the

entire foreign trade as also the inter-
-national trade should be taken over by the
STC, I would submit that however
ever the board of directors of the
STC might be, it depends upon the
direction which it receives from this
House through the Government I
would also submit that today, the STC
being what it is, even if it is given
that responsibility it will be too much
for it to chew

Reference has been made to the dis-
-tribution of non-ferrous metals and
other commodities As I said, these
are merely agency functions In fact,
the STC would have been happier if
it were not saddled with this job, be-
-cause the returns on this work are
very low indeed The STC is being
used by the Government as an agency
and the actual distribution is done,
under the orders of the Government,
to actual users of these scarce com-
-modities

Shri V. P. Nayar: They sell it in the
black market at 300 or 400 per cent

Shri Kanungo: There are always
black sheep But all I want to sub-
-mit is that the amount of malpractice
has been reduced to the minimum
During the stage between the import
and the distribution to the allottees
who are decided by the Government,
the STC takes full responsibility and
I can assure the House that there are
no malpractices in spite of Shri Vidya
Charan Shukla's allegations

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Do
they not sell export licences? What
is canalisation? (Interruption)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order

Shri Kanungo: I am in possession
of the House I am coming to the
points which the hon Member has
raised I would next take up the
points which have been made by my
esteemed friend Shri Ranga who is not
here now Shri Ranga used rather
strong words when he said that the
STC indulges in favouritism and disci-
-mination The material on which he

based these charges is this, namely,
the purchase policy of the STC, as far
as metal ores are concerned, is, ac-
-cording to him, discriminatory How?
In the public notices which have been
issued since 1957 onwards, the Gov-
-ernment directed the STC to use the
fullest capacity of the shippers who
were in the trade for 100 years. To-
-day, the STC is trying to do it and the
development within the last two and
a half years has been that it has
stabilised its procurement policy to
such an extent that it is today able
to offer the small man the benefits
which are available to richer asso-
-ciates

My friend from Bellary just now
mentioned about a co-operative
society—

Shri Achar: Mangalore

Shri Kanungo: Which receives the
same privileges and the same terms
as any other associate of the STC.
The fact is, this If larger producers
who have experience in this line, such
as larger mine-owners who have got
capacities, get larger orders, it is
simply because they can offer them As
far as the difficulties of the Bihar and
Orissa mine-owners are concerned, I
may say one thing I am supposed to
know something of it because I come
from that part of the country It is
the misfortune of the mine-owners of
Bihar and Orissa that there are more
efficient mine-owners and shippers
elsewhere in the country than happen
to be in that region

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Only
one shipper

Shri Kanungo: From the whole of
the southern region—Bellary-Hospet
region—the STC gets more attractive
offers, and but for the direction of
the Government and the limitation of
transport, an ordinary profit motive
would induce any trading organisation
to concentrate more on the Bellary-
Hospet region than anywhere else It
is only because the STC is handling it
that it is able to cushion to a certain
extent the high cost in the matter of

[Shri Kanungo]

availability of iron ore for export shipment. The other factor must also be remembered. Our internal capacity for consuming iron ore has been entirely based upon the availability of iron ore in that region. Moreover, when the steel-making capacity in this country grows, to that extent, the availability of iron ore for export from that particular region—Bihar and Orissa—will be limited. There is nothing to be sorry about it, because the off-take will be assured irrespective of the fluctuations of the export market.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: 30 mine owners have closed their mines there. Whatever may be done later on, for the time being, they have closed down the mines.

Shri Kanungo: The closing down of mines is not a new factor. My experience for 30 years in the Central Provinces and Bihar has been that mines are closed and opened for many other reasons. It is not due to the operation of the STC. The STC has today embarked on a policy of distributing its patronage on an acreage-basis in the Bihar-Orissa area. Any businessman will buy in the cheapest market and confine his purchases to near about railway lines, and not go to mines which are situated in uneconomic areas. The STC has done the utmost it can do. It has distributed its patronage on an acreage-basis. Shri Shukla's charges of coercion and he used some stronger word "mal-practice"—are not justified. It is easy to say all that. The Railway Board, naturally, is the authority to decide which party is to be allotted which area. Knowing as they do that today STC are the sole shippers of iron ore, I think they are perfectly justified in preferring those parties who have contracts with the STC.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am talking of manganese ore and not iron ore.

Shri Kanungo: As far as manganese ore is concerned, STC has got only 50 per cent. of the quota; the other 50 per cent is open to everybody. The allotment of space is the responsibility of the railways. Naturally it has got to be allotted to such parties who can make the maximum use of it and not hold the plots for ransom for other parties. The judge of the situation is the railway authority. If the railway authority have taken the decision that those who have foreign contracts and STC will have preference, I think they are justified in the sense that they have got the larger turnover....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Not necessarily.

Shri Kanungo: It does not rule out that others will not have a chance.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It has ruled out. It has been mentioned in the Railway District Commercial Superintendent's reply to the M. P. Mineral Development Corporation.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister is not yielding.

Shri Kanungo: I am prepared to speak on behalf of the Transport Ministry that they use their best judgment to give it to such people who can make the maximum use of the plots allotted to them. As far as the STC is concerned, we have never approached them to give us any preference. The railway today treats the STC on a par with any other trading organisation in the country.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: I do not approve of this sort of running commentary. This is not correct. If the hon. Minister yields, the hon. Member can get up. Otherwise, this sort of running commentary while the Minister is giving his reply is not allowed.

Shri Kanungo: As far as the manganese ore trade is concerned, I certainly admit that the manganese ore trade has been reduced. I am not going to compare the performance of the 50 per cent quota holders and of the STC which holds 50 per cent of the quota. It is a credit to the associates of the STC who have helped the STC in fulfilling whatever exports could be possibly fulfilled. If the total exports have fallen, the reasons have been explained in this House very often. I will challenge anybody. But for the efforts of the STC in the form of triangular contracts, link deals and barter agreements, I do not know what opportunities there would have been to revive the trade.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the up-shot of all your efforts for the sake of manganese trade?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We were exporting 16 lakhs tons of manganese ore....

Mr. Chairman: How can I approve of two people talking at a time?

Shri Kanungo: The confusion created by Shri Shukla is that after the STC entered into the manganese ore trade, the exports have been reduced. I dispute it. Of course, opinions can differ about it. Today, the quota-holders are in a much better position than they were, because public notices have been issued from 1958 onwards and it has been stated that anybody who has got a contract for more than three years or for any period up to 3 years can get *ad hoc* quotas from Government. Therefore, today the quota-holder is very much at an advantage, because as soon as he completes the contract, he gets movement facilities and quota facilities. To say that the STC is the villain of the piece is not correct.

But I must say that the STC is not perfect. It is only two years old and it has got to gain experience. I believe the shortcomings which are inherent in it because of its new experience will

be eradicated as soon as possible. I also believe the success which has been attained and the encomiums given to the STC in today's discussion will encourage them to run their affairs more efficiently and to get over their shortcomings.

Regarding staff and other matters, I have no time to deal with them. It is a fact that the staff are working under various disadvantages. They are not treated as Government servants, because they are not Government servants.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have you seen their office? It is a dungeon.

Shri Kanungo: The STC is constructing buildings for its office, for housing the staff, etc.

I am grateful to the Members of the House that on the whole, largely the efforts of the STC have been appreciated.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मि० चेयरमैन, मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बात को तस्लीम कर लिया है कि एस० टी० सी० का काम अभी तक मुकम्मल नहीं हुआ, वह परफेक्ट नहीं है और जो डिफेक्ट्स उसमें हैं, उनको इरैडिकेट करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि नैक्स्ट यीअर तक इस काम में जितने डिफेक्ट्स हैं, उनको काफी से ज्यादा दूर कर दिया जायेगा। जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, ट्रेड की बहुत सी ऐसी एक्टिविटीज हैं कि जिनका एस० टी० सी० से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं अपील करूंगा कि सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि कम से कम जो गवर्नमेंट के ट्रेड के अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनको जरूर युनाइटेड और को-ऑर्डिनेट कर दिया जाये और उस तमाम काम को एस० टी० सी० चलाये। मिसाल के तौर पर स्टील कंट्रोलर भी काम

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्ता]

कर रहा है और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कॉर्पो-
रेशन भी अलग काम कर रही है। इस से भी
काफी विकसत जाती है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास
है कि जितना ट्रेड का काम किया जाता है,
उस तमाम को को-ऑर्डिनेट किया जायगा
वह एस० टी० सी० के धू किया जायगा।

इस के अलावा मैं कोई नई बात नहीं
कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि
नैक्सट मीमर जो रिपोर्ट पेश की जायगी,
श्री पिन्कर हाउस के सामने रखी जायगी,
वह इस साल से और भी ज्यादा बेहतर होगी,
जैसे कि इस साल की रिपोर्ट पिछले साल से
ज्यादा अच्छी है।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House takes note of
the Second Annual Report of the
State Trading Corporation of India
Limited for the period ending the
30th June, 1958, laid on the Table
of the House on the 29th April,
1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

FIFTIETH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: The House will now
take up Private Members' Bills.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta (Mahend-
ragarh): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with
the Fiftieth Report of the Com-
mittee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions presented to the
House on the 9th September,
1959."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with
the Fiftieth Report of the Com-

mittee on Private Members' Bills
and Resolutions presented to the
House on the 9th September,
1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.30½ hrs.

MIRZAPUR STONE MAHAL
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3) BY SHRI
RAGHUNATH SINGH—contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now
resume further consideration of the
following motion moved by Shri
Raghunath on the 28th August, 1959:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Mirzapur Stone Mahal Act,
1886 be taken into consideration."

Out of one hour allotted for the dis-
cussion of the Bill, one minute has al-
ready been taken on the 28th August,
1959 and 59 minutes are now avail-
able for further discussion today.
Shri Raghunath Singh may continue
his speech.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सभापति
महोदय, यह एक बहुत पुराना स्टोन कानून
है, जो १८८६ में पार हुआ था। जैसा कि सब
को मालूम है, मिर्जापुर प्राचीन काल से ही
पत्थर के कारोबार में अग्रणी रहा है। हिन्दु-
स्तान में चार पांच प्रकार के पत्थर होते हैं,
जैसे सफ़ेद पत्थर, काला पत्थर, भूरा पत्थर
और लाल पत्थर वगैरह। यह कानून स्टोन के
सम्बन्ध में है, लेकिन स्टोन क्या पत्थर है और
मिर्जापुर में किस प्रकार का स्टोन होता है,
इस एक्ट में इस की कहीं परिभाषा नहीं है।
मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि भारतीय
संविधान के सातवें सिक्खल की २३वीं एन्ट्री
के अनुसार यह अब स्टेट सबजेक्ट हो गया है
और स्टेट्स को इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने
का अधिकार प्राप्त है, लेकिन मैंने इस विधेयक
को यहाँ इसलिए उपस्थित किया था कि चूंकि
यह लेज़ल एक्ट है, अतएव इस संसद् की यह
अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह इस संशोधन को

स्वीकार करे। एक दूसरे महामुभाव का यह काम है, जिस को कि मैं करने जा रहा हूँ। प्रेषित तो यह था कि बीधान मानवीय थी, जिन की यह पुरानी कास्टीच्युएन्सी थी, इस प्रकार का विधान अपनी पुरानी कास्टीच्युएन्सी की सेवा के स्थान से उपस्थित करते, ताकि उन लोगों का कुछ उपकार हो जाता।

श्री बी० ब० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) अब उन की कौन सी कास्टीच्युएन्सी है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अब तो बस्ती है। अब यह यू० पी० में इंडस्ट्रीज के मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त यह उन की कास्टीच्युएन्सी थी।

श्री त० ब० सिद्धल राव (मम्मम) इसी लिए वह डेबेल्य नहीं हुई।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उस के प्रति अब भी उन का मोह है। ऐसा नहीं है कि मोह नहीं है— स्नेह है और वे उस स्नेह की फिर से उन को याद दिलाता है कि उस स्नेह के स्वरूप, उस धार और उस ऋण के स्वरूप जग मवेदनापूर्ण और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार उन को इन पर करना चाहिए।

श्री बी० ब० शर्मा : मोह को त्याग दो।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस विधेयक को लाने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि पहले जमाने में मिर्जापुर का पत्थर, जिस को कि चुनार स्टोन कहा जाता है, उत्तर भारत में प्रयुक्त किया जाता था, क्योंकि इमारत के काम में बही का पत्थर काम में आता था। या तो चुनार का पत्थर होता था, या भरतपुर का यास पत्थर होता था, जिस को डरे स्टोन कहते हैं। वे दो पत्थर बहुत सस्ते होते थे, जिन को इमारत के काम में लोग लाते थे। लेकिन आज कल सातायास के साधनों की सुविधा के कारण धीरे धीरे स्वानो पर जो पत्थर है उन का प्रयोग होते लगा है। दिक्कत इस वस्तुसे पैदा हो गई कि जो हमारा चुनार का पत्थर है या मिर्जापुर का पत्थर है वह स्टोन

सेब स्टोन है। वह मार्बल स्टोन नहीं है, वह ब्लैक स्टोन नहीं है, ब्राउन स्टोन नहीं है, रेड स्टोन नहीं है। लेकिन जब यह कहीं जाता है तो जो चुगी ली जाती है उस के ऊपर, चूकि इस स्टोन की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है इस लिये कहीं पर मार्बल स्टोन की भाकड़ाय ली जाती है, कहीं पर रेड स्टोन की भाकड़ाय के हिसाब से ली जाती है, कहीं ब्लैकस्टोन की भाकड़ाय के हिसाब से ली जाती है और कहीं ब्राउन स्टोन की भाकड़ाय के हिसाब से ली जाती है। इस प्रकार से जो हमारे चुनार सब पत्थर बहुत सस्ता स्टोन होता है वह बहुत मंहगा होने लगा है, और इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि वहा पर लाने में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन के पास आज काम नहीं रह गया है क्योंकि इतना मंहगा होने के कारण वह पत्थर बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता। अतएव मैं यह प्रार्थना करना हू कि इस छोटे से विधेयक को जो कि सिर्फ एक पंक्ति का है यानी "स्टोन ब्लिन्स सेब स्टोन"

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) What is its chemical composition?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I do not know I am not a scientist Shri Malaviya is a scientist He can tell you

इन वस्तुसे मैं यह कहता हू कि इस पत्थर की मेरी परिभाषा सिर्फ यह है कि मिर्जापुर में जो सेब स्टोन होता है, जिस को कि हमारे मानवीय जी जानते हैं, और जिस के अलावा बड़ा कोई और स्टोन नहीं होता है, उस को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। मिर्जापुर ऐक्ट में, जो कि सन् १८८६ का ऐक्ट है, अब तक इस स्टोन की परिभाषा नहीं है। इस लिये इस परिभाषा को, जो कि एक वास्तविकता थी है, एक अंश है, हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये। इस के स्वीकार करने से यह होगा कि वहाँ की बातो में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, या जो वहा का पत्थर का व्यापार है, उस की सुविधि होगी। जो व्यापार आज एक प्रकार से ठप्प हो गया है, इस से उस व्यापार में

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

एक नई जायति उत्पन्न होगी। चाप वहाँ पर जो वह पत्थर लगा हुआ देखते हैं वह भी चुनार का स्टोन है, मिर्जापुर का स्टोन है। कितना अच्छा यह स्टोन होता था, लेकिन आज उस मिर्जापुर स्टोन की कोई पूछ नहीं है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member may address a quorum in this House. Now there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum bell is being rung.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is only a Private Member's bill. Rather, it is our day. It is not a Government day.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want more Members to hear your speech. Other hon. Members should also benefit by your speech. Such a good speech should not be wasted on 20 Members.

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum. The hon. Member can continue his speech.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मिर्जापुर का जो स्टोन होता है वह इतना अच्छा होता है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। उस पर बड़ी सुन्दरता के साथ काम किया जा सकता है। खास कर आप जो जाली का काम देख रहे हैं वह मिर्जापुर स्टोन पर बड़ा अच्छा होता है ? दूसरी बात आप यह देखेंगे कि जितने भी प्रशोक के स्तम्भ हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, उस के बाहर भी जितने स्तम्भ हैं, वे सब चुनार के पत्थर के हैं। चुनार स्टोन पर जो पालिश की जाती है वह इतनी अच्छी होती है कि उस का अन्दाजा लगाना कठिन है। सारनाथ जिन लोगों ने देखा है उन को इस का पता होगा। चुनार के स्टोन पर पत्थर से पत्थर लगा कर जो पालिश की जाती है वह

बहुत ही सुन्दर होती है। २५०० वर्षों तक की चीजें हम ने देखी हैं, वह उसी प्रकार के हैं जैसे कि बनी थीं। इसी प्रकार वे जितने प्राचीन स्तम्भ आप देखेंगे, जितने प्राचीन मिला लेख आप देखेंगे वह सब आप चुनार के स्टोन के पायेंगे।

चुनार के स्टोन की दूसरी तारीफ यह है कि वह बहुत लम्बा होता है। एक चुनार की खान ही ऐसी खान है जहाँ लम्बा पत्थर होता है। आप किसी भी प्रशोक के स्तम्भ को देख लीजिये। उन में आप ४०, ४० फीट तक के पत्थर पायेंगे। इस प्रकार से जो हमारे देश का इतना सुन्दर व्यापार था, जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की इतनी सुन्दर कला थी, आज वह व्यापार और कला घट रही है। उस का नाश हो रहा है। इस वास्ते मैं मालवीय जी से विनोद रूप से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस एक लाइन के विधेयक को, जिस में इस पत्थर की डेफिनिशन दी हुई है, स्वीकार कर लें। और अगर इसे स्वीकार न कर सकें तो राज्य सरकार को लिखे कि वह चुनार स्टोन को डिफाइन कर दे, ताकि इस व्यापार में जो व्यवधान पैदा हो गया है वह उपस्थित न हो।

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has already referred to the fact that though he has brought this amendment to the Act this Chunar stone or the sand-stone to which he has referred in his amendment is entirely within the purview of the State concerned. He has accepted that the matter may be referred to the State Government so that necessary steps may be taken. According to Entry 23 in the Seventh Schedule, it is already laid down that whatever enactment is to be made for this type of minerals it should be done by the States. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we thank him

for what he has said and assure him that whatever point that has been raised by him will be referred to the State concerned and if the State considers it necessary the Act will be amended accordingly

As far as charging of taxes at different rates is concerned, the hon Member will appreciate that that also is entirely under the control of the State Government. We cannot interfere in that matter. He simply wanted a clarification that Mirzapur stone be classified as sand-stone. This matter, we assure him, will be referred to the State concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Is that the reply?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I have nothing to add to what my hon colleague has said. The matter will be referred to the State Government and I hope they will accept the good advice given by my hon friend, Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I could not find out as to what type of stone it is. Unfortunately I have not been to Mirzapur. What is the chemical composition of this stone?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the sand-stone referred to by my hon friend is concerned, it appears to me

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not a precious stone?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. It is silica, containing perhaps more airspace than what is contained usually in other stones. Physically it is not such a compact stone as other stones are.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What geological age do you attribute to it?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know what the geological age of that sand-stone is. I cannot say.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने श्री संसदीय सचिव महोदय ने जो भाषावाचन दिया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और फिर उन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में याद कर के हिदायत भेजें और अपनी ओर से सुझाव भेजे कि जो बेचारे गरीब लोग पत्थर की खानों में काम करने वाले हैं और पत्थर तोड़ कर पैसा पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं उन का कुछ उपकार किया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को वापस लेता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon Member leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No. It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think Shri Nayar means it seriously. I think the hon Mover of the Bill has the leave of the House to withdraw it.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.46 hrs

ORPHANAGES AND OTHER
CHARITABLE HOMES (SUPER-
VISION AND CONTROL) BILL,
by Shri Kailash Bihari Lall

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the honour to move

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith by Shri Kailash Bihari Lall, made in

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1959 and communicated to this House on the 7th September, 1959 and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee namely: Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbai Patel, Shri B. L. Chandak, Shri S. A. Agadi, Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri Bhagwan Din, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Nek Ram Negi, Shri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Shri K. K. Warrior, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad, Shri Mohammad Tahir, and the mover."

An Hon. Member: Who is he?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Are they all charitable persons?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is true, I am holding somebody else's baby.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do not do it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But I must say that it is a good baby and I am proud of being its godfather. There are many reasons which prompt me to play that role. In the first place, the condition of civilisation prevailing in a country is judged by the kind of treatment that is offered to its children. The treatment of children in a country is the index of the prosperity and also of the Welfare activities of the country. For a long time our country has not paid as much attention to women and children, specially, orphans and neglected women, as it should have done. The simple reason for that is that we were interested much more in political matters than in matters connected with social welfare. But a wholesome change has

come over our country ever since the attainment of independence. Now my country is addressing itself very systematically and very sedulously to those problems which are connected with children who are the best wealth of a country. In this matter no one deserves our sympathy and our active support more than the orphans. I do not know the number of orphans in my country; but I know that their lot is very hard. At the same time, the lot of neglected women, who are neglected by their husbands or their relations, is also pitiable.

It is true, we have some institutions for looking after these orphans and for taking care of these neglected women. But, I am constrained to point out that these are very often, unless they are run by recognised and well established social welfare agencies, commercial propositions. They are run by persons whose sole object is to traffic in the misery of these orphans, to trade upon the sad plight of these neglected women. I think this is one of the stock topics of our novels, this is one of the stock subjects of our films, this is one of the well known themes of our social reformers. In this matter, I must say, our record has not been very fine. I know, there are some institutions run by the Arya Samaj, by Sanatan Dharma samaj, the Singh Sabha and Christian societies that are doing very good work. I have nothing to say against them. There are also some institutions which are run by individuals. I do not take exception to every such institution run by an individual. But, I must say that most of them do not give a good account of themselves. Every now and then, we read in the papers that something has gone wrong somewhere, in some institution which looks after these destitute persons, whether children or women, and these awaken our conscience. They are a challenge to our social sympathy. So, in the light of our social need, in the light of the fact that we are building up a social welfare State, in view

of the fact that we have a Social Welfare Board and other agencies which are trying to improve the lot of children and neglected women, I think, this Bill is very timely and very opportune.

The story of social legislation in our country has not been a very happy story. It has been very unhappy when it has been sponsored by a private individual. I do not want to accuse the Government of anything. But, I submit very respectfully that the Government generally does not look with favour upon those efforts of social reform which private members in a Legislative Assembly or in the Parliament make. Either their Bills are turned down or they are given a vague assurance that something would be done in the near future which would make use of their valuable suggestions. This happens occasionally, but not very often. I have received assurances of that kind with respect to so many of my Bills. I have never seen these assurances fructifying. But, I am glad that Shri Kailash Bihari Lall has had this stroke of good luck. Good luck is very rare in this world and any one who has that rises in my estimation.

But, this good luck has come to him after a series of strokes of ill-luck. For instance, he sponsored a Bill in 1954 which came up for discussion for reference to a Select Committee. But, the Government opposed it and therefore, the Bill had to be withdrawn. But, Shri Kailash Bihari Lall sticks it out. He is a very tough and persistent person.

Some Hon. Members: So are you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am nothing when compared to him.

He again introduced a Bill in 1956. Then, it came up for discussion, for circulation for public opinion on November, 30, 1956. To this, the Government agreed. I may tell you that there are three books here with me which show the opinions that were

received as regards this Bill. The opinions, by and large, and in an overwhelming degree have been favourable. For instance, I will read out one opinion which came from the District Collector of Kottayam. I think my hon. friends over there will appreciate this much more than any other person. He says:

"The proposed legislation is necessary and is in keeping with the trends of modern legislation where the functions of the State extend into social and economic fields. The provisions are adequate."

I do not want to take a lot of the time of the House reading out the opinions. But, I would submit very respectfully that public men, members of legislatures, judges of High Courts, social welfare agencies, charitable institutions, have expressed their opinions on this Bill, and they have, on the whole, welcomed the provisions of this Bill. It is because this Bill is in conformity with the need of the time, it is in conformity with the social needs of our country and our society.

One of the opinions that was given was that this Bill should be extended not only to Part A States, but also to Part B States. Now Part B States have disappeared and we have only 14 States. My hon. friend here from Bihar says that the Bill will disappear. So, you can understand how one Member from Bihar views the efforts of another Member from Bihar. I am very sorry to make comment on it. In spite of public opinion being overwhelmingly in favour of this Bill, Government turned it down because it entailed heavy expenditure. This was a hurdle created by the Government, but Shri Kailash Bihari Lall is a person who knows how to jump over hurdles. So, he gave a revised version of the Bill removing all the financial implications.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): What remains?

15 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All the wholesome provisions for the protection of neglected children and women remain in this Bill.

Shri V. F. Nayar: Is it for old men?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think it would be left to you to bring a Bill which will deal with old men, and I know that if you go on speaking at this rate, you will be older much sooner than you think!

So, the Bill has had so many trans-migrations, and in its present form was presented to the Rajya Sabha by my esteemed friend **Shri Kailash Bihari Lall**, the indomitable **Kailash Bihari Lall**, on 8th May, 1959. On the 21st August, 1959 the sponsor moved in the Rajya Sabha that this Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. Then somebody raised a point of order, but that point of order was also over-ruled, and then it was unanimously agreed to refer this Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. It is on account of that that this Bill is before you.

Now I would submit very briefly and very respectfully that this Bill contains many wholesome provisions. Let me refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This Bill breaks fresh ground because the topics with which it deals have not been before any legislator in this form before. I say this with emphasis on the words *in this form*. The Bills which have been introduced so far in the State legislatures and Parliament have been restrictive. They have been of a penal kind, they have provided that penal action should be taken against those who practise any anti-social activities connected with children and neglected women. These Bills have dealt with orphanages and widows' homes and vested power in the executive to deal with these anti-social and criminal activities, but

all that has been negated. The present Bill is more constructive in its nature. It does not deal with anti-social activities, but it deals with constructive activities connected with children. This Bill wants orphanages and charitable homes to give protection to these neglected members of our society, but it wants that the whole thing should be on a proper basis. It is also a kind of appeal to all charitably inclined persons to support these institutions which are run along proper lines, run in such a way that they serve the national interests. This Bill seeks only one thing, and it is this, that every State should establish a Board of Control for orphanages and charitable homes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Has the motion been passed by the Rajya Sabha?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Then, I think, if you have no objection, you might conclude now as there are other hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very thankful to you for this very generous gesture that you have made.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: You may reserve the speech for the consideration stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I thank you very much for that, but I think the intention of some of the Members is this, that they should know slightly little more about this Bill. Of course, you know all about it already.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Members should address the Chair.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry.

I also want to say one thing, that on account of this Bill, no existing orphanage or charitable home will

suffer. Only that type of institution will suffer that is not doing work along the right lines.

This Bill has been drafted with a great deal of care, and I think the lawyer Members of this House will appreciate it very much. Chapter I of the Bill deals with definitions as usual. In Chapter II we have the duties of the Board. The duties of the Board are to advise the State Government on matters concerning the recognition, maintenance and conduct of homes and generally to supervise and control all matters relating to the management of homes. This Bill also gives those persons the power of inspection. If they think that the provisions of this Bill are being infringed anywhere, they will have the power to inspect those institutions so that no harm is done to our society. At the same time, this Bill confers upon the Board the power of recognition of homes. This recognition can be done only on giving an application on the proper form. The conditions of recognition are also given here. These conditions are such as will make the abuses connected with these institutions a thing of the past.

This Bill also provides for the management of recognised homes. It wants that the management of these homes should be vested in properly constituted bodies. And it wants that these homes should look after these children and neglected women, as long as they are not able to look after themselves.

Then, this Bill also says that if anybody goes against its provisions, he will be punished. So, the powers of the State board are threefold; in the first place, it can grant recognition; in the second place, it can inspect, and in the third place, it can also give such directions as are necessary when it is going round.

There is also provision for making rules, and if the Bill is passed, those

rules will be placed before both Houses of Parliament. I am not asking my hon. friends to endorse every word that is to be found in this Bill. I am asking them to give their general support to the very wholesome provisions of this Bill. As you know, Sir, this Bill will go before a Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee, I am sure, will make due changes in it, and if necessary, it will improve it; if it is not necessary to improve it, it will send back the Bill as it is.

I am sure that since all of us have the welfare of children at our heart, we shall give unanimous support to this Bill. With these words, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith by Shri Kailash Bihari Lal, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1950 and communicated to this House on the 7th September, 1950 and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Kumari Maniben Vallabh-bhai Patel, Shri B. L. Chandak, Shri S. A. Agadi, Dr. N. C. Samant-sinhar, Pandit Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri Bhagwan Din, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Nek Ram Negi, Shri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Shri K. K. Warior, Shri Khush-waqt Rai, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad, Shri Mohammad Tahir, and Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support this Bill, and I must congratulate the hon. Member Shri Mahesh Bihari Lall who has sponsored this Bill.

की विरोध वाली (रावबरेली): हिन्दी में बोलो। कोई ताउब इन्विजन नहीं है।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): We are here. But if the hon. Member wants to speak in Hindi, he may do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This Bill was not only necessary but it was essential in view of the condition of the orphanages in the various places in our country. I know that with the exception of one or two orphanages in my constituency in Kanpur, the other orphanages just use these orphans for some business purposes. I know that these orphans are not taught anything except that they are given some band or some instrument to play on.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: There are some political orphans also.

An Hon. Member: Independents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Of course, there are political orphans also, but, for them, there is also a political orphanage. My submission is that the very purpose of the orphanage will be defeated if it is not controlled properly. Some big people, moneyed people, out of their abundance, pay some good amount in the name of *dharma* or anything else and they allow these orphanages to function. And these boys are asked to go from door to door to collect some amount.

I know that once a very small boy came to me and said that he was blind, and he came from an orphanage in Kanpur. I could see that he was not blind. I asked him nicely 'Open your eyes, and I shall pay you four annas'. The boy immediately opened

his eyes, and I paid him four annas. This is what they are taught.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Did he pay?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is what is actually taught to these boys who can become as good citizens of this country as the Members of this House. So, a Bill of this nature is very essential.

But this Bill has not defined the term 'neglected woman'. There is a serious problem in certain places where prostitution has been banned. I welcome the banning of prostitution. In fact, prostitution should have been banned long before. But what will happen to these neglected women who have no place in the society? Thousands of women in Kanpur—I know there are about seven thousand of them there—have actually been asked to leave their homes there. Now, where would they go?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: To China.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What should they do? The whole difficulty is that they are not given any houses even in other localities; wherever they go, they are chased by the policemen, and unless they pay something, a share of their profit or money to the policemen, they are not allowed to stay there. This has become a very serious problem. I would request the Deputy Minister of Law to give some reply on this point, because, after all, they are also neglected women, and we cannot take them back in society; and no young men in the country have the courage to marry their daughters and bring them back in the society. So, I hope it is the moral responsibility of Government to give them a place in the society by rehabilitating them properly.

So, not only the case of orphans but even the case of these neglected women should be considered. There

is no doubt that this is a social evil which has to be remedied. Supposing these women are allowed to remain like this, without any means of livelihood, then with all their good wishes, with all their good intentions, they cannot but go back to the same profession; they will be forced to do the same job, which is banned in certain places.

So, my submission is that when this Bill goes before the Joint Committee, there should be a proper survey of this matter. Government should institute a committee, or the Members of the Joint Committee should go to some places and see the said plight of these neglected women and these small orphan boys, these blooming boys whom we want in this country to prosper.

So, I welcome this Bill, and while doing so, I would like that some of these neglected women should also be allowed to come and give evidence before the Joint Committee, so that they may express their sentiments correctly and without any fear.

With these words, I support this Bill, and I congratulate Shri Kailash Bihari Lall.

श्री मुनमुनवाला (भागलपुर) : चेयरमैन साहब, यह बिल हमारे शहर के रहने वाले बाबू कैलाश बिहारी लाल, जैसाकि शर्मा साहब ने बतलाया, सन् १९५४ में लाये थे। बड़ी मेहनत के बाद वे इस की उपयोगिता सरकार को समझा सके, और मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि यद्यपि हमारी स्टेट वेलफेअर स्टेट कही जाती है परन्तु जो सचमुच वेलफेअर की चीजें हैं वह उस को बहुत देर से समझ में आती हैं, लेकिन अब भी उस की समझ में यह बात आ गई। जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत इस बिल में किया गया है वह बहुत अच्छा है, कुछ काम तो शुरू हुआ, परन्तु जितना सरकार को करना चाहिये था वह कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, जिम प्रकार की

दशा हमारे आफ्रॉनेजेज और विधवाश्रमों की है, उस को देखते हुए सरकार को चाहिये कि वह एक कमेटी बिठलाये और कमेटी बिठला कर जांच करे कि इन स्थानों की क्या अवस्था है। केवल एक इस प्रकार का बिल ला कर के वह सन्तोष न कर ले बल्कि एक कांमिप्रहेन्सिव बिल लावे और इस प्रकार का फैसला करे कि हर जगह, कम से कम हर जिले में इस प्रकार के आफ्रॉनेजेज खोले जायें। हमारे भाई श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल आफ्रॉनेजेज के काम में करीब १५ वर्षों से लगे हुए हैं। जहाँ पर उन का आफ्रॉनेज है, मुझ को भी जा कर उसे देखने का मौका मिला है। वहाँ पर आफ्रॉन्स और विधवायें तो हैं ही, परन्तु सौभाग्यवश वहाँ ऐसे कार्यकर्ता भी हैं जोकि अपने बच्चों को भी उतना प्रेम नहीं करते जितने प्रेम से पुचकार पुचकार कर वे उन बच्चों को गोद में लेते हैं। वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के दो चार कार्यकर्ता हैं और उन की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जाती है। एक हमारे पंचानन झा हैं, जिन को मैं ने वहाँ पर जा कर देखा। वह एक बरस के लड़के को, जोकि आफ्रॉन था और जंगल में पड़ा हुआ था या शायद खेत में पड़ा हुआ था, उठा कर लाये और हम को दिखाया। उस बच्चे की वह इतना प्रेम करते थे कि मुझे देख कर अचम्भा हुआ। यह भावनायें हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं की हैं। परन्तु सरकार की ओर से इस ओर बड़ी भारी उदासीनता है। इस में सरकार को जरा सी दिलचस्पी दिखलानी चाहिये और जो असली काम वेलफेअर स्टेट का है, जैसाकि बिल में शुरू में कहा गया था कि हर जगह आफ्रॉनेज खोले जायें, उस के लिये एक बिल लाना चाहिये।

जसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, यह ठीक है कि आफ्रॉनेज और विधवाश्रमों में बदमाशियाँ भी बहुत हुआ करती हैं। यह एक प्रकार का प्रोफेशन सा हो गया है, जैसाकि उन्होंने ने उदाहरण दिया। उन्होंने ने एक अन्धे लड़के से कहा कि तुम आँखें खोल दो तो तुम्हें

[श्री सुनसुम्बारा]

४ भा० पूंगा और उस ने धाँसें सोल हीं । इस प्रकार की भी बहुत सी संस्थाएँ हैं । इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं को बन्द करने के लिये भी सरकार को बहुत काम करना है । वह आवश्यक भी है और बन्दी करना चाहिये जिस में ऐसे लोगों को उत्साह न होने पावे । उन को बराबर डिस्क्रेज करना चाहिये । लेकिन जिस प्रकार की संस्थाएँ होनी चाहियें, जिस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता है, उन की सरकार को खुले दिल से मदद भी करनी चाहिये । हमारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि यह काम करना बहुत आवश्यक है । गरीबी के कारण या दूसरे कारणों से इन आर्केनेजेज और विधवाओं की बहुत ही बुरी हालत है । सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान दे कर ऐसा करना चाहिये कि कम से कम हर एक जिले में एक एक विधवालय और एक एक आर्केनेज हो जाय ।

15.24 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह ठीक है कि सरकार ने शुरू में जब यह बिल श्री कंभास बिहारी साल लाये तो उस में आइनेसाल इम्प्लिकेशन देखा, इसलिये इस में इतनी देर हो गई । परन्तु उस में कुछ अर्थ करने के लिये सरकार को पीछे नहीं हटना चाहिये, धाने धाना चाहिये और इस में जो अर्थ करने वाले हैं उन को उत्साहित करना चाहिये । जो बोर्ड बनाने की इस में योजना है वह बहुत सुन्दर योजना है । मैं उस की सार्जिट करता हूँ परन्तु बोर्ड में जो लोग लिये जायें वह इस प्रकार के लिये जायें जोकि सचमुच में ऐसे कामों से प्रेम रखते हों और समय पड़ने पर वे उस में सच्ची राय दे सकें केवल आर्ग-मेंटस बोर्ड बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । उस में विशेष कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता । इतना ही कह कर के मैं बठठा हूँ । सरकार को बचाई देना हूँ और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि

वह एक बड़ा कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायें जिस से कि हर एक जिले में इस प्रकार की संस्था कायम करें और धाय जो संस्थाएँ बचनाहीं को अपना ऐसा बनाये हुए हैं, उस को भी कड़े कानून का कर ऐसी हरकतों से बाध रखें और इन सरावियों को दूर करें ।

श्रीमती अमलोज साहू (गिरनार) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी ने जो बिल रखा मैं उस का स्वागत व समर्थन करती हूँ । इस बारे में मेरा भी कुछ अनुभव है और इस नाछे मेरी भी इच्छा इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निषेधन करने की हुई ।

सीराष्ट्र में इस प्रकार का एक बिल पास हुआ था । उस में संस्थाओं को इन्स्पेक्ट करने और सर्टिफाई करने की बातें थीं और ग्रीक पर कब्जा लेने की भी तयबीजें थीं और सीराष्ट्र में हम ने देखा कि जो संस्थाएँ वहाँ पर चल रही थी उस में हम बहुत कुछ सुधार कर सके और उन की गतिविधियों को किसी हद तक कंट्रोल भी कर सके । अभी इस बिल पर बोलते हुए श्री बनर्जी ने बच्चों और नेम्ले-कटेड बीमेन के लिये जो फरमाया उस से मैं सहमत हूँ । कुछ संस्थाएँ चलबत्ता ऐसी हैं जोकि वाकई में आरफन बच्चों से प्रेम और हमदर्दी रखती हैं और वहाँ पर ठीक से उन की देखरेख करती हैं लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि देश में ऐसी संस्थाएँ बहुत कम हैं जैसे संस्थाएँ तो बहुत काफी हमारे देश में चलती हैं लेकिन उन में होता यह है कि बच्चों को बाहर बाजारों और मेलों ठेकों में छोड़ दिया जाता है और उन से वाजा बजाना करवा कर चंदा इकट्ठा करवाया जाता है । मैं समझती हूँ कि अब इस तरह की अराजक हालत हमारी इन संस्थाओं की है तो सरकार का उन पर कुछ न कुछ विवर्धन रहना आवश्यक हो जाता है । धाय आरकंस को भरणाने के लिये हमें अपने धारे समाज के ठीके को प्रयत्न होना । एक वेजकेयर

स्टेट होने के नाते सरकार का यह कर्तव्य ही थाता है कि समाज के इन उपेक्षित वर्गों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझे और ऐसे बच्चे जोकि धारफंस हैं, जिन के कि माता पिता नहीं हैं और जिन की कि भाज बुरी दया है, उन की समुचित देखभाल करने के लिये सरकार उपयुक्त लेजिस्लेशन लाये और आवश्यक व्यवस्था करे। सरकार के अलावा सारे समाज को भी इस के लिये जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों पर लेनी चाहिये।

सर्मा जी ने यह सुझाव दिया कि ऐसे लावारिस बच्चों को लोगों को इंडिविजुअली भी अपना लेना चाहिये। उन का यह विचार सच है लेकिन मैं समझती हू कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की तादाद कम ही होगी। अलबत्ता दूसरे देशों की बाबत मैं ने यह जरूर सुना है कि वहाँ पर काफी लोग ऐसे धारफंस बच्चों को अपना लिया करते हैं। अब चूकि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत कम है तो यहा पर ऐसी संस्थाओं का होना जरूरी हो जाता है जहा पर कि ऐसे बच्चों को रक्खा जा सके और उन का पालन पोषण और पठनपाठन ठीक तरह से किया जा सके।

जहा तक बहिनो का सम्बन्ध है उन की भी व्यवस्था देख कर मुझे रज होता है और तरस आता है। मैं ने बहिनो की ऐसी संस्थाये देखी हैं जहा कि उन को रख कर एक्स-प्लायट किया जाता है। धर्म समाज व अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा इस तरह की महिला संस्थायें चलाई जाती हैं और मुझे यह बड़े दुःख और धर्म के साथ कहना पडता है कि ऐसी कई संस्थायें हैं जहा उन बेचारी महिलाओं को भी एक्सप्लायट किया जाता है। और वे चूकि हेल्पलस होती हैं इसलिये कुछ नहीं कर सकती। इसलिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इन संस्थाओं पर सरकार का नियंत्रण रहे ताकि धाज जो यह गड़बड़ी चलाती है और औरतो को एक्सप्लायट किया जाता है वह न किया जा सके। वह बिल मेरी सख्त में अंगित बिल है और इस

को और वाइडेन किया जाना चाहिये और नेगलेक्टिड बीमेन के लिये भी धरर इस बिल के द्वारा समुचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाय और उन की देखभाल की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो बेहतर होगा।

यह जो बोर्ड बनाया जा रहा है उस के लिये मेरा कहना है कि बोर्ड में ऐसे सदस्य रखने चाहिये जिन की कि इस काम में दिलचस्पी हो और धार्फिकिएल तीर पर ऐसे लोग न रखे जायें जिन की कि इन सामाजिक कामों में दिलचस्पी न हो। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि केवल बिल को इसी सीमित रूप में पास कर देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस के साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि चिल्ड्रेन ऐक्ट जोकि कई स्टेट्स में है और जैसे कि बर्मंड में है वह भी साथ में लगाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यहा तक सुना गया है और यह हकीकत भी है कि धाज लावारिस बच्चे जोकि लंगड़े लूले और अंधे मडकों पर भीख मागते भूमा करते हैं वह अंधे और लूले लंगड़े होने का बहाना करते हैं, मूठ मूठ को अंधे बन जाते हैं ताकि लोग उन पर दया कर के भीख दे दें लेकिन इस के साथ ही हमारे देश में मेमा भी चल रहा है और यह मैं अनुभव के धाधर पर कहती हू कि कुछ लोग छोटे छोटे बच्चों को पकड लेते हैं और ले जा कर उनको भालें फोड़ देते हैं और हाथ पैर तोड देते हैं और इस तरह से उन को हर तरह अपाहिज बना कर पैसा इकट्ठा करवाते हैं और मैं हाउस को यह बतलाना चाहती हू कि हमारे देश में इस तरह के घासमी भी विद्यमान है जोकि यह धुषित और कुत्सित काम करते हैं और इस तरह पैसा कमाते हैं। मैं चाहती हू कि बिल में यह भी व्यवस्था हो ताकि १८ साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे यदि इस तरह भीख मागते हुए पाये जायें तो उन को पुलिस अपने कब्जे में ले के। इस काम के लिये हम किसी एक संस्था या कुछ व्यक्तियों को भी एगोराइज कर सकते

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

हैं जोकि इस तरह के कम उम्र के बच्चों की देखरेख का काम अपने ऊपर ले लें और यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाय तो मैं समझती हूँ कि सारा मामला कुछ हद तक हल हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर हम ने सिर्फ इसी वर्तमान रूप में बिल को पास किया तो हम केवल उन्हीं बच्चों और बहनों की प्रोटेक्ट कर सकेंगे जोकि इन संस्थाओं में आते हैं लेकिन हमारे वे अभागे बच्चे और बहनें जोकि हमारे पास नहीं आतीं और जोकि ऐसी संस्थाओं में नहीं आतीं और जोकि रास्ते में इधर उधर घूमते हैं और जोकि अनैतिक और खराब लोगों के हाथों में पड़ कर अपना जीवन बर्बाद कर डालती हैं, उन के वास्ते हम कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे पायेंगे और उन का उद्धार हम नहीं कर पायेंगे। मुझे मालूम है कि कैसे हमारी छोटी छोटी लड़कियां इस तरह के शैतान आवभियों के हाथों में पड़ कर अपना जीवन बर्बाद कर डालती हैं और वे लोग उन लड़कियों को किस तरह एक्सप्लायट कर के पेशा कमवाते हैं और इस तरह का अनैतिक धंधा करते हैं। मैं इस के साथ ही बह भी अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि यह बिल तो ले ही आये हैं लेकिन इस के साथ ही यह भी कोशिश की जाय कि सारे देश के वास्ते एक ऐसा चिल्ड्रेन ऐक्ट बनाने की कोशिश करें और यदि हम ऐसा कर सकें तो हम सारे देश के बच्चों की दुआ हासिल कर सकेंगे और हमारी वे अभागी बहनें भी हमारा आजन्म आभार मानेंगी। हालांकि काफी जगह पर लेजिस्लेशन कर के यह प्रास्टीच्युशन बन्द कर दिया गया है लेकिन तो भी बह एकदम रुका नहीं है और प्रास्टीच्युशन चल रहा है और कानून से इस का कंट्रोल करना बहुत मुश्किल है। हमें तो अपने देश और समाज में एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाना होना जिस में यह कुप्रथा हमारे बीच में से सदा के लिये हट जाय। आज हमारा समाज उन अभागी बहनों के लिये उपेक्षा का भाव रखता है और मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि

क्या उन अभागी बहनों को समाज आश्रय देता है? वहां से जब बहनें वापिस आती हैं तो उन को कौन रखता है? हम ने पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के समय देखा कि जो हमारी हिन्दू लड़कियां उधर से जबर्दस्ती रिकवर हो कर आती हैं तो समाज उन को ग्रहण नहीं करता और यहां तक कि उन के घरवाले भी उन को अपने घर में रखने से हिचकिचाते हैं। अब हमें यह देखना होगा कि जो हमारी बहनें इस तरह के कुत्सित काम में फस जाती हैं वे कोई अपनी स्वेच्छा से तो उस में जाती नहीं हैं बल्कि परिस्थितियों से लाचार हो कर उन को उस नारकीय जीवन में जाना पड़ता है और आज की जैसी अवस्था है उस में उन के लिये फिर से अपने घरों और समाज में आने का कोई रास्ता ही नहीं है, न मां बाप रखते हैं और न और कोई रखता है, समाज में उन के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। इसी वजह से ऐसी संस्थायें बनाई जायें जहां उन की आश्रय मिल सके। यह अत्यन्त जरूरी है।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम समाज में एक ऐसा स्वस्थ वातावरण उत्पन्न करें ताकि यह जो सामाजिक अभिशाप हमारे बीच में विद्यमान है वह हट जाय और इसलिये मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करने के साथ ही यह भी सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ कि इस के साथ और भी जो कानून और सोशल लेजिस्लेशन करना जरूरी हों, वह भी किये जायें और यदि ऐसा हम ने किया तो मुझे आशा है कि परिस्थिति में सुधार हो सकता है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma has brought forward a measure like this, in his usual fashion. He has made substantial contributions in the field of Private Members' Bills. I remember a Bill about Sanyas Diksha and another Bill for the restraint on

old age marriage which were moved by the hon. Member.

But the subject is something different from those dealt with in those previous Bills. After he made his speech, he referred to certain opinions which had been elicited. And, he was good enough to give me a copy of the opinions received from the various institutions. It was after reading some of the opinions that I thought it my duty to point out to the House what one section of people in our country were hoping to achieve.

We have already had a taste of that in Kerala; and today it is obvious, when I read these, that only one class of persons in our country have vehemently opposed any inroads into the liberty of such organisations to run their organisations. It is rather intriguing why .

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is painful also.

Shri V. F. Nayar: It is very painful and it is very intriguing why one section of the people claiming to run charitable institutions should object to the move by Government. The most violent language has also been used by some of these interests. I may be permitted to read out some opinions in order to show to the House the danger of allowing such interests in our country to function to the detriment of our people. I make no mistake about it.

Here in the opinions which have been collected, I find that only the Catholic institutions have opposed this Bill and without an exception the Catholic Priesthood have opposed it also. I wish to give the House some idea.

The first is from Rev. Father J. M. Vergottini, S. J. General Manager, St. Vincent's Charitable Institutions, Kozhikode. Because the hon. Member referred to Kottayam, I knew I

should smell a rat. What does this Very Rev. Father say? He says:

"I would submit that the provision of clause 3(2) of the Bill for obtaining recognition is uncalled for and unwarranted and is calculated to affect adversely humanitarian work and act as a set-back to voluntary institutions of charitable nature."

The Very Rev. Father is worried because Parliament is taking some powers of control and supervision. He goes on:

"Even apart from a licence, the right and authority of the State is always there to reach at wrongdoers and punish them adequately.... Their right and authority is always there to reach at wrongdoers and punish them adequately and I don't see the need of licensing when the present maintenance of orphanages with the State aid depends on their recognition which in itself I should say amounts to licensing and the present provision of clause 3(2) is superfluous."

"The provisions in clause 4 denying the State aid enjoyed all along by orphanages in case they impart religious instructions, is I would respectfully point out disastrous and suicidal to the inmates."

Mark the words, 'in case they impart religious instructions'

Then, there is Sister Rose Mary, A.C. Correspondent, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Kozhikode. What does she say?

"We protest most vehemently against the provision by which private institutions where religious instruction is provided may be disqualified for Government grants"

The Sister, therefore, wants the Government grants and also the

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licence, also the liberty of imparting religious instruction. For what purpose, we know, as we have seen already

Then, there is the Manager St Philomena's Orphanage

"This is to urge the Government to drop the Orphanages and Widows' Homes Bill. For the proposed Bill, if passed, would make the efficient running of Orphanages and Widows' Homes by sincere private organisations impossible."

They claim to be sincere private organisations. What non sense it is, that they do not even allow Government to have the power of supervision and control? Sir, this is a very long list I shall not bother the House with more quotations but I must be permitted to read out some other names also. They are

The Manager, Holy Infant Marry's Orphanage Vayittiri Wyrnad Malabar

Hony Secretary Indian Conference of Social Work Kerala State. Of course, there is a list. They are all from Kerala. You must know what these people have been doing in Kerala. Then, the very reverend A. M. Patroni, SJ Bishop and Chairman of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Calicut. In his statement he says:

"If passed its implications and penalties would be greatly detrimental to the establishment and running of such orphanages and homes. We strongly protest against the provision denying state aid to institutions, imparting religious instruction—Chairman R. C. Diocese, Calicut."

Then somebody writing on behalf of the Bishops of Madhya Pradesh, Panchmarhi says

"I do so at the requests of the Catholic Bishops having jurisdic-

tion in the State of Madhya Pradesh is"

It is a State within a State

"Archbishop of Nagpur and the Bishops of Raigarh, Ambikapur, Jabalpur and Indore who wish me to inform you that their views regarding the proposed legislation are identical to those as expressed in the Memorandum."

Now, the Bishop of Mysore says—it is very interesting to see what the Bishop of Mysore says

"I feel confident that the protests of the Christian hierarchy and the views expressed by the religious organisations—sic) conducting orphanages and widows' homes will have the desired effect."

Shri Feroze Ghandhi: What about the Nayar community?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No prominent Nayar seems to have bothered about it. Then, there is the Mother Superior, Convent of O. L. of the Assumption, Kollegal, Mysore. I do not know what 'O. L.' stands for. Then, the reverend, Mother Superior—not merely Mother but very reverend Mother Superior—Holy Family Convent, Nagavalli, Chamarajanagar, the St. Joseph's Convent Hunsur, Mysore State, the Mother Superior, St. Annes Convent, Sidapur, Shri M. Maryanne Mother Superior Assisi Convent, Tirthapalli P. O., Mysore State, Mother C. Sonnean, Mary Immaculate Convent, Shumoga, Bangalore, St. Philomena's Convent, Mother Superior, The Sisters of Charity, Hassan, the Sisters of St. Charles, Naimia Hospital, Bhadravati, Bangalore, Shri A. F. D. Souza, Secretary of the Catholic Association of Sagar, Mysore State. All these are opinions against the Bill. Shri A. F. D. Souza says

"The proposed Bill goes against the freedom and liberty of an individual granted by the Constitution."

They have tried outside Kerala also to see that no inroad is made by the Government which prevents them from converting innocent people to something which I do not propose to describe; they describe it as amounting to the denial of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution. There are some other opinions also.

Why I was keen on participating in this debate is because I see the danger of opinions expressed by a section of the Catholic Bishops and Catholic institutions. What is wrong? I do not say that the Bill by itself will serve the purpose which my hon. friend Shri D C Sharma wants to have because we have not provided for any Governmental aid. I know that for the purpose of discussion in this House it was necessary for the Mover to escape certain provisions and therefore, the President's sanction would become unnecessary. If that is the only objection it is all right. What is sought to be made out is a case for such orphanages and such institutions where the destitute and the infirm are looked after to be better looked after and better protected and better controlled. I know certain institutions like this I remember to have visited one of the institutions supposed to be an orphanage in Madras which some hon. Members from Rajasthan also visited. In that institution, several boys come in the morning. On further enquiries into the matter, I found that a bag house of businessman in Madras was running this institution and in the name of the institution, they were collecting importing licenses for skimmed milk which as we know, sells at 300 or 400 per cent the cost price in the black market. Some institutions are like that. We know also that gifts of milk powder, etc. are made from foreign countries. Such gifts are got from America or other countries and are given with a particular purpose to take more and more people. We saw at the time of the elections these very reverend

Sisters and Fathers leading the processions. They want freedom for that. They do not want the Government to enter into their organisations. Having regard to the activities of the Catholic institutions, especially in Kerala, it is all the more necessary that the Government should take more powers for controlling such organisations if they indulge in such very bad actions. I can give any number of instances. I do not say that all institutions are like that. These institutions have been made a tool in the hands of certain people and of late they have come more and more openly into politics. I warn the country of this danger. We must all stand united against such aggression from people within our country also. Therefore, I support Shri Sharma's Bill and I would request the Joint Committee not merely to go through the various provisions of the Bill but to make some surprise visits to some of these institutions to find out what is really happening in these institutions.

Shri L Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, this Bill is a Bill which has been recommended by the Rajya Sabha for reference to the Joint Committee. I submit that it deserves our support and concurrence. This Bill provides for the supervision and control of the orphanages and other charitable homes in the different States. I belong to a Union Territory. We have no legislature. Several States have passed laws regarding the welfare of the children and the destitute. There are other Acts also which provide for the social welfare of the neglected children and the minors in moral danger. Now, the Union Territories have no such laws. Recently, the Home Minister referred a draft Bill on children's welfare to the respective advisory committees. But I feel that it will take a long time to have the Act enforced. Yet, there are a number of orphanages and charitable homes in the Union Territories and they need supervision and control by somebody. There is no law in these

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

Union Territories to have this control and supervision over the orphanages and other institutions. That is why I feel that this measure is very important and necessary. The various Acts in the several States regarding child welfare do not cover the whole country. Half the country may be covered but the other half is still without any special legislation for the welfare of the children. The progress in the actual implementation of the various provisions of these Acts is also disappointing. Only in the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, voluntary efforts are made for establishing certain institutions for the welfare of the destitute people. It is in these institutions that they have been implemented to a certain extent. Still, in the other parts of the country, there are a large number of orphanages and charitable homes and we require more and more of them. These institutions can help in giving protection to the unprotected if they are properly run.

The Bill requires that in every State Government should establish a Board of control for these orphanages and charitable homes. The Board can certainly help, of course, in bringing about uniformity in the standards of the performances of these institutions and the workings of these Acts in different States.

It may be noted, Sir, that the standards are different in the different institutions in all these States. We have to lay down minimum requirements for the health and education of the children and women in these institutions. The Bill seeks to provide for a uniform policy regarding all these matters.

Then, I submit that the Joint Committee should consider another aspect of the problem. There are disparities between one Children's Act and another. For example, a child may mean a person below the age of 14, 16 or 18 depending on the State. Some State Acts have no chapter dealing

with offences against children, and most of the State Acts have no provision regarding victimised children. There are also rules governing employment of children, treatment of delinquent children, protection of destitute and neglected children, rescue of children in moral danger and other measures for the health, education, safety and welfare of the children. These rules are scattered over several Central and State Acts. There is no reason for thinking that the needs of the children are different in different regions.

I submit, Sir, a minimum of services must be worked out, established and maintained. In that case these services would be available uniformly to all the children in all the States. It is a national necessity that we should have a uniform code and we should have a comprehensive code for the establishment of these services. The Acts do contemplate enlisting the co-operation of voluntary institutions for work under the Acts, but there is not yet any uniform policy in all these institutions who care for children. They must all come under sufficient supervision and control, and they should conform to some prescribed standards. If we believe in some scientific methods, then we must also be faithful to the scientific standards. The Joint Committee should consider the question of welding the different programmes for child welfare into a single unified process. To deal with the several problems of children in different bits and compartments is to miss the totality of the conception of child welfare.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that no existing orphanage or charitable home is to be disturbed by the enforcement of this Act. I am sure the Control Board is not going to interfere in the day to day working of these institutions. It only seeks to regularise the management of these institutions through a

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[श्री बीनारायण दास]

बनती है जो ठीक ढंग से बनती है। उन का जो प्रबन्ध है, उन की जो देख भाल है वह धार्मिक है और जो उपेक्षित बच्चे बच्चियों वहाँ रहती हैं या जिन महिला सवनों में, विधवा आश्रमों में, बहुत सी स्त्रियाँ रखी जाती हैं, उन का कुछ उपकार होता है। लेकिन साथ ही यह बात भी सही है कि बिना नियंत्रण के बहुत से ऐसे लोग भी हैं, ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी हैं, जो अपने स्वार्थ की वजह से ऐसी संस्थाओं को कायम करते हैं पर उन संस्थाओं के उद्देश्य का ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं करते और उन से नाप्यायज फायदा उठाते हैं। ऐसी संस्थाएँ भी हैं जो धार्मिक संस्थाएँ हैं लेकिन जिन का उद्देश्य ऐसी संस्थाओं को कायम करने में बच्चों का उपकार करना नहीं रहा है, बरन् उन का ध्यान रहा है कि वे अपना धर्म मानने वालों की तावाय को बढ़ावें। इस लिये बरकर इस बात की है कि आज इस प्रकार की जो संस्थाएँ हमारे देश में बनती हैं या जाने चलने वाली हैं, उन संस्थाओं की देख भाल उन का नियंत्रण, उन का प्रबन्ध, उन का कल्याण धर्मात्मा रहे, और ऐसी संस्थाएँ रहें जो उन की देख भाल कर सकें और उन संस्थाओं के अन्दर, उन आश्रमों के अन्दर जो हमारे बच्चे बच्चियों रहेंगी या महिलाएँ रहेंगी, उन के रहन सहन, खाने पीने और शिक्षा इत्यादि का भार जो संस्था लेती है, उसे वह ठीक से करती है या नहीं, इस बात की निगरानी रखे। इस लिये जैसे और माननीय सदस्यों ने इस का समर्थन किया है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव इस विधेयक के नाम के बारे में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि "धार्मिक ऐंड विडोय होम" के बदले कुछ दूसरा नाम इस बिल का रखा जाय तो धर्मात्मा है। आज बहुत सी संस्थाएँ हमारे बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये हैं, महिलाओं के कल्याण के लिये हैं, इस लिये धार्मिक शब्द का इस्तेमाल आज कल के समय में, जब कि हम ने अपने अन्दर समाज कल्याण की जिम्मेदारी भी है,

न हो तो धर्मात्मा है। इस की उपेक्षित बच्चे बच्चियों की देख भाल गृह-उपेक्षित कल्याण गृह, बाल कल्याण गृह, बाल कल्याण समिति जैसा कोई नाम दिया जाय तो धर्मात्मा है। इस लिये मैं प्रवर समिति से यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

16 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा : विडोय होम की जगह क्या नाम रखा जाय ?

श्री बीनारायण दास : मैं बतलाता हूँ। मैं प्रवर समिति से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में धार्मिक शब्द न रखा जाय तो धर्मात्मा है और जो संस्था बने उस का नाम किसी दूसरे शब्द से रखा जाय। विडोय होम के बारे में पूछा का रहा है जैसे कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले हमारे देश में जो विधवाओं की हालत थी उस में कुछ सुधार करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। पहले विधवाएँ अपने स्वामी की जायदाद में पूरा अधिकार नहीं पाती थीं, उस को हम ने बढ़ा बहुत नाम दिया है। ऐसी हालत में अब हमारे यहाँ विधवाओं का स्वाम, जो पहले उन का समाज में स्वाम था, उस से ऊंचा है। पहले विधवाएँ घर से भाग कर के, या घर के परिवार से भाग कर के, समाज को छोड़ कर ऐसे काम में बसा करती थीं जो अमानवीय थे। लेकिन मेरा क्या है कि जब हमने उन्हें सम्पत्ति में अधिकार दिया है तो इस बात को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए बहुत बड़ी विधवाएँ होंगी जो अपना घर छोड़ कर चली आवेंगी। लेकिन बहुत ही ऐसी विधवाएँ हो सकती हैं जिन के स्वामियों के पास सम्पत्ति नहीं थी, ऐसे स्वामियों के मर जाने से जो विधवाएँ होंगी, उन का पालन पोषण करना जरूरी है। ऐसी भी उपेक्षित महिलाएँ बहुत सी होंगी जिन के लिये समाज में कोई सहारा नहीं है, इस लिये वह कुछ नाजायज काम या धर्मिक काम भी कर लिये

कस्ती हैं। ऐसी स्त्रियों की बेल भाल के लिये कोई संस्था होनी चाहिये। उन को विधवा होना न कह कर, महिलाश्रम कहा जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि धार्कन और विधवा इन दोनों शब्दों को निकाल कर दूसरे शब्द इस्तेमाल किये जाने चाहिये।

श्रीमती श्यामल देवी : धार्कन शब्द भी तो नहीं कहना चाहिये।

श्री श्रीनारायण शाल : जो भी हो, मैं प्रवर समिति से यह निवेदन करता हूँ। वृद्धे भी यदि कोई ऐसा नाम सूझ पड़ेगा तो मैं प्रवर समिति के सदस्यों को इस बात की सूचना दे दूंगा। लेकिन अभी मेरा स्थान है कि वह दोनों नाम जो है वह ठीक नहीं है।

इस विवेक में दिया गया है कि जो भी अनाथालय होगा, जो भी महिलाश्रम होगा, उस के प्रबन्ध के लिये एक प्रबन्ध समिति होगी, कुछ व्यक्ति विशेष लोगों का प्रबन्ध होगा पर उनके अधिकार सीमित होंगे। इस के लिये उन का चुनाव है कि इस के लिये एक समिति होगी चाहिये। मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जैसा इस में दिया गया है, इस समिति के जो सदस्य होंगे वह रजिस्टर्ड मेम्बर्स के द्वारा चुने हुए होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध चुनी जाने वाली प्रबन्ध समिति के हाथ में होगा तो इस का परिणाम बहुत अच्छा नहीं होगा। रजिस्टर्ड मेम्बर जो होंगे वह चन्दा देने वाले सदस्य ही होंगे और वे बोर्ड से ही होंगे। इस हों, पंद्रह हों, उन्हीं के कहने पर संस्था चलेंगी। जहाँ पर प्रबन्ध समिति के लिये रजिस्टर्ड मेम्बर्स के द्वारा चुनाव किये जाने की बात है, उस की जगह यदि जहाँ पर कोई स्थानीय सामाजिक संस्था हो, जैसे कि हमारा लोकल वेल्फेयर बोर्ड है जो कि प्रान्त प्रान्त में और विशेष विशेष में है या जहाँ के जो अधिकारी हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट वगैरह हैं उनके द्वारा उस जिले के मेम्बर, उस शहर के मेम्बर और उस इलाके के मेम्बर

जो सामाजिक काम करने वाले लोग हैं वे बोर्ड में नहीं जाते हैं और सामाजिक काम करने वाले लोग बोर्ड से भागते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को जो कि समाज की सेवा करने वाले हों या जिनको कि बच्चों से खास दिलचस्पी हो, ऐसे लोगों को नामजद करके कार्यसमिति में रखे जाने की गुंजाइश हममें रहनी चाहिए, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

दूसरी बात इसमें यह दी हुई है कि इस तरह की जो बच्चों और महिलाओं के उपकार के लिए संस्था बनेगी, उसके नियन्त्रण और देखभाल करने के लिए एक बोर्ड प्राक कंट्रोल होगा लेकिन उस बोर्ड प्राक कंट्रोल वाले स्थान में जो कि हमारा क्लॉज नम्बर १२ है उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"The Board of Control shall consist of one representative from each of the district orphanages and widows' homes from within the State existing at the time of the constitution of the first Board and thereafter as prescribed".

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी अधिक परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। केवल जिलों से जो एक एक प्रतिनिधि चुन कर इस बोर्ड में धारेंगे, उनसे ठीक काम चलने वाला नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों तरह के प्रतिनिधि इसमें रहने चाहिये अर्थात् संस्था के मुख्य चलाने वाले लोग भी रहें और वे व्यक्ति भी रहें जो कि हाताकि संस्था को ठीक नहीं चलाते हैं लेकिन समाज कल्याण के कार्यों में भाग लेते हैं और समाज कल्याण कार्यों में व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, या जिनको कि बच्चों से प्रेम व मुहब्बत है या जिनको कि समाज जानता है कि यह लोग बच्चों से प्रेम मुहब्बत व दिलचस्पी लेने वाले लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों की नामजदगी इस बोर्ड में सरकार के द्वारा हो या किसी संस्था के द्वारा हो और इस तरह के नामजद व्यक्ति भी इस बोर्ड प्राक कंट्रोल में रहने चाहिये। अब इस विवेक की जो धाराएं दी गई हैं उनको

[श्री मौनाराधेन दास]

देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि यह केवल कंट्रोल, निगरानी और नियंत्रण करने के लिये है और बिल के क्लॉज १६ में यह दिया हुआ है—

"It will be the duty of the Board to afford protection to the orphans and widows and to that end bear all responsibility for the opening, maintenance, supervision and control of all orphanages and widows' homes throughout the State"

अब हम विधेयक के उद्देश्य की देखते हैं और श्री इस १६ नम्बर के क्लॉज में फंक्शन प्राकटि की बोर्ड बताया गया है उसके अनुसार उसका कार्य जेन बहुत व्यापक हो गया है। अब बोर्ड के पाँच पैसा नहीं है और जेने कि मैने कहा कि इसमें अपने पैके का सचाल विमल्लुल नदारव है तो अपने लिये कि यह लिय किया है कि हर एक जिले में एक एक ऐसा अनाथालय या महिला-गृह कार्यय किया जावना और इनमें कहा गया है—

"There shall be maintained and recognised in every district town of a State at least one orphanage and one widows' home if any one of the categories provided in subsection (3)."

अब यह "गैल" किस के लिए बाडडिंग है ? यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए बाडडिंग है और इसलिए यह उचित होगा कि जब हम यहाँ इस तरह के सोशल लैजिस्लेशन बनाये तो वह जो हमने इसमें गव्दावली रखी है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें हमें परिवर्तन करना होगा। बिल का जो उद्देश्य है वह केवल कंट्रोल करना ही नहीं है बल्कि १६ नम्बर के क्लॉज में बोर्ड का वह कर्तव्य बतलाया गया है कि वह साधारण और विधवा बहिनों को प्रोटेक्शन प्रोवाइड करे और इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए वह तमाम स्टेट के अन्दर प्रारक्षेत्रीय

घोर विधवा होम्स के खोलने, चलाने और उनका निर्वहण करने की तमाम जिम्मेदारी बहन करे। अब जाहिर है कि इन सब कार्यों की करने के लिए उसके पास पर्याप्त फंडस होने चाहिए और उनकी राज्य सरकार की तरफ से या केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह अब कौनों पर खया खर्च कर सके। इसलिए बोर्ड के लिए क्वाली यह कह देना कि उसे उनको खोलने और उन पर निर्वहण करने का अधिकार होना पक्की नहीं होगा। जब तक कि इन कार्यों को करने के लिए उसके पास खया नहीं होता और जब उसको अधिकार नहीं है तब तक ठीक से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि क्लॉज १६ को फिर से ठीक करके बनाना चाहिए।

ममापति महोदय, यह तो ठीक है कि हमारे देश में धर्म को मानने वाले बहुत लोग हैं लेकिन हमारी सेकुलर स्टेट है, धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है और इसलिए धर्म के मामले में अस्तव्यवशी नहीं करता है, न किसी धर्म को सहायता देता है और न ही किसी धर्म के काम में कोई रुकावट डालना बंधन डालता है। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जब हमने अपने देश को एक कल्याणकारी राज्य घोषित किया है तो बच्ची की देखभाल करने का काम राष्ट्र का है, जो कि हम अभी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और जो कि हमें करना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में चाहे वे किसी धर्म के अनुयायी हों, वे आज अपने धर्म का पोषण करने वाले बच्ची की एक संस्था बना कर कहते हैं कि हम उनकी देखभाल करने लेंगे लेकिन उनके बिल में भावना यह रहती है कि हम धर्मों की देखभाल करते हुए अपने धर्म की उन पर साह देंगे और इस धर्म विशेष की सहायता देंगे हैं। वे वही पर इस तरह वे

बच्चों व महिलाओं को रखते हैं और उनका परिपालन करते हैं कि उसमें रहने वाले लोग उनके धर्म की और आर्कापित हों और इस तरह की शिक्षा दीक्षा देने में उनका उद्देश्य यही रहता है कि वे हमारे धर्म को मान लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो भावना आज हमारी धार्मिक संस्थाओं में काम कर रही है यह देशहित में नहीं है। हम उनके काम में बाधा डालने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चों और नेगलेक्टेड वीमेन की देखभाल करने की जिम्मेदारी अब राष्ट्र की हो गई है और इसलिए अगर आप बच्चों को इस तरह अपने एक विशेष स्वार्थ के खातिर अपने वहाँ रखते हैं और उनको डरा कर व धमका कर अपने मत के अनुरूप करना चाहते हैं और इस तरह नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप अपने कर्तव्यच्युत होते हैं।

मैं श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल को उस परिश्रम के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जो इस बिल के लाने और राज्य सभा द्वारा इसको ज्वाइंट कमिटी में भेजने के लिए उन्होंने उठाया है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि उन्होंने इस बिल को बनाने में काफी मेहनत की है और मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी बिल है और यह बड़े सन्तोष और हर्ष का विषय है कि उनको इस बिल को ज्वाइंट कमिटी को रैफर कराने में सफलता मिली और जैसे कि श्री शर्मा ने इनको बधाई दी तो मैं भी उन्हें इस बिल को लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। यह बड़े सन्तोष का विषय है कि यह विधेयक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को विचारार्थ सौंपा जा रहा है और वास्तव में यह एक गैर सरकारी सदस्य के लिए बहुत प्रसन्नता और संतोष की बात है। लेकिन सरकार यदि केवल इस तरह के विधेयक को पास करके यह समझती हो कि उनसे उन अभाग्य बच्चे और उपेक्षित महिलाओं के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर

लिया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जितने भी ऐसे लावारिस बच्चे हमारे देश में हैं जिनकी कि देखभाल उनके माता पिता नहीं कर सकते हैं या समाज नहीं कर सकती है उन सब की देखरेख और पालनपोषण और शिक्षा दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना, यह सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है। सरकार ने अपने ऊपर तमाम जनता का भार लिया हुआ है खास कर ऐसे लोगों का जो कि उपेक्षित हैं और जिनकी कि कोई खोज खबर लेने वाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी समाज सेवा संस्थाएँ और धनी मानी व्यक्ति जो कि गरीबों की परिवार के लिए यतीमखाने और अनाथालय इत्यादि खोलते हैं वे सरकार को इस विशाल सामाजिक सुधार के काम में सक्रिय सहयोग दें। आज चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो अथवा राज्य सरकार यदि वह उपेक्षित बच्चों की शिक्षा दीक्षा और देखभाल का भार अपने ऊपर नहीं लेती ह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अपने कर्तव्य से च्युत होगी। इसलिए इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ हालांकि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस बिल में बहुत सुधार की गुंजाइश है लेकिन मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के माननीय सदस्य जिनके कि विचारार्थ यह बिल जा रहा है वे काफी योग्य और विद्वान हैं और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वे इसमें आवश्यक संशोधन और सुधार कर लेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Kodian (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to support this Bill. From the discussion in this House, it is clear that almost every section of the House is whole-heartedly supporting the idea behind this Bill. The various charitable institutions and orphanages in our country have some background. Because of the negligence and disregard shown by Gov-

[Shri Kadiyan]

ernment as well as by those at the helm of affairs in society towards the sufferings of the weaker and unfortunate section of the society, somebody had to take up their cause and something had to be provided. So, naturally, some institutions with their humanitarian outlook came forward and started here and there some institutions to provide shelter to these unhappy people.

I am not against any such institutions which are now engaged in this humanitarian work in our country. But considering our experience of the working of the various institutions in the country that have been engaged in this kind of work, we cannot feel happy over the actual working of these institutions. In the name of humanitarian service, charity and protecting the ill-fed and ill-clad, all kinds of malpractices are going on in certain institutions. I do not blame that all these institutions are not running in a proper way. In the name of some institution, certain sections of the people are taking undue advantage for their personal ends. In several cases, the funds of the institutions are being misused. Certain institutions take a very sectarian stand and give these benefits only to certain religions or communities. That also we have come across in the past. In spite of these defects and malpractices, they have done a sort of service, which should not be taken away.

The sole intention of this Bill is to introduce certain kinds of supervision over the functioning of these institutions. Today neither the Government nor public organisations take the responsibility of looking after these unhappy and unfortunate people. So, these private institutions are practically left to their own whims and fancies. Nobody is to question them and they are answerable to none. This sort of thing cannot continue.

So far as the Government is concerned, it is highly regrettable that

even though we are in the midst of intensive planned development work, this human aspect of the question has been more or less neglected. With regard to child welfare—I am not talking about the orphans alone—taking the children of the country who are to become the citizens of the future, who have to shoulder the responsibility of running the administration of the country, even those children are not today looked after properly. We are spending crores of rupees for various developmental activities in our country. But if we look into the Five Year Plan and the provisions allotted for various developmental work, we will find that for child welfare a comparatively small sum has been provided for. From that we can know that that aspect has not been taken seriously enough by us to have a definite policy of developing the health of our children, to mould their character to make them become real and worthy citizens of our country. So, if that vital aspect of the question has not been given due attention, we can very well imagine what the position would be when we come to the question of poor orphans, the ill-clad, ill-fed, unfortunate sections of people of our society, in whose case the negligence is more revealing. Therefore, I would submit that this aspect of the question has to be taken into consideration seriously, and I am personally of the opinion that if any attempt is being made to strangle the working of the private institutions which are engaged in this humanitarian service that would create difficulties.

But, according to this Bill, if the working of these various charitable institutions is to be properly guided and properly administered, some kind of governmental supervision is to be enforced. I maintain that this kind of supervision by the Government would not in any way adversely affect the institutions that are now working in the country. So, the fear expressed by various heads of Catholic institutions cannot stand at all.

They are baseless. Because, there is no provision in this Bill to strangle the working of these institutions. The Bill only seeks to provide some kind of control. Otherwise, the defects, malpractices and so many other evil things that we are now seeing with regard to the functioning of these institutions will continue.

This is a very important work. Now the looking after of the unfortunate sections of the people of our society is done by some private individuals and private institutions. It is not a very easy task. If we take a census of the ill-clad and ill-fed orphans and other similar people in this country, I am afraid it will come to millions. Then, if we take into account some communities like Scheduled Castes and Harijans as ill-clad and ill-fed, the number will be still larger.

So, in order to protect these people, private institutions will not be able to perform their responsibilities and funds may not be available. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to come forward to assist these charitable institutions. But, at the same time, enforcement of some kind of control over the functioning of these institutions is very desirable. With these few words I conclude my speech.

बंकिम चक्र० इ० ज्योतिषी (सागर)

जनाब नेयरमैन साहब, सभाज जीसा कुछ है, परिवारियों जीसी कुछ है, उस समाज और उन परिवारियों में यह स्वाभाविक है कि धनप्राप्तों, यह स्वाभाविक है कि धनलायों और विधवायों, लेकिन जनाबों, जवलायों और विधवायों को तबूतने दिया जाये, परेशान होने दिया जाये, यह समाज और शासन के लिये कलंक की बात होती है। स्वामीन भारत में विश्व-तरह-रामद ने विभिन्न विद्यालयों में तरफकी की संशिक्षण पर कदम बढ़ाया है, यह भी बकरी है कि इस विषय में भी धन्य कदम बढ़ाये। यह विन देस कर मुझे

बड़ी खुशी होती है कि इनने इस विषय में भी सोचा है और एक मजबूत कदम उठाने का बोझा दरादा किया है।

इस संबंध में जितनी सम्भाव्यें प्राप्त होकर उभर रही हैं उन में जो आदमी ईमानदारी से, सेवा-भाव से काम कर रहे हैं, वे मन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ संस्थाओं का काम धच्छा होता है, लेकिन कुछ संस्थाओं का काम सराब भी पाया जाता है और बहुत सराब पाया जाता है और यह जरूरी है कि जहा सराब काम होता है, उस पर नियंत्रण किया जाये। तो यह जो विषय है, यह यदि ऐसी संस्थाओं पर नियंत्रण का मतला हमारे सामने पेश करता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी विद्यालयतदार संस्था को इस से दुखी होना चाहिये, परेशान होना चाहिये। जो सेवा-भाव से काम कर रहे हैं, जो तकलीफ उठा रहे हैं, उनके लिये तो यह स्वागत की बात होनी चाहिये और उनको बोझी सी तकलीफ और उठाने के लिये और बोझा सा नियंत्रण और बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये। जिन के मन में सेवा-भाव है, उन धादमियों और संस्थाओं का इस तरह अधिक से अधिक स्थाल होना चाहिये कि कहीं पर धनायों और विधवायों की सेवा के नाम पर कोई गलत काम न हो सके। यदि इस संस्थायें धच्छी हैं और यदि एक भी संस्था सराब है, उस में यदि मेईमानी का काम हो रहा है, उस के संचालक यदि धनायों, धर्पाहिजों और विधवायों की सेवा के नाम पर बुकानदारी चला रहे हैं, तो यह समाज के लिये और विशेषकर उन संस्थाओं के लिये, जो कि ईमानदारी से काम कर रही हैं, एक कैलंक की बात है। यदि कोई ऐसा कानून प्राये, जिस से सराबियों को रोकने में कोई मजबूत कदम उठ सके, तो इस तरह के कानून से दुखी होगा, दुख्य होगा, मैं समझता हूँ, उचित नहीं है। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि एक तबका विशेष पेशा है, जिस को इस बात पर शकतोस है कि प्राइवेट संस्थाओं पर नियंत्रण

[विशेष अ. प्र. ज्योतिषी] [४]

लगाया जा रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेवा-आव के धीरे-धीरे-धारी से काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये कोई कहीं नियंत्रण नहीं है, लेकिन गलत-गलत काम करने वाले प्रावियों के लिये जूली छूट दे दी जाये, यह शासन का काम नहीं है। शासन की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि जहाँ भी गलती हो, उस पर टोक लगाये। यह बिल टोक लगाने की दिशा में एक अच्छा कदम है।

दो चार संस्थायें हजर उभर जो मैंने देखीं, उनमें एक दो संस्थायें तो ऐसी निकलीं, जो कि समाज के लिये कलक हैं। बच्चों के नाम पर लोग पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं, लेकिन उस पैसे का दुसपयोग किया जाता है। दिल्ली में मैं देखा हूँ कि हर दो चार रोज के बाद एक अच्छा दरवाजा खोल कर आ जायगा और किसी संस्था के लिये पैसे की मांग की जाएगी। समाज की इस स्थिति में यदि कोई इस प्रकार हाथ कैनाये और उसकी जोशी में कुछ न डाला जाये, यह गलत बात है। लेकिन कौन भावनी सही है और कौन गलत, कौन संस्था सही है और कौन गलत, इसका कोई तकनीका हमारे सामने नहीं है। कितना पैसा हमारा इस तरह गलत संस्थाओं में जा रहा है, यह हम जान नहीं पाते। इस बिल के द्वारा जो नियंत्रण लगाया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस प्रकार की गलत संस्थाओं को खत्म कर सकेगा।

आज की समाज की जैसी कुछ स्थिति है, उसमें यह जरूरी है कि शासन की तरफ से इस दिशा में अच्छे से अच्छे इंस्टीट्यूशन काममें हों। इसका मैं स्वागत करूँगा। हर जिले में एक संस्था खोली जाये, ऐसी बात इस खदन में बहुत से लोगों ने कही है। सेपरेशन महोदय, मैं नर्मतापूर्वक कहूँगा कि हमारे रज के कोष को देखते हुये मुझे लगता है कि हरे जिले में संभवतः आज इस की आवश्यकता

नहीं है। यदि एक प्रदेश में एक बड़ी इन्स्टीट्यूशन खोली जाती है, जो कि बिल-आर-गनाइज हो और अच्छे तरीके से नियंत्रित हो, जिस में सारे प्रदेश के अनाथ और अपाहिज बच्चों को इकट्ठा किया जा सके, तो आज की स्थिति में यह पर्याप्त है। मेरे जिले में एक अनाथालय है, जिमें छः बच्चे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऐसे अनाथालय टूट जायें, लेकिन इस प्रकार की छोटी-छोटी महसूम रूपी संस्थाओं की प्रोग्रामटी मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। बहुत सा पैसा ऊपरी व्यवस्था में ही खर्च हो जाता है। अच्छा हो यदि तीन चार जिलों के बीच एक अच्छी संस्था काममें हो, जिस पर बहुत अच्छा नियंत्रण हो और उस को पर्याप्त सहायता दी जाये। कैदियों के तसलों जैसे बर्तनों में छोटे-छोटे सुकुमार बच्चे खाना खायें और उनके बीचन के लिये भर-भरसे दो-दो, चार-चार पैसे करके जो रुपये लिये जाते हैं, उनको कोई सेबक नामधारी व्यक्ति हड़प जायें, तो यह गलत चीज है। चार-छः जिलों में मिल कर एक अच्छी संस्था बनाई जाये। सरकार का उस पर नियंत्रण हो। उसको अच्छी तरह से देखा जाये बच्चों की वहाँ अच्छी व्यवस्था हो। अगर ऐसा किया जाये, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है।

जहाँ तक विधवाओं का संबंध है, इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी हमारे ऐसे नियम हैं कि जिन के कारण, और कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि स्त्री को जितनी तेजी से समाज में आने आना चाहिये, वह नहीं आ रही है और उस पर जो आर्थिक दिककत है, वह हल हो जानी चाहिये, वह हल नहीं हो रही है। उस दिशा में शासन और समाज ने कदम उठाया है, लेकिन तों भी विधवायें होंगी, अपाहिज होंगे संगड़े-बूके होंगे। शासन का यह उत्तर-दायित्व निश्चित है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सहायता अधिक से अधिक की जाये। लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि विधवायों का इन्सुअर करने में वहाँ का अभाव सहयोग लिया जाये। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं उस की

डीटेल्स में नहीं चाहें। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर बहनों का काम बहनों ही करें, तो अच्छा हो। हमारी बहनों काफी उच्चत हैं। इस लिये बहनों ही बहनों की संस्थाओं की देख-भाल करें। प्रशासनिकों में भी मैं बनने का हूँ बहनों का है। बहुत कम पिताओं में मातृत्व होता है। ज्यादा अच्छा हो अगर हमारे प्रशासनिक भी ज्यादातर बहनों के नियंत्रण में चलें।

पूरे प्रदेश के नियंत्रण के लिये एक बोर्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रशासनिक के प्रभावक भी इस बोर्ड के सदस्य हों, इसको मैं पर्याप्त नहीं समझता। मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि बाहरी नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। कोई भी इन्स्टीट्यूशन प्रायः कायम करते हैं। उसके प्राथमी उस को क्या नियंत्रित करेंगे? जैसा उन से चलाये बनता है, वे उसको चलाते हैं। उनका नियंत्रण तो हो रहा है। उस बोर्ड में बाहर के लोगों का—जिन माताओं और बहनों के मन में बहनों और बच्चों की सेवा करने की भावना है उनका समावेश होना चाहिये। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में इस बात की सिफारिश करूँगा कि कमेटी इस बात का ध्यान करे कि प्रदेश के नियंत्रक बोर्ड में प्रदेश की अच्छी अच्छी महिलाओं का समावेश किया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ और उन भाई को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ, बिल के मन में बच्चों का यह उठा और उन्होंने इस बात को सदन के सामने रखा।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करने के लिये आई हूँ। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। अगर मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान की तबज्जह विनम्रता चाहती हूँ। ५० सालों से हमने बोलना बहुत सीखा लिया। काम कम और बोलना ज्यादा। इससे क्या हो रहा है? इसके हमारा काम नहीं बनता। बिल बहुत बनते हैं लेकिन

काम कुछ नहीं होता। इसमें हमारा बहुत समय चला जाता है। मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करते हुये दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ।

इसके वास्ते काफी पैसा होना चाहिये और काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ता होने चाहिये। यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। इसके पास होने से बहुत अच्छा रहेगा लेकिन प्रयत्न करने के लिये भी तो लोग होने चाहिये। प्रमी प्रमी हमारे भाई बोल रहे थे कि यह बहनों का काम है। माइनों का काम है बिल बनाना और बहनों का काम है काम करना। हिन्दुस्तान में पहले ऐसी श्रमज की कि हमारे ऋषि और महर्षि लोगों के जमाने से जो लोग काम करते हैं, सेवा करते थे, समाज की सेवा का जो ध्यान रखते थे, उनको लोग बहुत इज्जत देते थे। उन लोगों के जरिये राज्य चला करता था। पुराने जमाने में ऋषि महर्षियों के जरिये काम चलता था। राजा महाराजा उन के डरते थे और उनकी बातों से काम चलता था। उन लोगों के आश्रमों की राजा रखा करते थे। होते होते अब वह आश्रम भी नहीं रहे और उस तरह काम भी नहीं रहा। आज तो जो काम हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल पहले से उल्टा हो रहा है। जो आश्रम चलते हैं उनकी कोई इज्जत आज नहीं है, सरकार उनकी सुनती नहीं है। भले ही कोई और लोग सुन लें, लेकिन यह सरकार कभी नहीं सुनती। इसके अलावा एक और बात ही गई है। हर बात में पार्लियामेंट का प्रवेश हो गया है। सर्वोच्च समाज में भी पार्लियामेंट पहुंच गई है। पार्लियामेंट को देख देख कर लोग काम करते हैं। सारे लोग अब पार्लियामेंट पर ही नाचने लगे हैं। ऐसे लोगों को हमको रोकना चाहिये। मैं आपसे बतलाती हूँ कि इस समय जो हमारे भाई बहुत तारीफ कर रहे थे, मैंने उनको सुना। मेरे बिल में यह बात पैदा होती है कि यह देश का काम करने वाली कार्यवाही है। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें बतलाई हैं कि हमारे समाज में लोग क्या करते हैं। बच्चों को इस्तेमाल कर के पैसा मांगने के लिये आते हैं। कुछ लोग इस तरह के हैं। लेकिन साथ में कुछ लोग ऐसे

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

भी हैं जो अपनी जिन्दगी को बरबाद कर के गरीबों की सेवा करने में दिन बिताते हैं। लेकिन उनका नाम यहां नहीं आता है, उनको पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। बहुत से लोग इन चीजों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, यह सही है। मैं भी इसका तजुर्बा रखती हूँ। लेकिन आखिर इसको ठीक कैसे करें ? इसके लिये पैसा होना चाहिये, अच्छे कार्यकर्त्ता होने चाहियें। यह जो बिल है इसको काम में लाने के लिये अगर रुपया का अरेंजमेंट नहीं है तो इस बिल की बनाने से कोई काम नहीं चलेगा। प्राइवेट आर्गनाइजेशन ऐसे होने चाहियें जैसे कि सर्वोदय समाज है। लेकिन सर्वोदय समाज को आज कोई पूछता नहीं है, सर्वोदय वालों को लिखना चाहिये कि हम आप के काम के ऊपर तवज्जह देते हैं। पर आप उन को मदद नहीं देते, न उन के बड़े बड़े लोगों को बुलाते हैं। उनको बुलाना चाहिये और उनसे सलाह लेनी चाहिये। सिर्फ कानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस वास्ते जो हमारे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर बोले कि कैथोलिक्स लोग बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहले जब वे हिन्दुस्तान में आये तो बिल्कुल सेवा की भावना से आये, जो हमारे यहां छत्रा छूट की भावना थी, उस को खत्म करने के लिये आये और गरीबों के गांवों में गये। लेकिन हम तो वह काम करते नहीं। वह लोग करते हैं, मगर इसमें बहुत नुकसान होता है। कंवर्शन होते हैं, लेकिन उनके ऊपर आप कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते। कानून बहुत बड़ा है, लेकिन कह कुछ नहीं सकते। इसके वास्ते हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। यहां पर बहुत से लोग धर्म की बात करते हैं। आज धर्म पर चलने वाला कौन है जिसको हम गिन सकते हैं ? पिता है, माता है, बहन है, कौन है ? आज धर्म के लिये लोग मरते हैं, लेकिन धर्म के लिये काम करते वाला कोई नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आखिर हमारे धर्म के भीतर क्या है ? अगर षडांस नहीं तो जो कमाई होती है उसमें

से एकभाग तो गरीबों को देना चाहिये। ऐसा हमारे धर्म में बतलाया गया है। लेकिन षडांस तो दूर रहा, १ पर सेंट भी हम जिन्दगी में देने वाले नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में समाज का क्या बनेगा ? इस वास्ते हमको आगे आना चाहिये। हम लोगों की जितनी कमाई होती है उसमें २ परसेंट, ३ परसेंट, ४ परसेंट, कुछ तो हमको पहले निकाल देना चाहिये। आज हमारे समाज की ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये इस वास्ते चाहे भारत सेवक समाज हो चाहे कोई और कार्यकर्त्ता हों, उन को इस चीज को देखना चाहिये। पिछले जमाने में यह था :

अन्ते योगेन तनुत्यजाम्

लोग योग से शरीर को छोड़ते थे। रोग से कोई नहीं मरते थे। जो जैसे चाहते थे वैसे मरते थे। ऐसी शक्ति थी उन लोगों के पास। इसके लिये हम लोग कहां तैयार हैं ? आज तो कहा जाता है, जैसे शर्मा जी ने कहा, कि ६० साल या ७० साल की औरतों के वास्ते यतीमखाने होने चाहियें, औरतों के वास्ते घरों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज ७० बरस में भी कोई सेवा करने के लिये नहीं जाता है। ८०, ९० साल तक जीवित रह कर भी घरों में ही मरना चाहते हैं। दूसरों की सेवा का किसी को ख्याल नहीं है।

16-43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पुराने जमाने में वाणप्रस्थ आश्रम था। आखिर में लोग योगाश्रम जाया करते थे और योग से प्राण की छोड़ते थे। आज भी ऐसी भावना लोगों में आनी चाहिये। आज जो लोग रोगों से मरते हैं, उन लोगों के अन्दर इसके वास्ते एक स्पिरिट आनी चाहिये। जब तक हम लोगों की इसकी ट्रेनिंग नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। आफनेज शब्द गलत है। अभी हमारी बहन

भी बोल रही थीं कि आर्फनेज शब्द नहीं बोलना चाहिये। आप इसका आर्फनेज न कह कर सेवा और कल्याणकारी मंडल कहिये, सर्वोदय कहिये। मैं महिला आश्रम या विधवा आश्रम शब्द सुनने के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हूँ। आप विधवा क्यों कहते हैं? विधवा कौन होती है? आप क्यों विधवा का बोर्ड वहाँ पर लगाना चाहते हैं? जो चोर डाकू होते हैं उनका भी तो आप बोर्ड लगा कर नहीं रखते हैं। इसलिये इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। पुराने जो आश्रम थे उनकी तरह की कोई चीज रखनी चाहिये। जहाँ तक धर्म का सवाल है अभी हमारे बनर्जी साहब बोल रहे थे। वह जो बोले वह मुझे अच्छा लगा, वह बिल्कुल सही बोले, ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो धर्म के नाम पर इस तरह के काम करते हैं। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि हर एक आश्रम के पास जमीन होनी चाहिये। आश्रमों को मुहल्लों और गलियों में १० या १५ रु० का कमरा लेकर नहीं चलाना चाहिये। आश्रम तो ऐसे होने चाहिये जिनके साथ गांव से बाहर कम से कम २० या २५ एकड़ जमीन हो। पुराने लोगों में ऐसा होती था कि बगैर अपने हाथ से काम किये कोई खाना नहीं खाता था, और जो खाता था उसको लोग नमक हराम कहते थे। ८ साल क्या ५ साल का बच्चा भी पानी डालता था, १० साल का बच्चा भी कुछ काटता था। अगर हम महीने भर के काम का हिसाब लगा कर देखें तो मैं अपने एक्सपिरिअंस से कहती हूँ कि १० साल का बच्चा भी महीने में ३ या ४ रु० काम लेता था। अगर कहीं पर प्रोडक्शन सेंटर नहीं है तो वहाँ सिर्फ कताई होती चाहिये, ऐंथ्रिकल्चर होनी चाहिये। जिन जगहों पर यह चीजें होती हों, उनको देखने के बाद आश्रमों की मंजूरी देनी चाहिये। अगर इस तरह का आश्रम हो तो चले। गांव के बाहर हम देखते हैं लोग बावली खोदते हैं, पैसा देते हैं। उनके पैसों से यह आश्रम चले। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि १० या १५ रु० का कमरा लेकर बच्चों को वहाँ रक्खा जाये और इधर उधर का खाना

बच्चों को खिलाया जाये। आश्रमों में बच्चों के लिये गिजा का इन्तजाम हो, उन के पढ़ने और काम सीखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज तो हम बच्चों से वेगिंग करवाते हैं, उनको इधर उधर घूमने के लिये छोड़ देते हैं, इसलिये बच्चे गन्दे बन जाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की उन्नति रुक जाती है। इस वास्ते मैं बहुत अदब से कहूंगी कि ऐसे आश्रमों को अनाथाश्रमों या महिलाश्रमों के नाम से नहीं बिगाड़ना चाहिये। जिन आश्रमों के पास अपनी जमीन हो उन्हीं में बच्चों को भेजना चाहिये। और जमीन आश्रमों के पास में ही होनी चाहिये बिना इस के काम नहीं चलेगा। साथ ही इसमें औरतों और मर्दों का फर्क नहीं करना चाहिये। इसमें तो सब भाइयों की सेवा की प्रवृत्ति होनी चाहिये और वे वहाँ आकर बैठें। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जो हमारे लोग इस तरह के काम करते हैं, उनकी इज्जत होनी चाहिये। पिछले साल हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने एक सज्जन को पद्म भूषण की उपाधि दी थी। मैं उनका नाम तो नहीं जानती। वे कोढ़ियों की खिदमत करते थे। कुष्ठ के रोगियों की सेवा का जो काम करते हैं उनकी इज्जत होनी चाहिये, इससे उन की उत्साह मिलेगा। जब तक हम उनकी इज्जत नहीं बढ़ाते, वह इन कामों में उत्साह से नहीं लग सकते। बहुत से लोग तो इस काम को छोड़ देते हैं। इस से दोनों तरफ का काम बिगड़ जाता है और इस तरह से हमारा काम नहीं बनता है।

तो मैं इस बिल को बहुत अच्छा समझती हूँ। इसमें जो सुझाव रक्खे गये हैं उन पर अमल जल्दी होना चाहिये। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ।

The Deputy-Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The attitude of the Government towards this Bill was stated by the Law Minister in the other place. He stated there that the Government did not oppose the

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Bill and left it to the vote of the House.

I join with Shri D. C. Sharma wholeheartedly in the tribute that he paid to the sponsor of the Bill, Shri Kailash Bihari Lall, for his persistence, his zeal and public spirit which actuated him in making attempts over years in putting a measure like this on the statute-book. But, Sir, a word of explanation on behalf of Government is necessary. He had, as Shri D. C. Sharma has stated, started with the legislation on this subject some time in 1933. But Government at that time could not see their way to accept that Bill straightway.

As is well known, the legislative topic relating to this Bill falls in the Concurrent List. Therefore, the States can legislate, and the Centre also can legislate. But the machinery which is to implement the Bill must necessarily be the State machinery. The question, therefore, would be whether it is proper for us to put additional duties upon the State Governments without their concurrence; secondly, they might as well say that we must contribute to the expense.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration is that many of the States have their own legislation, which covers a wider area than the present Bill. But it was pointed out to us, and it went a long way towards persuading us, that an all-India Bill which set a model pattern for all the States would be very useful.

Those who think that Government had rejected the earlier Bill without adequate reason might compare the older Bill with the present one. Shri Kailash Bihari Lall himself very graciously told the other House about the help which the Law Ministry had given to him in putting his proposals in the present form. If we have made a little improvement in the original Bill that he had framed, then our

opposition to the original Bill was to a large extent justified.

It had been said that this Bill is likely to encroach on private charity. We had, therefore, to strike a balance between providing supervision on the one hand, so that these institutions of charity are not a cover for anti-social and criminal activities, and on the other hand, seeing that we do not put undue fetter upon individual social service or dry up the sources of private charities. I believe, in the present form, the Bill strikes a golden mean. The Bill will now go before the Joint Committee, if the House approves, and there we shall avail ourselves of the wisdom of the Members of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages; homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith by Shri Kailash Bihari Lall, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1959 and communicated to this House on the 7th September, 1959 and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely: Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Kumari Maniben Vallabhbai Patel, Shri B. L. Chandak, Shri S. A. Agadi, Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri Bhagwan Din, Shri-mati Renuka Ray, Shri Nek Ram Negi, Shri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Shri K. K. Warrior, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Bibhuti Bhusan Das Gupta, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad, Shri Mohammad Tahir and Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I wanted to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wanted, he could have stood up.

Shri Supakar: It is not necessary because the hon. Minister agrees with his motion.

16:50 hrs.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

(Amendment of section 198) by
Shrimati Subhadra Joshi

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Ambala):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम लोगों ने एक विवाह होने के बाद यदि कोई व्यक्ति दूसरा विवाह करे तो उसको हमने क्रिमिनल ला का ऑफेंस बना दिया है। इस वर्तमान विधेयक में मांग की गई है कि एक से अधिक पत्नी रखना दंडनीय अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाय। इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह पहला कदम था जिसके कि जरिये स्त्रियों की कुछ नजात मिली और कुछ रिलीफ मिला।

आज तक हमारे यहां यह प्रथा थी कि कोई पुरुष या कोई स्त्री, वैसे स्त्रियों में यह प्रथा नहीं थी लेकिन पुरुषों में खास करके यह प्रथा प्रचलित थी कि अगर कोई पुरुष एक शादी करने के बाद चाहे वह दूसरी शादी करे, तीसरी शादी करे या चौथी शादी ही क्यों न करे तो उस पर कोई रोक नहीं थी। तलाक हमारे यहां नहीं था और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी पुरुष अपनी पहली बीवी को जब भी चाहे वह उसे छोड़ सकता था और उसको मायके भेज देता था और चाहे तो उसकी परवरिश करता था और चाहे तो परवरिश नहीं करता था और वह अपनी दूसरी या तीसरी

शादी कर सकता था। जब कोई लड़का अपनी दूसरी शादी करता था तो लड़के के मां-बाप जाते थे, उसके भाई, बहिन जाते थे और उसकी शादी में रिश्तेदार और जाति बिरादरी वाले भी जमा होते थे और शामिल होते थे। उस अभागि लड़की का बाप अपनी पगड़ी तक उतार कर उसके पैरों पर रख देता था ताकि वह उसकी लड़की पर रहम खाये और उसको छोड़ कर दूसरी शादी न करे लेकिन उसको दूसरी शादी से बाज रखने के लिये कोई कानूनी पाबन्दी नहीं थी और यह उसकी मर्जी पर होता था कि वह दूसरी शादी करे या न करे लेकिन उसके लिये दूसरी शादी करने में कोई कानूनी दिक्कत नहीं थी। हमारे देश के इतिहास में पहली दफा ऐसा कानून बना है कि एक पत्नी के रहते कोई भी पुरुष दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता। हम लोगों ने देश के कोने कोने में घूम करके अपनी बहिनों को विश्वास दिलाया कि अब उनके साथ इस तरह की बेइन्साफी और अन्याय नहीं होगा। कानून पास होने से पहले और कानून पास होने के बाद हम लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि कानून अब ऐसा बन गया है कि एक पत्नी के रहते हुये कोई पुरुष दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता।

पहले जब लोग दूसरी शादी करते थे तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पास शिकायतें आती थीं, कि यह पुरुष लोग किस किस तरह के बहाने करके दूसरी शादी कर लिया करते थे। कोई तो यह कहता था कि मैं दूसरी शादी इसलिये कर रहा हूं क्योंकि मुझको अपनी पहली पत्नी से दहेज नहीं मिला तो कोई कहता था कि मैंने अपनी पहली बीवी को इसलिये छोड़ दिया क्योंकि उसके बच्चा नहीं होता था तो कोई कहता था कि बच्चे तो होते हैं मगर लड़कियां ही लड़कियां होती हैं और इसलिये मैं दूसरी शादी करने पर मजबूर हूं। और कोई कहता था कि मैं दूसरी शादी इसलिये कर रहा हूं क्योंकि मेरी पहली बीवी बीमार रहती है। यह बात बढ़ते बढ़ते

[श्री.मतां सुभद्रा जोशी]

इतनी चल गई कि एक जमाना ऐसा आया कि कोई भी बहाना नहीं, जब चाहा दूसरी शादी कर ली और पहली बीवी को छोड़ दिया। आखिर हम स्त्रियों के साथ यह जो पुरुषों द्वारा अन्याय होता था, उसकी ओर देश और राष्ट्र का ध्यान गया और यह हिन्दू स्त्रियों के लिये पहली दफा ऐसा कानून बनाया कि एक पत्नी के रहते हुये कोई पुरुष दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता है और इसी तरह एक पति के रहते हुये कोई स्त्री भी दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकती है। हमने हिन्दू मैरिज ला में यह कानून पास कर दिया कि एक पत्नी के रहते हुये अगर कोई व्यक्ति दूसरी शादी करता है तो वह क्रिमिनल आफेंस होगा और कानून के मुताबिक वह आदमी ज्यादा से ज्यादा सात साल के लिये जेल भेजा जा सकता है और अगर वह दूसरी शादी धोखा देकर करता है और इस बात को छिपा कर करता है कि उसकी पहली शादी हो चुकी है तो उसको कानून के मुताबिक दस साल तक की भी सजा हो सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसके बारे में यह कहना है कि पिछली दफा जब यह कानून पास हुआ तो इसमें एक बड़ी भारी कमी रह गई थी और वह कमी यह थी कि उसमें इस आफेंस को कागनिजेबुल आफेंस नहीं बनाया था और अभी तक जो पति एक से अधिक पत्नी रखता है तब असन्गुट पत्नी को मजिस्ट्रेट के पास शिकायत भेजनी पड़ती है इसमें पैसा भी खर्च करना पड़ता है। हमारे कानून में यह कहा गया था कि उसके लिये अगर उसकी पहली बीवी मुकदमा चलाना चाहे तो वह मुकदमा चला सकती है लेकिन किसी और शिकायत की बिना पर यह मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो कमी रह गई थी यह कमी कोई स्त्रियों के साथ इन्जाफ करने की नीति में किसी तरह की कमी के कारण से नहीं रह गई थी बल्कि

यह ओवरसाइट से रह गई थी और और इस विषयक द्वारा उस कमी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। जब यह पहला कानून पास हो गया और उसके होते हुये भी जब पुरुष लोग एक बीवी के रहते हुये भी दूसरी शादी करने लगे तो दिल में एक गुस्सा पैदा हुआ और हम लोग सब दौड़े। और पुलिस से कहा कि यह दूसरी शादी करने लगा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। हमने डिप्टी कमिश्नर से कहा। उन्होंने भी कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। तब हमने ला मिनिस्टर से आकर कहा कि आपने कानून तो पास कर दिया अगर ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। ला मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वह गलत कहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि उनसे कहो कि वह लिख कर भेजें कि वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते। उनका भी यह ख्याल था कि शायद इसको कागनिजेबिल बनाया गया है। जब दिल्ली के डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने लिख कर भेजा कि हम इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते, यह आफेंस कागनिजेबिल नहीं बनाया गया है तो मिस्टर पाटस्कर ने जो कि उस वक्त ला मिनिस्टर थे कहा कि हम इसको स्टडी करेंगे और कोशिश करेंगे कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर में अमेंडमेंट किया जाये। इसलिये यह बिल आज मैं हाउस के सामने लायी हूँ।

मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि कोई बीवी अपने पति पर इस तरह से मुकदमा नहीं चला सकती। आज हमको सोचना यह चाहिये कि हम बाईगैमी को आफेंस बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं, हम उसको रोकना चाहते हैं या नहीं रोकना चाहते। सचमुच में हमारी उसको रोकने की नीयत है या हमने सिर्फ एक कानूनी कार्रवाई दिखाने के लिये कर दी है? आज बीवी के लिये अपने पति के खिलाफ मुकदमा करना मुमकिन नहीं है। जो बीवी घर में मौजूद हो जब पति दूसरी शादी करे तो वह उसके खिलाफ मुकदमा नहीं कर सकती। या तो वह पहले ही घर छोड़ कर

चली जाये और अलग जाकर रहे तब तो दूसरी बात है, नहीं तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि क्या हालत होगी अगर बीवी घर में रहे और पति पर मुकदमा कर दे कि उसने दूसरी शादी की है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप उसको दस साल तक की सजा हो सकती है। यहां पर बहुत से पति मौजूद हैं। वह अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि ऐसी हालत में वे घर जाकर पत्नी का क्या हशर करेंगे।

एक और चीज की हमने इजाजत नहीं दी है। जब डाइवोर्स का सवाल इस हाउस और सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने पेश था तब कई बार यह सवाल आया कि पत्नी की रजामन्दी से डाइवोर्स होना चाहिये। तो उस वक़्त कहा गया कि अगर हम ऐसा छोड़ देंगे तो उसको पीट पाट कर, जबरदस्ती करके, प्रेशर डाल कर उसकी कंसेंट ले ली जायेगी। तो हमने इस चीज को भी नहीं रखा कि पत्नी की इजाजत से भी पति डाइवोर्स कर सकता है। आज लोगों को शायद यह वहम है कि अगर वह बीवी से लिखा लें तो दूसरी शादी कर सकते हैं। अगर हम इस चीज को इसी तरह छोड़ देते हैं कि अगर बीवी मुकदमा करे तो वह दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता, तो इसका मतलब वह होगा कि हम वापस उसी जगह पर आ गये कि बीवी की इजाजत से पति दूसरी शादी कर सकता है। क्योंकि अगर वह मुकदमा नहीं कर सकती तो इसके मानी इजाजत देने के ही हो जाते हैं।

बाजार से स्टाम्प पेपर लाओ और उस पर लिख कर दे दो कि मैं अपनी मर्जी से जा रही हूँ, मैं बच्चों के लिये और अपने लिये कुछ नहीं मांगती, मुझे कोई नहीं निकाल रहा है, मैं खुशी खुशी घर से चली जा रही हूँ। आज हमारे यहां यह हाल है। हमारी बहिनें आज इतनी आजाद नहीं हैं। न वे इकानमिकली इतनी आजाद हैं और न उनमें इतनी जुर्रत है, न इतनी हिम्मत है और न कोई उनके मामले में दखल दे सकता है। हमने आज इसको क्रिमिनल आफेंस बना दिया है और उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह बहिन अदालत में जाये और मुकदमा करे, वकील की फीस दे, रोज गवाहों को जमा करे और फिर घर में वापस आ जाये। क्या वह घर में आकर पति से यह डिसकस करेगी कि मुकदमा किस स्टेंज पर है और पतिदेव को कितनी सजा होने वाली है? ऐसे घर में वह नहीं रह सकती। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि हाउस इस चीज पर गौर करे कि अगर हम सचमुच में इसको आफेंस बनाना चाहते हैं और इसके बारे में सीरियस हैं तो हमें क्या करना चाहिये। अगर सीरियस नहीं हैं तो कुछ बात नहीं, लेकिन अगर हम उसके बारे में सीरियस हैं तो हमको इस कानून को ऐसा बनाना चाहिये कि जिसमें बहिन सचमुच में फायदा उठा सकें। आज हालत यह है कि कोई औरत मुकदमा करने की जुर्रत नहीं रखती और न उसके पास वकीलों को देने के लिये पैसा होता है।

17.00 hrs.

हम लोगों के सामने ऐसे बहुत से केसेज हैं और मैं समझती हूँ कि जो बहिनों की मुसीबतों में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं उन सब के सामने ऐसे केसेज होंगे। मेरे सामने दिल्ली का एक केस आया। वह एक वकील की बीवी है। वह मेरे पास आयी। उसके सारे हाथों पर नील पड़े हुये थे। उसने कहा कि उसके पति के पास एक पंखा है जिससे वह उसका हाथ दबाता है और तलवार और बन्दूक दिखाकर धमकाता है और कहता है कि

समय बहुत कम है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि दूसरे मुल्कों में जहां कि बहिनें बहुत तरक्की किये हुये हैं, जहां कि बहिनों में बहुत जुर्रत है, जहां स्त्रियां इकानमिकली भी आजाद हैं, उन मुल्कों में भी ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया गया है जैसा कि हमने बनाया है। हमारे यहां कि बैंकवर्ड लोगों को जिस तरह से प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है, जरूरत इस बात की थी कि स्त्रियों को इस मामले में उनसे भी ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाये।

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

क्या मैं खत्म करूँ ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप दो चार मिनट में खत्म कर सकती हैं तो कह लें।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : नहीं मुझे ज्यादा वक्त लगेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप इसके बाद जारी रखें।

17.01 hrs.

CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR* FACTORIES IN MADRAS

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am raising this half-an-hour discussion to focus the attention of the Government with regard to certain problems which have come to stay as a result of the inaction of the Government. If they had taken proper steps, the present crisis in the sugar trade would not have happened. The question I asked on 17th December, 1958 was:

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

- (a) the amount of foreign exchange that has to be provided for all the applications for setting up of cooperative sugar factories in Madras State;
- (b) how much has so far been sanctioned;
- (c) whether the sugar factory in North Arcot District made any progress as per schedule indicated to the Central Government;
- (d) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) whether the amount expected of the shares was subscribed to the full; and

(f) whether any permits have been granted for import of equipment and machinery?"

The answer was as follows:

"The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a), (b) and (f). The requisite foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crores has been provided to the three co-operative sugar factories.

(c) and (d). The factory was expected to complete the project by 31st December, 1958 but due to the delay in securing plant and machinery the factory is now expected to go into operation during the 1959-60 season.

(e) Out of the subscribed capital of Rs. 11.83 lakhs for the North Arcot District Co-operative Sugar Factory the shareholders have paid Rs. 10.13 lakhs. In addition the State Government has contributed Rs. 10 lakhs towards the share capital."

As early as 1954, Shri Kidwai made an announcement in this House with a view to make India self-sufficient in sugar. He wanted to extend the existing units and also to establish new co-operative units. He thought that the co-operative enterprises should come to the forefront and that Government should render all possible help. We are aware that the sugar industry is one of the most important industries in the country from the point of view of employment because it employs as many as 20 million cultivators for growing cane and

about 150,000 skilled and unskilled labourers and about 35,000 university-educated men in this trade. So, after it was announced in 1954 by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Ministry has not taken proper steps to get the necessary foreign exchange by persuading the Finance Ministry and also the Commerce and Industry Ministry to get the import licence to get the plant and machinery. It has taken as long as four years from 1954 till 1958 to get the necessary foreign exchange. As a result of it, the production in our country has suffered a lot. If only the Ministry had taken steps as soon as this policy was announced or at least in 1955, we would have achieved the expected production target. The price of plant and machinery had shot up by 100 per cent. by that time. Luckily, in 1954, the production of sugar was marvellous. There was production of a large quantity of sugar, more than what we had expected, the consumption had gone below estimation and the excise duty had also risen by 50 per cent. That may be a good feature so far as the 1954-1955 period was concerned, but subsequent to that we have not had enough of encouragement.

When these co-operative sugar factories were thought of, encouragement was given by the Government in two or three ways. Even from 1955, I remember, there had been a great deal of interest to start factories on a co-operative basis because they wanted to promote co-operative activities in place of corporate activities in pursuance of the socialistic policy. The sugar industry lends itself to such procedure. Therefore, the Industrial Finance Corporation also had advanced money to the extent of—a huge amount—Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores, so that people could start sugar industry on a co-operative basis. Even in the Five Year Plan it has been indicated that out of the total licences for the starting of industries 50 per cent would be given to those who want to start them on

a co-operative basis, and that Government would certainly give money to them.

The object of starting cooperative factories is only to see that the cane growers are given a proper price for the cane. Moreover, when the cane is converted into sugar they will have some profit also. That was the object with which it was started. But what happened actually was that though the proposal was made in 1954, only in 1958 the Madras Government had sanctioned proposals for starting three factories: one in North Arcot District, one in Chingleput District and one in Coimbatore District. Another one is expected to be started in Salem. There has been a good deal of response from other centres in Madras and there are proposals to start three more such factories.

Therefore, it seems that the response from the people is encouraging, but the one defect is that there has not been so much of impetus given to the people to subscribe to the capital. The Co-operative Registrars and Deputy Registrars have done yeoman service in Madras State, but the service they have rendered in the formation of co-operative sugar factories has been very slow as a result of which we never got in time what we wanted to have earlier. The Government, therefore, did not take proper steps to an early stage with the result that price shot up to a stage almost hundred per cent of what it was originally obtaining in the market.

In the month of July and even as recently as end of last month some memoranda have been submitted by the sugarcane industries and sugarcane mill-owners to the Minister of Food and Agriculture requesting him to allot as much as 35,000 tons of sugar for these four areas of Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Andhra. So far as Madras is concerned, I would respectfully submit, even the Madras

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

Government has asked for 15,000 tons of sugar for this period of three to four months before the setting in of the crushing period. If it is not done, people who are now selling sugar in the market will take a large amount of profit by creating something like an artificial scarcity in that area even though enough of sugar is available in the country.

If only we had taken proper steps before 1956-1957, I would say, these things would never have come, I may be permitted, Sir, to put some salient questions so that the hon. Minister can pointedly give an answer to them. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Madras Government has requested the Central Government to supply sugar to the extent of 15,000 tons for the period of these two or three months before the setting in of the crushing period; if so, what action do Government propose to take in this matter? Secondly, whether it is a fact that the South Indian Sugar Mills Association had submitted a memorandum towards the last week of August, 1959, to the hon. Minister requesting the Government for a total quota of 35,000 tons per month for three months. Ordinarily, 28,000 tons are allotted for these four States, and the extra quota of 7,000 tons is obviously because of the festivals which are coming next month or the month after next. For this purpose, they might have asked for this extra quota to come especially from North India. My next question is, how many fair price shops have been opened, so far in Madras in respect of the distribution of sugar. How many bags per week are allotted to the fair price shops and how many bags to the hotels, restaurants, bakeries, etc.? That would be my third question. Fourthly, whether it is a fact that the wholesalers in Andhra get more quota and divert part of their quota to Madras at a high price. The point is, Andhra is getting more quota. It is a surplus area. It gives something

to Madras also. But, after all, the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Andhra is much below that of Madras. In Madras, it is about 8 lb. or 9 lb. In Andhra it is just 4 lb. Not that the people in Andhra do not resort to sweets but evidently their food habit and taste incline more towards other things than towards sugar. Some of that quota comes to Madras, Kerala and also Mysore. Mysore is self-sufficient. The merchants in Andhra take a greater quota with a view to sell the sugar in their own area, but as a matter of fact, they divert part of the quota to Madras with a view to make profits.

Now, the price of sugar is Rs. 2 per *vis*s. I would request the Government to look into the matter and see that such a contingency as has been explained by me never arises in the southern States.

More than once there has been a discussion here as regards sugar, but I am raising this point especially with regard to Madras so that I could invite the attention of the Government to this problem and try to see that any feelings of "Dravidism" may be allayed in the matter of deficiency in the supply of sugar, and thus ensure that the people in Madras get sugar in proper quantities.

Even in the markets, I find that though sugar is distributed through the retail shops, the allotment to the retail shops is much below their demand. Therefore, I would suggest that greater quantities are allotted to the retail shops for distribution especially when the wholesalers have got larger number of bags allotted to them, so that they could maintain the prices and see that no scarcity condition is brought to the forefront.

As late as 30th August, 1959, a memorandum was submitted to the Minister. I have already brought it to the notice of the House. In that memorandum, the association has

asked for a total quota of 31,000 tons per month, 28,000 tons from local production and 3,000 tons from North India. The members met Shri A. P. Jain—he is not a Minister now—and also Shri S. K. Patil who is now the Minister of Food and Agriculture, but the reply given by the Ministers were not very encouraging. Now, in relation to the co-operative sugar factories, I do not know the line of demarcation between the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, and I do not know who is really responsible for sugar factories as well as for the supply of sugar. We are not aware of it. But until 30th August last, we have been looking only to the Minister of Food and Agriculture in regard to these matters. Now that a new Minister has taken charge, I am afraid whether he has been fully posted with all the facts. But still I hope he will do his best and give me proper replies to the satisfaction of the people so far as the Madras State is concerned.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Member has given advance notice under rule 55(5). Anyhow I shall allow a few questions to be put.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know what is the annual requirement of Madras State? The hon. Minister stated that it was 10,000 tons. May I know how much is the deficit and how much has been made available from Andhra? My second question is: Is it true that the retail price of sugar in Madras State now is Rs 2-4 per viss and the price per bag is more than Rs. 140? What steps have Government taken to reduce the price to Rs. 1-2-0 which used to be the normal price and also the price per bag of sugar to Rs. 100? Lastly, the hon. Minister stated that for the entire region 28,000 tons will be required. May I know whether the estimated production for this year will be able to meet that demand of 28,000 tons?

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether demands have been made by the Kerala trade associations and traders for the import of sugar from U.P., whether Government have sanctioned it and if not, what is the objection of Government in not allowing supplies from U.P. to Kerala?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I want to know what is the present price of sugar prevailing in the wholesale trade; whether the price is Rs. 145 per bag; whether the price has gone up since the sugar debate in this House; whether there is any scheme before Government to get this extra profit that the sugar magnates have made and share it with the cane-growers; whether Government has fixed the cane price for 1960-61 and if so what is that price.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should restrict himself to the scope of the discussion and not widen the scope of the discussion. The discussion is about co-operative sugar factories in Madras. There has been a demand from Kerala for sugar from U.P.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: U.P. has got a greater production of sugar. My last question is whether Government have considered the increase in the sugarcane price demanded by the cane-growers?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The price of machinery to manufacture sugar i.e. of sugar factories is increasing in the foreign markets. May I know how much foreign exchange we would be losing because of this delay in granting licences to co-operative sugar factories in Madras and other States, since in the interim period the price of the machinery is increasing in the foreign markets?

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramana-thapuram): I want to know the ex-factory price of sugar from the southern sugar mills prior to the introduction of sugar control and the present

(Shri Subbiah Ambalam)

ex-factory price in the South Indian sugar mills. Then, I want to know the number of mills that are likely to be started in the co-operative sector during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan in the North Indian States and the number of co-operative sugar mills that are likely to be started in the South Indian States.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): There has been a great demand from the Madras State for granting of licences for sugar factories in the co-operative sector. In view of the changing policy of Government, viz to sanction more sugar factories in the country, may I know whether Government will be prepared to sanction as many licences particularly to Madras State as would be demanded by that State?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Regarding the assessment of the need of the Madras State, one paper has reported that the requirement would be 35,000 tons. I want to have the correct assessment. Then, I want to know the quantity asked for by Madras and how far the Centre will fulfil their demand. The Dasara and Diwali festivals are coming quickly and before that some quantity is needed. I want to know how far they are going to fulfil that demand. Lastly from Salem district demands have come for the co-operative sugar factories. What action has the Government taken about it?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Is it not a fact that Kerala has a chronic deficit of sugar? If so, what is Government's estimate of the deficit in Kerala? I also want to know whether in view of the national festival, Onam, more sugar was allotted as this is the time in the whole year when we want more sugar.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as you have rightly pointed out, I

think the discussion, and much more so the volley of questions, have strayed far away from the scope of the discussion this evening. The discussion today, as Shri Muniswamy has rightly stated, has arisen out of the question put on the 17th December, 1958. He read out the answers given on that date, and there is nothing to add to the answers already given. Shri Muniswamy also said that the late Shri Kidwai assured that there was plenty of foreign exchange available for the establishment of sugar factories. This answer was given in 1954. From 1954 to 1957 much water has flowed under the bridge. Now this question relates to the period from the middle of 1956 to the middle of 1957.

Before I answer this question, I would like to point out that the answers for the questions put by Shri Muniswamy as to the supply of sugar, the quantity of sugar supplied to the Madras State, the number of fair price shops established, whether Andhra has got more quota and also several other questions, including the one about Onam by Shri V. P. Nayar, are beside the point.

Therefore, I would first deal with the question whether there was delay or not, and if there was delay, why was there delay. My humble submission is that there was no delay in respect of the applications from these three factories or associations. The application from the North Arcot Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited, Panchakuppam, Vellor Taluk, North Arcot district was received in two instalments—the first one was dated 31st October, 1956 and the second 7th November, 1956 and the licence was granted to them on 22nd July, 1957. In the case of the Amravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Udumalpet Taluk, Coimbatore district, the dates are more or less the same as in the case of the first one. This factory was also issued a licence on 22nd July, 1957. As regards the Maduranthakam co-operative Sugar Mills

Limited, Vandalur, Maduranthakam, Chinglepet district, the application was received here on 11th October, 1956 and the bulk licence for about 37 lakhs for import of machinery was granted on 30th June 1957. Another licence for about Rs 67,435 was issued on 3rd December, 1957. Roughly speaking, the delay in issuing licences was 7 to 8 months.

I hope the hon Members are aware that there is a lot of procedure to be followed before any licence is issued, and 2, 3 or 4 months may be the ordinary time required.

But there is some delay here of three or four months more because of a new situation that has arisen in the economic field. That is due to lack of sufficient foreign exchange. Shri Muniswamy has made a point about this. In spite of all steps being taken by the Central Government, specially by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, somehow or other India had a very tight time as far as foreign exchange was concerned. Therefore a system called the deferred payment system was inaugurated. These organisers were requested to negotiate with the suppliers in foreign countries to come to terms on deferred payment, which specially the Madras factories were not able to do. Then the hon Minister of Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, convened a meeting of the suppliers from West Germany and the representatives of these factories somewhere in June, 1957 and the matter was finalised. Then immediately, as has been stated, in the month of July, 1957 licences were issued.

But the unfortunate thing about these Madras factories is—the delay is not because the licences were granted late—that the promoters of these factories did not take other necessary steps to have their final plans for the erection of these factories. I may tell the hon Members of this House that almost at the same time six factories in Bombay have also been given

licences and whereas the Madras factories, even today, are under erection and are reaching the final stage, the Bombay factories have gone into production in the 1958 season.

Shri Narasimhan: They were more businesslike.

Shri B S Murthy: I thought the other way.

Therefore I would humbly state that there is no delay whatsoever on the part of the Central Government to issue licences.

Shri Muniswamy has also said that there was no impetus given by the Government. I think these are his exact words. 'Proper impetus' are the words he has used. He has said that proper impetus was not given by the Government to the people. For his information, may I say that when he North Arcot District Co-operative sugar factory—I think, Shri Muniswamy Pillay, hails from North Arcot.

An Hon. Member: Pillay?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am sorry.

When that factory was not able to get the necessary share capital the State Government had to give Rs 10 lakhs towards its share capital. Therefore all said and done, the Government is trying to do its best to promote co-operative sugar factories and the fault is not to be placed at the doors of the Government. There is something wrong with the promoters, specially I think in one factory at least there was inordinate delay in coming to terms because there was a sort of a rift between the promoters and finally they have been asked to compose their differences. They also have been given the necessary impetus.

Shri Heda asked whether any estimate has been made as regards the foreign exchange required and the extra cost on account of the delay in imports. For his information, I may

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

state that, for the time being, import of complete machinery for sugar factories is being stopped and consortiums are being formed in several places for the manufacture of machinery necessary for sugar factories. Therefore, the question of foreign exchange, as far as import of machinery for sugar factories is concerned, will become less important. Soon we may be having Indian machinery for erecting co-operative sugar factories.

One more point. All encouragement is to be given to co-operative effort. Especially sugar factories are being given all help they need. Therefore, I am hopeful that soon there will be many sugar factories rising in several places all over the country and the problem of sugar will be solved. I have nothing more to add except this. The other questions regarding the quantity of sugar required, the amount sent, the amount distributed to the wholesalers or coffee hotels or tea saloons are all outside the question. I think Shri N. R. Muniswamy and others will bear in mind that the Government is not trying to delay. If at all there is any delay, the delay primarily is because of the promoters being not careful in finalising their plan.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: My question has not been answered about the number of co-operative mills . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question can be settled mutually when they are on the same Bench. Shri Nagi Reddy to raise the next discussion. That is about Fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Simhasan Singh: I raised a question . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They were not relevant to the discussion today. They need not be answered.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): That is very important: price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Undoubtedly: not at this moment.

17.32 hrs.

FERTILISER FACTORY IN ANDHRA PRADESH*

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Sir, the question that I had asked on the 11th August, 1959 regarding the fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh was almost evaded by the Minister when he gave the reply. This question has been on the agenda, I should say, from 1955. Even to this day, we have not had any clear idea from the Government when this factory is going to be established and when we are going to see fertilisers coming out of the factory.

As a matter of fact, if we go a little into the history of this project, we will see that even the report of the Fertiliser Promotion Committee of 1955 had been of the opinion that the factory that is to be established in Neyveli in the Second Five Year Plan may not come off in the Plan period and therefore, they had, at every stage, been saying . . .

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): The Minister is not here to give a reply.

Some Hon. Members: Here is the Minister in charge.

Shri Nagi Reddy: . . . saying in the report that if the factory at Neyveli cannot be established in the Second Five Year Plan period, the chance should be given to Andhra Pradesh. They had been very clear when they said, now that "confirmatory data about the extent of lignite reserves and underground conditions have still to be obtained and the suggested solution of the artesian water problem has to be satisfactorily proved", "it is not possible to arrive at any completely

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

reliable data for calculating the cost of pumping water and mining lignite "

Yes, I do not know for what reasons the Government decided that the fertiliser factory should be established at Neyveli, knowing that it is not going to be established and it would not be possible to establish it in the Second Five Year Plan period. The result has been, unfortunately, that the southern region of the country today has no fertiliser factory at all. The answer that was given by the Minister on 11th August, 1959 gives us the impression that the southern region is not going to have a fertiliser factory till about 1965 or 1966 or even 1967. As the days pass on, the year also might be extended. It is for this reason that I think the Government must take a decision now to establish immediately a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh. I think it is one of the reasons why the Government should immediately accept it and give permission to the Andhra Pradesh Government in view of the very reasonable attitude that the Andhra Pradesh Government has taken in trying to secure this fertiliser factory.

Secondly, the report had said in 1955 that the "expediency of increasing the production targets" was one of the reasons for them to give the place where this fertiliser factory should be established. For the simple reason that Andhra Pradesh is one of the major rice-producing centres in the country, and is one of the States where production per acre has also been increasing instead of decreasing as in certain States like West Bengal, I say that Andhra Pradesh must be given the right to establish a fertiliser factory for greater production of paddy in the State. I think that instead of spending year after year money on imports as we have been doing and spending our foreign exchange which is very precious, if we take steps now to establish a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh which is capable of yielding by the end of the Second Plan or by the first year of

the Third Plan period, certainly the country's finances would be better and the production of our foodgrains would increase much faster at least in Andhra Pradesh than it has done so far. That would to a great extent solve the food crisis in the country.

Thirdly, from the facts we know there is going to be a shortfall in the total expenditure in the Second Plan allotted for fertiliser factories, because neither the Durgapur plant nor the Neyveli plant is going to be established as early as we had expected them to be, and it would be in the interests of the country to see that these finances are spent, because they are the most essential expenditure for the nation as early as possible. The Kothagudem site is already there and the Andhra Pradesh Government has already allotted in its Budget Rs 50 lakhs for the establishment of a fertiliser factory, and it is the Central Government that is now standing in the way. Therefore, I think the money should not be allowed to lapse and the State Government should be allowed its proper chance.

We heard that the Andhra Pradesh was going to get its fertiliser factory. That assurance has been almost given in the answer to my question, but from the answer it appears that the trouble is that the Andhra Pradesh Government will contribute 51 per cent of the share capital themselves and they want the Government of India to be a minority partner in the enterprise. I am afraid the Government of India is very touchy about being a minority partner with a State Government. It was so touchy, I can say, in the case of the Singareni coal mines. They insisted on being the major partner, and until it was almost accepted they did not come forward to help in the greater production of the Singareni coal mines. In the same way, I am afraid the Central Government, feeling that it is too big to be a subordinate partner with a State Government, probably does not wish to

[Shri Nagi Reddy]

accept a secondary place. I would tell them, after all, it is a public sector project. The State Government are going to have 51 per cent. of the shares; the Central Government are requested to help it by purchasing probably about 30 per cent. of the shares; the rest of the money will be collected from the peasants of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been going all out to get this factory set up as early as possible, and he has been trying to create the necessary enthusiasm among the people to help in the establishment of the factory as fast as possible. Naturally, at this moment, when the co-operation between the people and the Government is closer on this particular issue, if the Central Government come in the way and put spokes, naturally, the co-operation will vanish. I wish that the Central Government which seeks the co-operation of the people for the implementation of the development projects envisaged in the Plan, will come forward to help us, and also give us an assurance today that this factory which is being pressed for by the people and the Government will be allowed to be established in the Second Plan period, and will not be postponed for the sake of the other reports yet to come from the fertiliser committee, with a view to decide whether it should be established there, when it should be established, and if it were to be established, when we should take the preliminary steps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): I have given notice of this discussion jointly with Shri Nagi Reddy. I may be given some time for making my submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could call only one Member. The other Members can put questions. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao may put one or two questions; thereafter, I shall allow the hon. Member.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Shri A. P. Jain, when he was Food and Agriculture Minister, while presiding over a meeting of the Fertilisers Importers' Association in October, 1957, at Hyderabad had stated that he was prepared to grant a licence for a fertiliser plant, if any party came forward, in view of the insatiable demand for fertilisers in the country.

Now, when the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have come forward to set up a factory and are also prepared to meet more than half of the expenditure or the capital cost of the plants, why should the Central Government not give a clearance or grant a licence? May I also know whether Government are aware of the fact that the fertilisers which will be produced in the factory that is proposed to be set up at Kothagudam will be cheaper than even the Sindri Fertiliser Factory?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The question, as a sequel to which this discussion has arisen, has placed three points for consideration before us. At the outset, I might say that subsequent to that question, there was another question, and in answer to a supplementary on that question, the hon. Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was good enough to assure us that a fertiliser factory in Andhra Pradesh would be an accomplished fact in the very near future. That was a very happy assurance that he had given and if that statement had come earlier, probably, the necessity for giving notice of this discussion might not have arisen.

However, I should like to place three facts for the consideration of Government. One is the fact which has been referred to by my hon. friends, namely, that the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted a scheme to the Centre, in which they have agreed to participate to the extent of 51 per cent. in the capital, and have requested the Government of India to invest as much of the rest of

the capital as possible. I am sure the Central Government are not touchy of being a minority partner, because in other ventures, they have already accepted that position, particularly, in the State of Orissa, in the Mineral Development Corporation, where they have minority shares. Therefore, I do not think my hon friend should feel that the Central Government are nervous about being a minority partner.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even with foreign capital, they have accepted minority shares in some ventures.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Yes, my hon. friend is only substantiating my point.

Therefore, this is the first point for consideration I would like to know what the decision of the Central Government is. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Nagi Reddy, this question has been in the air for the past five years, although it has been denied by the hon Minister, Shri Satish Chandra, in answer to that Question I can recall to his memory the discussion that took place here only five years ago during which Members from the then Hyderabad and Andhra State areas jointly put pressure on the Central Government to start a fertiliser factory either in the Hyderabad area or in the Andhra area, according to their decision.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I remember that and I had said it was considered. This question was discussed in connection with the Second Plan projects.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I do not think so.

The second point that I would like the hon. Minister to consider is that in Andhra Pradesh, the consumption of fertiliser today, or at least the demand for fertiliser today, is 2,75,000 tons. A fertiliser factory

situated in Andhra Pradesh can easily meet this demand. It can not only meet this demand, but the transportation of fertiliser would also be facilitated, because the whole production of a fertiliser factory being consumed in the same State is, I think, a very favourable factor in considering the establishment of this factory. Therefore, I would like him to tell me why this factor is not being considered in its proper perspective by the Central Government.

Thirdly, I would request the hon. Minister to let us know what the difficulty is with regard to the capital structure. In answer to the question under reference, he said that the capital structure involved in the proposal to set up a fertiliser factory was being considered. I do not know what exactly is meant by this. If there is any difficulty about the capital issue position, I would like him to enlighten us. Otherwise, there need not be any difficulty in arriving at a quick decision.

Besides, it has already been stated that the establishment of this factory will be considered along with all the other proposals that are being examined by the Technical Committee on Fertiliser Factories. I do not think that is the correct procedure. Since the decision of the Central Government is that there should be a fertiliser factory in each State, I do not see any reason why the consideration of the establishment of this factory should await the recommendations of the Technical Committee in respect of other States.

Therefore, I would request Government to see that a decision regarding this factory is taken at an early date. As has been suggested by Shri Nagi Reddy, since the amount available for other factories is not going to be spent, that amount can be diverted, the necessary foreign exchange provided and the factory established before the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

]Shri Viswanath Reddy[

Shri Keshava (Bangalore): Would not acceptance of a lesser quantum of shares in the concern be quite consistent with our ambition to establish a socialistic pattern of society between the State and the Centre? If so, why not accept it?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): May I know what is the proposal forwarded by the Andhra Pradesh Government so far as the setting up of this factory is concerned? What is the amount involved, what is the share capital and what is the loan desired?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not known. That is the difficulty

Shri Heda: What we feel is that they have not given this in black and white because they are discussing it and after there is a sort of compromise or agreement, everything will be given in black and white. All the same, I think proposals have been mooted and, therefore, we would like to know where the real hitch is.

Shri Satish Chandra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the anxiety of hon. Members from Andhra to get some sort of assurance about the setting-up of a fertilizer factory in that State. But it becomes a little difficult to answer the points which have not much relevance to facts. Several things have just been said about the answers given by me and even by my senior colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Viswanath Reddy: Unfortunately, I have not got the proceedings with me; otherwise I would have quoted.

Shri Satish Chandra: I have got the proceedings; It has been stated that the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry said that the establishment of a fertilizer factory in Andhra Pradesh may be treated as an accomplished fact. If the hon. Member wants,

I can read out what he said. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said:

"Naturally, we are thinking about the Third Five-Year Plan and we must have a co-ordinated scheme and a well-considered scheme. So, we would like to wait for the report of the committee. Yet, we do not want that if there is any proposal which could be taken up earlier than that we should not do so or we should not consider that. Specially in respect of Andhra, as the hon. Deputy Minister has said, the committee has already submitted its report and it has been sent to the Andhra Government. I fully realise the necessity of setting up a fertilizer factory in Andhra. It is one of our surplus States and it is necessary that we should help Andhra in the matter of setting up a fertilizer plant in that State. Besides that there are other States also. In a general way I would like to say that I would very much like that almost every State should have a fertilizer plant. Unless of course there is some basic difficulty, for example, shortage of raw material or other things, we would very much like that each State should have at least one fertilizer factory so that they can help in stepping up the agricultural production as well as the cash crops which are absolutely necessary for the improvement of exports of agricultural products."

This is exactly what I also said in my answers on several occasions that day and on a previous day. Every word of what I have said was clear. I had tried to give maximum information it was possible to give at this stage. My answers were clear and precise.

The hon. Mover has said that they were vague. I should have been

grateful to him if he had pointed out the vagueness about my answers. I had put my answers in clear language. And, whatever information was available and could be given had been given in an unreserved manner.

As I said, Sir, it is not really the dissatisfaction arising out of these answers, but the anxiety of the hon. Members to hasten the decision which has prompted this discussion. I welcome it because being connected with the Ministry responsible for the establishment of fertilizer factories in the country, I am as such anxious as the hon. Members that a decision should be taken as early as possible.

The Technical Fertilizer Committee has been appointed to study various locations and to recommend suitable sites for the establishment of the fertilizer factories in the Third Plan period. The position is not clear even to the Ministry which is in charge of it. How much resources can be provided for the setting up of the fertilizer factories in order to meet the demand which has been estimated at about 1.2 million tons of nitrogen, or 5 times that quantity in terms of ammonium sulphate—the percentage of nitrogen differs in each type of fertilizer—at the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

On a rough calculation we have estimated that about Rs. 275 to Rs. 300 crores will be required to establish that capacity in order to meet the increasing demand for fertilizers—nitrogenous and phosphatic—in this country. Out of this, more than Rs. 100 crores will be the foreign exchange component.

Until the Planning Commission can give us an indication about the availability of internal resources as well as the foreign exchange, we cannot make any firm commitments. The Chief Minister of Andhra has been carrying on correspondence with our Finance Minister on this subject. The Finance Minister wrote to him about

the immediate foreign exchange difficulty. Our foreign exchange resources are committed for several years to come. These fertilizer factories can only be set up when funds are available from some foreign loan. Most of the Plan projects in future will have to be thought out on that basis because our current foreign exchange earnings are not even sufficient to meet the current requirements of production and for the sustenance of our economy.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is precisely our point. We are trying to make a special case for Andhra, instead of being in the integrated pattern that is applicable to the rest of the country's Third plan.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is exactly I am pointing out. It is difficult to separate these things. The hon. Member says that Andhra is a big consumer of fertilisers. There are other States also which consume fertilisers on the same scale. He referred to Durgapur. So far as I know, there is no factory coming up at Durgapur during the Second Plan period. It is being considered as one of the sites for the Third Plan. As far as a factory in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, our additional difficulty is that the proposal from the State Government suggests that they will hold 51 per cent shares and the Central Government should be a minority shareholder. Then, they want resources to be provided in the form of loan by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. It is not indicated how much money they want to invest. The capital structure of the company is not indicated. Rs. 25 crores would be the capital investment. How much of it will they contribute themselves? What will be the authorised capital of the company? These have not been indicated. It is not a question of the Central Government being touchy about becoming a minority partner in an enterprise like this. But certainly the Central Government has to think of it. There is only one large fertilizer factory in Sijndri at present. That factory has

[Shri Satish Chandra]

been supplying fertiliser to areas extending from Kashmir to Cape Comorin because it is a Central factory. There are some factories coming up at present. The Nangal factory or the Neyveli factory or the Rourkela factory will supply fertilisers throughout the length and breadth of the country. We have to understand the implication of this proposal that 51 per cent shares should be held by the State Government. The hon. Member says that all its product will be utilised in Andhra. The question is whether we are planning fertiliser production on State basis or whether we are planning fertiliser production for India as a whole so that an area whether it is in one State or the other is supplied from the nearest source of supply. These are the points to be gone into.

There are several other important matters of principle which have to be examined. The Central Government will be very happy if more fertilizer factories are established as early as possible. In spite of the hon. Member's impatience, I might say that we are pleading with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance that since the report on Andhra is available, we should be allowed to go ahead. But there are so many important factors which need examination. If hon. Members want me to give an immature assurance, it is neither fair to me nor to them.

I said in my answer to the question the other day that Andhra has a very good claim. I repeated it twice or thrice in answer to the questions both on the first and the second day. In spite of that, if it is made to appear in this House that there is lack of sympathy on our part, that we are trying to hold up this scheme and that the southern sector is being subjected to some injustice—as if the northern sector with due regard to its area and population is more advantageously placed in this respect—I say it is

a reversal of facts and the criticism is not quite justified.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Only had planning was there in the Second Plan.

18 hrs.

Shri Satish Chandra: In the Second Plan we had resources for three fertiliser factories in addition to the expansion of Sindri. Out of those three, one was set up at Nangal because the electrolysis process was adopted to produce heavy water for the Atomic Energy Commission. Facilities for the production of ammonium nitrate by this process were not available anywhere else. Of the other two fertiliser factories, one is being set up at Neyveli and another at Rourkela, which is as much south to us as it may be north to the hon. Member. What is north or south? I do not know why this always comes up. It is a relative geographical term. What is north to him may be south to me. Probably, the distance from Andhra to Rourkela is much shorter than the distance from my area to Rourkela. To say that the southern sector is being shown some injustice is, I must submit, very unfair to all of us.

We are trying to clarify the position from the Government of Andhra. We do not know what the capital structure is going to be. The scheme they have sent is the same as the scheme recommended by the technical committee. The technical committee went to Andhra to select a site and make suitable recommendations. These recommendations were made after discussion with the State Government. Even before the committee submitted its report, the State Government informed us that they want to produce urea and nitro-phosphate. The quantities indicated were exactly word for word the same as the committee was going to recommend. They sent up the proposal saying only this much,

that they want 51 per cent of the shares, they want the Government of India to be partners, they will approach the Industrial Finance Corporation for loans to provide additional resources. The approval of the Government of India may be given to the proposal and that some foreign exchange may be allotted to them to proceed immediately with this matter. I can assure you, Sir, that the Government of India will look into the matter and examine the proposal with the fullest sympathy. It does not want to stand in the way of a fertiliser factory being set up in Andhra Pradesh. The proposal is that it should be a factory for the production of urea and nitro-phosphate utilising the slack coal of Singareni coalfields for the purpose.

It is feasible proposition. The technical committee has examined it. The Andhra Government has only repeated what the technical committee has said after proper investigations. They have sent a letter to us which appears at present to be a vague proposal. Now, to make it appear to the world that the Central Government is standing in the way and is not proceeding ahead with the proposal of the Andhra Government is not quite correct. The proposal of the Andhra Government is vague; and to say that the answers given by

me on behalf of the Government of India are vague is not quite justified. The hon. Members need not have any misgivings about the Central Government in these matters. We will be happy if a fertiliser factory is set up in Andhra Pradesh. Apart from food production, a fertiliser factory in that State is important from the point of view of exports. The State has several exportable agricultural products like tobacco, oilseeds etc. So, we would very much like that a fertiliser factory should be set up there. In fact, several discussions have taken place here. The proposal has to be formally approved by the Planning Commission; it has to be discussed in the Ministry and has to go to the Cabinet. Finally the resources for it must be found out—both indigenous rupee resources as well as foreign exchange resources—and a clearer picture must emerge before I am able to say that a decision has been taken to set up a factory in Andhra as recommended by the technical committee.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over.

12.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, September 12, 1959/Bhadra 21, 1961 (Saka)

[Friday, the 22nd September, 1959/20th Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)]

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1365.	Oil exploration in Punjab.	7696-98
1367.	Aboriginal Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	7698-7700
1368.	Manufacture of trucks and tractors.	7700-05
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1379.	Election petitions.	7716-19
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1399.	Police Code Revision Committee of Kerala.	7740
1400.	Special Civic Unit for Delhi.	7740-41
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(1)	A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1857 dated the 29th August, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 making certain amendment to the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1949.	
(2)	A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1915 dated the 5th September, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.	
(3)	A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 965 dated the 22nd August, 1959, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.	

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making certain further amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.		
(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 982 dated the 29th August, 1959, under sub-section (a) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendment to the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.	A copy of amendment to Direction 56 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.	7812
(5) A copy of the Railway Protection Force Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 dated the 10th September, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.	MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	781
(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 :	Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1959, Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha dated the 3rd August, 1959 to join in the Committee of the Houses on Offices of Profit.	
(i) G.S.R. No. 1013 dated the 5th September, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956.	LEAVE OF ABSENCE	7813-14
(ii) G.S.R. No. 1014 dated the 5th September, 1959.	The following members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House :	
(7) The Minutes of the sittings (Forty-seventh to Fifty-first) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Eighth Session, 1959.	(1) Shri Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe	
(8) The Minutes of the sittings (Fifteenth and sixteenth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Eighth Session, 1959.	(2) Shri Aurobindo Ghosal	
	(3) Shri Kamal Narayan Singh.	
	(4) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhri.	
	STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	7814-15
	(i) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 3rd September, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri M. R. Krishna on Starred Question No. 1099 regarding Bharat Electronics (Private) Limited.	
	(ii) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement regarding the setting up of a P. & T. Board.	

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF
THE STATE TRADING
CORPORATION OF
INDIA LIMITED**

COLUMNS

7870-73

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved the motion *re* Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited laid on the Table on the 29th April, 1959. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

**REPORT OF THE COM-
MITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS, AND
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED**

7873-74

Fiftieth Report was adopted

**PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL
WITHDRAWN**

7874-80

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Mirzapur Stone Mahal (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (*Amendment of Section 3*) by Shri Raghunath Singh was resumed. Shri Raghunath Singh replied to the debate and the Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

**MOTION FOR CONCUR-
RENCE TO REFER PRI-
VATE MEMBER'S BILL
TO JOINT COMMITTEE
ADOPTED**

7880-7931

Shri D C Sharma moved the motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, 1959 by Shri Kailash Bihari Lal to a Joint Committee. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

**PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL
UNDER CONSIDERA-
TION**

COLUMNS

7931-37

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi moved that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (*Amendment of section 198*) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUS-
SIONS**

7937-64

(i) Shri N. R. M. Swamy raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 17th December, 1958, to Starred Question No. 1125 regarding Co-operative Sugar Factories in Madras.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy) replied to the debate.

(ii) Shri T Nagi Reddy raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 11th August, 1959 to Starred Question No. 294 regarding Fertilizer Factory in Andhra Pradesh.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) replied to the debate.

**AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1959/
BHADRA 21, 1881 (SAKA)**

Discussion on the motion *re* White Paper on Indo-Chinese Relations laid on the Table on the 10th September, 1959.