

Third Series, Vol. VI, No. 7

Tuesday, August 14, 1962
Sravana 23, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1614

Third Series

Volume VI, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 6 to 18, 1962/Sravana 15 to 27, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1641

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 14, 1962 | Sravana 23
1884 (Saka)

1642

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock. a

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Iron Ore from Orissa

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*269. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

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

(a) whether agreement with Japan in the matter of export of iron ore from the Orissa mines through Paradip port has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the agreement;

(c) the quantity of iron ore exported through Paradip port in the year 1961-62 and whether the target of export fixed for the year through the port has been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The whole scheme is being worked out.

(c) and (d). Although no specific target of exports through Paradip port was fixed 25,000 tons of iron ore were exported from Paradip during 1961-62.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the Japanese experts 1455(Ai) L.S.D.—1

who recently visited Orissa for this purpose have stated that carrying the ore in the proposed express highway would cost them very high and therefore that is one of the objections which are being examined now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The experts have not yet come. They have still to come in the month of September, and there is no reason to believe that the express highway or anything is proving very expensive. On a primary examination of the project, it looks quite beneficial, economic and worth while.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister says to the second part of the question that no target of export has been fixed, but is it not a fact that in the Third Plan money has been provided for the export of 5 lakh tons of iron ore through Paradip port? What has been done in that regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nothing has been done so far for Paradip port. It is a new project, and it will all depend upon the consultants from Japan as well as India to say what the potentialities are and what the targets should be.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Minister proposes to go to Japan along with the Chief Minister of Orissa as stated in the press to enter into a long-term contract with Japan for the export of iron ore from Orissa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a proposal for a small high-power delegation to go, but that will only follow the advice and recommendations and examination by the Japanese consultants who have been invited and the Indian counterpart team. After that if the Government feels it is worth while going, a high-power delegation will go.

Shri D. D. Puri: Are there any other sources from which iron ore is exported to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: From all over India, from all known sources.

Shri A. P. Jain: How do the export prices of iron ore to Japan compare with internal prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to mention any facts and figures, but on the whole the iron ore exports have been beneficial.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the total out put in Orissa, and what is the present use to which it is put in India.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question altogether. We are only talking of its export from one particular port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister has been pleased to state that there is no provision made in the Third Plan, but I want to know actually whether the Paradip port is not functioning as an intermediate port, and whether any target of export has been fixed.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is functioning as a port, but the scheme which we envisage is of far greater dimensions than the figure of exports which I have mentioned now, namely 25,000 tons. What we are thinking of is in terms of 5 to 10 million tons export of iron ore per year from Paradip Port.

Additional Taxes by States

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*270.	}	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
		Shri S. M. Banerjee:
		Shri K. N. Tiwary:
		Shri M. K. Kumaran:
		Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
		Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting between the Chief Minister of States and the Planning Commission was held recently in Delhi to review the performances of the State Governments in levying additional taxation as envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the conference?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission had a meeting with Chief Minister of States on June 4, 1962. At this meeting the position in regard to financing of State Plans in 1962-63 was discussed. In regard to additional taxation, the view taken at the meeting was that in the interest of the Plan, it would be desirable to do everything possible to realise the targets as originally envisaged in the Plan.

श्री विश्वचन्द्र सेठ : एंडीयन टैक्स लागने के साथ साथ उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य-प्रदेश आदि में जो इन के क्रिखलाफ बड़ा एजिटेशन हो रहा है क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर भी कोई ध्यान दिया है ?

श्रध्याय महोदय : आप ने कान्फेंस और टार्गेट्स के बारे में सवाल पूछा है अब आप एजिटेशन के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या सरकार ने उसके बारे में भी ध्यान दिया है ।

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : नित्य टैक्सेज का विरोध हो रहा है और यह उसी से कर्नकटेड है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बाद में देखा जाएगा। आप उस कान्फ्रेंस की बात कुछ और पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछ सकते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears that the Planning Commission has advised the Chief Ministers to have their own resources about taxation. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is agitation going on in the States and whether a similar meeting will be called to discuss this taxation in view of this.

Mr. Speaker: That question has been put already and I have disallowed it. The hon. Member is putting it again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only asking whether this particular agitation has necessitated another meeting of the Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any meeting proposed to be held in the near future.

Shri Nanda: The taxation scheme is just what it was when the Third Five Year Plan was adopted in this House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रतिरिक्त कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या राज्यों को योजना मंत्रालय ने कुछ इस प्रकार का भी परामर्श दिया है कि किसानों की जमीन पर लगान बढ़ाने और सिंचाई दर बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कहां तक उसमें छूट दे दी गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: That will be a matter of detail.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Have the Central Government given any directive with regard to the capacity to

pay in relation to the rural areas or not? What is the rationale of the new proposal?

Shri Nanda: When the scheme of resources was settled, in the first instance, all these considerations were taken into account.

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : क्या प्लानिंग कमिशन ने स्टेट्स को यह भी सलाह दी है कि हैसियत के मुताबिक यह टैक्स लगाए जाएं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का तो जवाब दे दिया गया है।

Shri Nanda: I have answered that.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if certain Chief Ministers in that meeting opposed any further taxation on land; and, if so, what is the decision taken by Government?

Shri Nanda: The question regarding taxation of any particular source of revenue was not discussed; and there was no resistance from the Chief Ministers.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know if the Government has thought of taking any steps with respect to carrying on an enquiry in the States to assess the tax potential and also with a view to bring about some measure of uniformity in the tax structure of the States?

Shri Nanda: I have already indicated that it is not a question of doing something now immediately. At the time when the Third Five Year Plan was planned, the capacity of each State for raising resources was the first consideration, and the Plan was based on that. Of course, from year to year, again, there is a review by the States in the light of any changes that might have occurred.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Have all the States very willingly volunteered to raise the taxes; and do all of them accept that they are going to get large benefits from the taxes?

Shri Nanda: They are exerting their utmost,

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स कहाँ तक लगाये जा सकते हैं क्या इस का कोई परिणाम तय किया गया है और यदि हाँ तो अभी तक जो टैक्सेशन है उसका उस लिमिट के मुकाबले क्या अनुपात है ?

श्री नन्दा : जो टैक्सेज अभी तक लगाए गए हैं हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी के हिसाब से अभी कुछ ज्यादा उन की निस्वत बड़ नहीं गई है !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्सेशन की कोई लिमिट रखी गई है ?

श्री नन्दा अभी जो टैक्सेशन की लिमिट है वह बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है और इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा लिमिट तक पहुँचा ही नहीं गया है कि जिस पर पहुँच कर ठहरना मुनासिब समझा जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस तक पहुँचे न हो यह तो ठीक है लेकिन कोई लिमिट तो रखी है ?

श्री नन्दा : प्रेसाइस लिमिट न भी हो मगर हम जानते हैं कि यह थर्ड फ्राइव इयर प्लान के अंत तक ८ परसेंट से ११ परसेंट तक लगा रहे हैं जोकि बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है ।

Shri Umanath: May I know whether in the conference of Chief Ministers any Chief Minister reported people's resistance to these taxes; and, if so, which State had reported and what is the decision of Government?

Shri Nanda: There was no such situation before us in that meeting.

Licensing of Industrial Projects

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*271. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

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

(a) whether the State Governments have been asked not to recommend for licence any industrial project requiring more than 2,000 Kw of electricity;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what impact it will have on the industrial programme of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: How many industrial projects have asked for more than 2,000 kws of electricity?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give you precise figures. The procedure is that if any entrepreneur requires more than 2,000 kws of electricity for consumption, he has got to get clearance from the State Governments about its availability out of the resources in the Third Plan.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: I wanted to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have gone to the next question.

Pak Propaganda Against India

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{ **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
*272. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Heda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government has started propaganda against India after they were defeated in U.N.O. on Kashmir issue;

(b) whether any step has been taken to combat this propaganda; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon): (a) Pakistan has always indulged in all kinds of propaganda against India, its extent and intensity varying from time to time according to the exigencies of the internal problems obtaining in Pakistan at a given time. The pattern of this propaganda is well-known and has not changed in the last fourteen years. After the last round of Kashmir Debate in the Security Council, there was undoubted intensification of anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan with President Ayub Khan himself giving the lead.

(b) Varying measures are taken in different countries for this purpose. Attention of Governments in countries where Pakistan's propaganda is particularly intense is drawn to the undesirability of such propaganda being carried on against India on friendly soil. Our Missions also issue rejoinders to specific points of Pakistani propaganda. Besides these, information bulletins and releases are put out by our Missions putting forward our views and these are distributed as extensively as their resources permit.

(c) It is evident from the comments in newspapers that all people abroad are not completely misled by it. This is due to the constant efforts which our Missions make in this behalf.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that after their defeat in the United Nations some of the western powers headed by the United States are trying to propagate the Pakistani case about Kashmir and if so what steps are being taken to combat this?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The original answer deals with all the

steps that are taken by the Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking about the other countries which were in favour of Pakistan; the original question was about Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: His question was about Pakistan he goes to other countries now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a question arising out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: There would be many questions that arise out of this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Pakistan has circulated maps of Pakistan in a wrong way to all the foreign countries and if so what steps are being taken to give the correct map?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is the same question. I have said that we issue rejoinders on specific points raised by Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall make my point clear. Pakistan has circulated a map showing Kashmir as its territory. What steps have been taken to counteract this propaganda are they issuing any stamp showing Kashmir as our own territory?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Our maps always show the right position.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the propaganda that is carried out by Pakistani Press and also in the American Press are almost identical and if so do the Government regard that this propaganda by the American Press has anything to do with the American people's views or the Government of the country?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The American Press is a free Press and you will find there are Press opinions in America in favour of us; sometimes against us. It is not always uniform.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रचार का जो पर्दाफाश विदेशों में हमारे दूतावास या अन्य साधनों के द्वारा किया जा रहा है, उस का संसार के जनमत पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From time to time there are favourable comments in the newspapers; articles are written supporting our position and in favour of India. From these things, it will be seen that Pakistani propaganda is not as effective as hon. Members think.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that our Prime Minister said on a previous occasion that if Kashmir is to go to Pakistan that would be the end of our secular philosophy, may I know what steps Government have taken towards a greater appreciation of this idea abroad?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The same steps as have been taken for other things.

Shri Heda: In the notice to the question that I gave, not specifically referred to the—

Mr. Speaker: He may put a supplementary to this question. He has referred to the notice of the question which he gave. I am requesting him to put a supplementary on this question.

Shri Heda: I am putting a supplementary. I had referred to the message that emanated from the PTI from the United Nations in which it had been stated that India should not be complacent about educating the people on our rights so far as the Pakistan propaganda is concerned. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this and, if so, the reasons for this type of comment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: We could not follow, including myself.

Shri Heda: I am not talking of the propaganda carried on by others. I am referring to the comment of the PTI from the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker: If he is not talking of the propaganda by Pakistan, then he need not put a question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अरब मुमालिक और अफ्रीका में यह जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान रूस के हाथ की कठपुतली है, इस के निराकरण के लिए रूस या हिन्दुस्तान क्या कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह प्रचार कौन कर रहा है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यू० एस० ए० कर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करने दीजिए । उस का इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह पाकिस्तान के यू० कर रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वैस्टियन ।

Indian in Tanganyika

*273. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the independence of Tanganyika, Indians in that country have not been given citizenship rights and they are looked upon as immigrants, and efforts are being made to oust them from all spheres of economic activity in that country;

(b) whether Government are in touch with the Government of Tanganyika over this question; and

(c) if so, what efforts are being made by the Government of India to ensure that injustice is not done to the people of Indian origin in that country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The correct position is that though the acquisition of Tanganyikan Citizenship is reasonably easy, the majority of the people of Indian origin in that country have not yet made up their minds whether they should apply for it. Some apprehension regarding their future has been caused by the policy of "Africanisation" of the Civil Service, under which a person of African race who has the minimum qualifications necessary for a post will be preferred to a non-African whose qualifications may be higher. Persons of Indian Origin, most of whom are engaged in trade, are also apprehensive of the consequences of a Scheme, which was recently formulated, to set up a Consumers' Cooperative Society which will run shops.

(b) and (c). The High Commissioner for India in Tanganyika is in continuous contact with leaders of the Government of Tanganyika and of the Tanganyika African National Union. We have reasons to hope that no distinction will be made, on the basis of race, between one Tanganyikan and another.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that because of this anti-Indian feeling in Tanganyika quite a large number of Indian businessmen and traders have already been forced to leave the country and many more are about to leave it now, if so, may I know whether these people are migrating to the neighbouring countries like Uganda and Kenya or have they shown any desire to come to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no large migration of them to India. As mentioned by the hon. Member, some of them may have come to India.

Mr. Speaker: He says many are migrating and he wants to know whe-

ther most of them have gone to the neighbouring countries or whether they are coming to India.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned, most of them have not migrated and very few have come to India.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that, in pursuance of this anti-Indian policy in Tanganyika, the Government of Tanganyika have declared their intention to terminate the services of at least 2,000 Indians in the civil service of that country?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no anti-Indian policy.

Mr. Speaker: Any information about the Indians in the civil service there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that Indians have been asked to leave the reserves and come to the city for their trade?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. I mentioned that there is a co-operative scheme which will affect them, but they are not being forced to leave.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तानियों की आबादी क्या है और आबादी में उनका हिस्सा कितना है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : " हिन्दुस्तानी " से माननीय सदस्य का क्या मतलब है ? हिन्दुस्तानी आरिजिन के या हिन्दुस्तानी नैशनल ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पीपल आफ इंडियन आरिजिन ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : एशियन आरिजिन के करीब एक लाख आदमी वहाँ पर हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that persons of Indian origin in Tanganyika are forced to parti-

cipate in self-help community project and their refusal has made the leaders wild in their oratory?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am not quite sure as to what the hon. Member means by self-help community projects.

Shri Hem Barua: In today's *Statesman* there is an article where it is said that the Indians . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister only said that he should put the question in simpler language so that everyone of us would be able to understand him.

Shri Hem Barua: I would make it very simple. Is it a fact that Indians in Tanganyika, even the traders, are forced to participate in self-help community projects and their refusal to do so, particularly the traders, has made the leaders there very wild in their oratory against the Indians?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I take it that the hon. Member means people of Indian origin and not Indians. We have not received any information of this kind. They have their programmes—community development and other programmes—and I suppose they expect the people to cooperate with them.

Evaluation of Rehabilitation Schemes

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- *274. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether as per recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1961-62), any evaluation of the results of rehabilitation schemes financed by the Central Government in West Bengal has been made; and

(b) if so, the findings of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). A number of schemes have been selected for

the purpose of sample survey. Of these, the working of only one scheme viz., the Poultry Multiplication Centre at To lygunge, Calcutta could be examined in detail so far. The result of the survey in this case showed that the scheme had been implemented satisfactorily.

Shri B. K. Das: The hon. Minister said that a number of schemes have been selected for sample survey. May I know what schemes have been selected for this purpose?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): About 30 schemes have been selected. They can be divided into the following heads: education, medical, vocational and technical training, industry and housing, squatters' colonies and so on.

Shri B. K. Das: How many schemes have been examined so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Only one and that has been said in the reply to the main question.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is the Government aware of the difficulties of displaced persons in Calcutta, and may I know whether any survey has been made of the living conditions of the refugees that are squatting in and around Calcutta city and if so whether Government have any scheme to rehabilitate these people?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The condition of the displaced persons in Calcutta is far better than outside.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I want to know whether any survey has been made of the living conditions of the people residing around Calcutta who have not received any Government aid and help for their rehabilitation and whether Government have any scheme to rehabilitate those people.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member is referring to the displaced persons who have been taken

from camps in West Bengal to places outside West Bengal, I can say with confidence that they are being rehabilitated in a very satisfactory manner.

Shri Subodh Hansda: That is not my question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether some displaced persons are settled around Calcutta and whether any survey has been made about their living conditions.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are round about 30 lakhs of displaced persons in West Bengal and a large number of them have been rehabilitated. Some still remain to be rehabilitated. They are partially rehabilitated and they are part of the residuary problem. Funds have been provided and they will be rehabilitated in due course of time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the other schemes will be taken up by the Government and whether the scheme that was put forward before the Prime Minister when he recently visited Calcutta regarding about 1 million displaced persons who have received very scanty rehabilitation benefits or no benefit will also be taken up?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea as to what was represented to the Prime Minister in Calcutta. At least I have not received any note or communication from him in this connection. But I have seen Press reports to the effect that there is the problem of partially rehabilitated persons in Calcutta. I am fully aware of it. We are providing funds for it and we are tackling it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that there are a large number of persons squatting in unrecognised colonies in Calcutta who have not received rehabilitation aid of any kind?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as rehabilitation is concerned, we have dealt with it in a very sympathetic and generous manner throughout.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, my question has not been answered. I

want to know whether it is a fact that there is a large number of un-recognised, so called, squatters' colonies where no aid has been given nor any arrangement made for taking the persons to some other place?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, the number of squatters' colonies—I am talking from memory—in Calcutta is round about 140 to 150. Those colonies have been recognised.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is talking of regularised colonies whereas the hon. lady Member wants to know about un-recognised colonies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The colonies are recognised by the State Government, the enumeration is done by the State Government and the survey is done by the State Government. According to information given to me by the State Government, the number of such colonies is anything between 140 and 150.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point was not that.

Mr. Speaker: What I could understand I put to the hon. Minister and he has answered it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी माननीय
मन्त्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि बंगाल से
बाहर जो ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफ्यूजी भेजे गए
हैं उनकी हालत अच्छी है, उनका रिहैबिलि-
टेशन हो गया है। क्या आप को मालूम
है कि चम्पारन में तीस हजार से चालीस
हजार के बीच रिफ्यूजी ट्रस्ट बंगाल के भेजे
गए हैं, ईस्ट बंगाल से, और उनमें से बहुतों
की हालत खराब है और अगर हां, तो
उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक अलग
सवाल है। यह सवाल रिहैबिलिटेशन स्कैम्ड
इन ईस्ट बंगाल से ताल्लुक रखता है।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : ईस्ट बंगाल के जो रिफ्यूजी वैंस्ट बंगाल आए थे, उनको ही वहाँ पर भेजा गया है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना बिहार में चौदह पंद्रह हजार परिवार भेजे गए हैं और पांच और छः करोड़ के बीच उनको बसाने के ऊपर खर्च किया गया है जिसमें चम्पारन के भाई भी शामिल हैं।

श्री क० न० तिवारी मेरा सवाल दूसरा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं आपको पहले ही बता चुका हूँ कि यह सवाल evaluation of the results of rehabilitation schemes financed by the Central Government in West Bengal से ताल्लुक रखता है। आपने अभी कहा है कि जो बाहर गए हैं। इस वास्ते यह एक अलग सवाल है। और इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government has ascertained the residuary problems which are to be solved?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir, in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Which are those residuary problems?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing that question—Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister had a discussion with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of West Bengal about the residuary problem; if so, what were the points of common agreement with regard to the problem?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Though this question does not arise as part of the supplementaries, I would like to offer this information to the House

that during my visit to Calcutta only 10 or 15 days ago I had a discussion with the Chief Minister as well as the Rehabilitation Minister there and there was a common agreement between us in regard to all the rehabilitation problems in West Bengal.

Paper Manufacture in Jammu

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*275. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian Team which surveyed Jammu State for raw materials for the manufacture of paper has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the specific recommendations; and

(c) whether all the recommendations have been accepted?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Russian team has indicated in their preliminary report that there is scope for establishment of two units for manufacture of paper based on conifers, one in Jammu and the other in Kashmir. They have also made certain recommendations regarding the varieties to be manufactured in these two units and the action to be taken to implement their suggestions. The recommendations of the Russian Team are under consideration by a Co-ordination Committee set up by the Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Co-ordination Committee that has been formed some members from the State of Jammu and Kashmir on it?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; it consists of members from the Union Government as well as the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why the Russian team was selected for this survey and whether there is any chance of Russian collaboration?

Shri Kanungo: No. Because in this particular line of utilising conifers the Russians have developed their techniques, they were selected. The question of collaboration does not arise at this moment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what varieties of paper are proposed to be manufactured there had whether newsprint will be one of them?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir, Jammu area is supposed to have a good prospect for newsprint and craft paper, and Kashmir area is reported to be suitable for manufacture of chemical pulp of a superior quality.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जो कागज वहां पर बनेगा वह सब मिला कर कितनी प्रकार का होगा और प्रतिदिन कितनी आशा की जाती है कि वहां से निकल सकेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसका अंदाजा अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। जो कमेटी बंटी है वह जांच पड़ताल करेगी ट्रांसपोर्ट की, रामैटोरियल की स्पलाई की और तब उसका अंदाजा होगा।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Government has given its opinion about the economic and financial feasibility of the scheme and whether the scheme will be taken in hand?

Shri Kanungo: The type of analysis and survey which has been recommended by the Russian experts has got to be gone through. After that it will be known what the capital investment required and other factors will be.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if the Government have taken the preliminary decision as to whether this project will be in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri Kanungo: That situation has not arisen.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the responsibility of the State Government or of the Central Government? Secondly, what is the estimated cost of this project?

Shri Kanungo: This is the preliminary stage. It is being jointly investigated by the State Government and the Central Government.

Second Wage Board for Working Journalists

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*276. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
 { **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up the Second Wage Board for working journalists in the near future; and

(b) if so, how it will be constituted and by what period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The question of appointing a Second Wage Board for Working Journalists is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and other interests concerned.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: As a prelude to the setting up of a Board have the Government taken any sample survey of the economic conditions of this not too handsomely paid useful sector of the people?

Shri Hathi: Some material has been furnished by the working journalists themselves

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the noticeable trend of the growth of large combines of chains of papers, have the Government made any

measurement of the bargaining strength of these people confronted by these powerful vested interests?

Shri Hathi: The matter is being considered in consultation with the State Governments. We have invited their opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that the matter is still under consideration and the opinion of the State Governments has been asked for I want to know when a final decision is likely to be taken and whether a final decision will be taken in 1962 itself.

Shri Hathi: I cannot give any definite date as to when a decision will be taken.

श्री यशपाल सिंह क्या इस बोर्ड की सिफारिशें पत्रकारों के साथ साथ जो दूसरे वर्ग के लोग प्रेस में काम करते हैं उनके ऊपर भी लागू होंगी, या सिर्फ एडिटोरियल स्टाफ पर ही लागू होंगी ?

श्री हाथी : कुछ रिप्रेजेंटेशन्स आये हैं कि जो प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में काम करने वाले लोग उनको भी इसमें शामिल किया जाय ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to understand that the Government have completely discarded the recommendations of the Press Commission which went into this question very thoroughly?

Shri Hathi: No. Those recommendations were considered. Then a Wage Committee was appointed. They gave an award. Under the Act another Wage Board could be appointed after three years. Those three years were completed on the 29th May, 1962 and we are now considering the question of appointing another Wage Board.

श्री भक्त बर्दान : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जीने पिछली बार बतलाया था कि कुछ ही महीनों के अन्दर, या शीघ्र ही, इस प्रकार के बोर्ड की स्थापना कर दी जायेगी । मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई खास अड़चनें इस बीच में आ गई हैं, या कोई खास कठिनाई पैदा हो गई है जिसकी वजह से देरी हो रही है ।

श्री हाथी : मेरा ऐसा खयाल नहीं है कि मैंने कहा था कि शीघ्र ही स्थापना कर दी जायेगी । मैंने कहा था कि मैं कोई समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री तुलसी दास जायध : जो जर्नलिस्ट लोग हैं क्या उनका कोई डेलीगेशन यह कहने के लिये आया था कि इस प्रकार का वेज बोर्ड जल्दी कायम करना चाहिये ?

श्री हाथी : हां, उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन आया था ।

Shri Joachim Alva: During these three years has Government made any survey in regard to the increase in gross profits of the leading newspapers? Secondly, has the Union Government come to any independent decision about the setting up of the Second Wage Board?

Shri Hathi: The Government has not made any such survey from the point of view of appointing a Wage Board, but as I said, the working journalists have given certain material. As I said, the question concerns the States also and we are consulting them in this behalf.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

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{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*277. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether a new agreement for supply of U.S. Cotton to India was signed with the U.S. Government;

(b) if so, the present quantum of cotton imports after signing this pact;

(c) whether the terms and conditions of the agreement are the same as those of the previous ones; and

(d) if not, to what extent these differ?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An agreement was concluded between the Governments of India and the United States of America in May, 1962, for supply to India cotton worth \$27 million (2,20,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) under the U.S. Public Law 480 programme. Also one lakh bales of PL 480 cotton was received in this season, against releases of the previous season.

With the above quantities under PL 480 programme, the total import quotas of cotton released during the current season (September 1961-August 1962) come to about 12 lakh bales.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what is our total requirement in imported cotton and what are the different sources that it is imported from?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It depends upon the local crop. The crop failed last year so much and we had only 43 lakh bales. That was why the import programme was 12 lakh bales. We are generally short by 1 million bales.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know, cotton being an important commodity, what steps the Government are taking to attain self-sufficiency in it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, there is the package programme. Recently, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission has decided to concentrate more on allowing the newly irrigated areas for cotton crop, better seeds and other facilities.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि सिर्फ ४० या ५० मिलें ऐसी हैं जिनमें अमरीकी कपास खप सकती है, और बाकी मिलोंको इसलिये जुर्माना भुगतना पड़ता है कि वे

अमरीकी कपास इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकती हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो चाहें वे अमरीकी कपास मंगवायें। जितना कपड़ा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चाहिये और एक्सपोर्ट के लिये रुई तो मंगवानी ही पड़ती है, चाहे वह एक कट्टी की हों या दूसरी कट्टी की। इसलिये जो इसका बोझा है उसको सबको एक तरह से उठाना पड़ता है।

Shri Tyagi: Is it long staple cotton for local consumption or cotton for the manufacture of coarse cloth which is generally exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about 70 per cent medium and coarse cotton which is required for coarse and medium cotton cloth and 25 per cent for superior fine and super-fine variety.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this import is commensurate with the starting of new textile mills in this country and whether these also will be able to get the import quota?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is our endeavour. The first thing is, according to the national programme, we should be self-sufficient in a primary commodity like cotton. These efforts are continuing. In the meantime, we have got to feed our industry both for internal consumption and export. That is why the import programme.

Export of Bananas to U.S.S.R.

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- { Shri Umanath:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 { Shri Mohammad Elias:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 *278. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri B. K. Das:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:
 { Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. have offered to purchase Rs. 2 crores worth of Indian bananas annually;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the offer; and

(c) the steps contemplated for purchase and transport of bananas?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). We are discussing the matter with the Government of Soviet Union.

Shri Umanath: Since the cutting orders have to be based on the date of arrival and loading of ships, does the Government contemplate procurement through direct field contract by State Trading Corporation instead of tenders and if not, what other measures are being taken?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The broad measure is, we shall buy banana from the co-operatives of the growers and either the S.T.C. or the co-operatives of banana growers will export either to the Soviet Union or various other destinations. The Shipping Corporation of India which, again, is a public sector corporation is chartering some freighter ships for faster speeds to reach the various destinations

Shri Umanath: Two crores worth of plantains will involve 30,000 to 40,000 acres. Has the Government taken into account the fact that it will lead to shooting up of indigenous consumption prices of bananas and if so, may I know whether any measures are contemplated now even at this stage to avert the price rise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said in the answer neither 2 crores nor any amount has been yet negotiated or fixed. The whole matter is under discussion. I should certainly request the House to see that if more exports have to take place, the price restriction measures have to be considered

in a manner that the exports do not suffer.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know, as, the Government contemplate the export of banana, what steps the Government are taking to give incentives to the banana growers to give more production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The fact is that much of the banana crop is not looked after in a scientific way, it goes to waste. Firstly, this will give price support. Finding a foreign market will give them larger avenues for further production in future. All this will raise the prosperity of the grower and export promotion of the country.

Shri Malaichami: May I know the area favourably placed in our country for exporting bananas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That hardly arises out of the question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the recent statement of our Defence Minister about Indian bananas to the effect that if he says that Menon ate a banana, the press reports that banana ate Menon has an adverse effect.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have many times asked the hon. Members not to preface a question with arguments, inferences, imputations or defamatory statements. He combines all the things that are prohibited.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit in all humility that my question would be....

Mr. Speaker: This is not a question to be put, whether somebody eats a banana or the banana eats him.

Shri Hem Barua: That is a very important statement.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that statement. He may put the question straight now.

Shri Hem Barua: I just want to know whether a statement of this kind about Indian bananas might not affect the export of our bananas to the Soviet Union.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्पादकों की सहकारी समितियाँ कहाँ कहाँ बनायी जा रही हैं या बनायी जा सकती हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इनको बनाने के लिये हम उत्तेजन देंगे । लेकिन फिलहाल देश में बहुत जगह सहकारी मंडलियाँ हैं जो बनाना के ग्रेडिंग का और एक्सपोर्ट का भी काम करती हैं , हम उनको सहायता देंगे ।

Shri Sonavane: May I know how many days it will take by the quickest transport to take these bananas to the USSR, and if the period is long, what steps are being taken to save the bananas from rotting?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Originally, this was exactly the real trouble, that we had only located charter ships; it will take about 25 days, and that is, according to international standards, completely time-barred. But, now, we have located during the last few days some ships which will take to Odessa in fifteen days. These are all matters of detail which are being gone into.

Exports to Afghanistan

*280. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tea and artificial silk has received a set-back due to the exorbitant Air freights from Amritsar to Afghanistan;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints and representations in the matter;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any investigations; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some representations were received by the Government regarding accumulation of tea at Amritsar

(c) and d). There were some complaints. Special Chartered Flights were arranged to airlift the accumulated tea from Amritsar to Afghanistan.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know how much of the accumulated tea has so far been exported to Afghanistan, and what amount still remains to be exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Large quantities have gone. As a matter of fact, in spite of the obstructions which have been placed recently by our neighbouring country in travel by land route from India to Afghanistan, due to these chartered flights we have slightly increased our export of tea to Afghanistan.

Shri Ham Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the accumulation, the prices of tea came down, and if so, whether the prices have since been restored?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was so in the beginning, as soon as the trouble started. We took some time to charter the air flights and all that sort of thing. The prices went down a little bit at that time. Also, difficulties were caused to the local growers. But, now, things are moving very fast; the prices have not only been restored, but recently, the reports are that they have even become better

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that woollen fabrics are one of the items that Afghanistan imports from here, may I know whether facilities are equally available for getting the quality wool from Afghanistan to India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are trying to buy as much as we can of whatever goods Afghanistan produces, and very soon, we are sending a trade

delegation to Afghanistan, and perhaps, I may have to go there for two or three days.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any complaint has been received by Government to the effect that often planes are chartered by some private individuals who charge exorbitant prices, and that is one of the reasons for this deadlock?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was the IAC of the Government of India. There is no other private charter yet.

Pattern of Power Development

*281. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalised the broad long term pattern of power development—whether it is to be thermal or hydro;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to indicate at this stage.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is not a fact that the heavy electrical plant production pattern envisages the production of thermal turbo-generators, whereas the CWPC's perspective plan for power development is for hydro-power?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Hydro-power, thermal power and nuclear power are all envisaged in the perspective planning, and it is true that so far as the particular aspect which the hon. Member has referred to is concerned, what the hon. Member says is correct.

Shri Morarka: May I know the ratio of power generation between thermal and hydro-power at present?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I can give those figures. At the end of the Third Plan, the quantity would be 13.4 million k.w., at the end of the Fourth Plan 23.4 million k.w., at the end of the Fifth Plan 35 million k.w. and at the end of the sixth plan, 50 million k.w.

Shri Morarka: I want the ratio between thermal and hydro-power at present.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): The figures are: Hydel plant 1.93. coal 3.46 and oil 0.31.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has the Planning Commission decided the policy of thermal power generation during the Third Plan period? If so, have any directions been issued to State Electricity Boards regarding the location of thermal power plants?

Shri Nanda: So far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, all the schemes settled are all ready, having regard to all the relevant considerations.

श्री गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि कुछ पिछड़े क्षेत्र में—जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, उद्योग धन्धे अधिक बिजली न मिलने के कारण बढ़ाए नहीं जा सकते। क्या ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये कुछ विशेष खोज करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि वहाँ अधिक बिजली मिल सके ?

श्री नन्दा : जतनी भी शक्यतायें बिजली बढ़ाने की हैं उसके लिए काफी खोज हो रही है और इनवेस्टीगेशन हो रहे हैं और जो बात आपने कही है वह भी उनमें शामिल होगी।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Do Government contemplate utilising sea water also for power generation as has successfully been done in France?

Shri Nanda: There are many possibilities of doing things, but this is not what has confronted us so far.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether in finalising the pattern of deve-

lopment of electricity generation, the larger requirements of foreign exchange for thermal power stations and the availability of a large number of unexploited sources of hydro stations are kept in view?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member is an expert in these matters. But I may tell him that the situation varies in different parts of the country. In some parts, only thermal generation is possible; in others, only hydel is possible while in some others both are possible, and there the relative economic is gone into.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that some of the States, rather almost all the States, are facing a serious power crisis, has the Planning Commission any scheme to see that power generation capacity is increased in those States, and have any suggestions been given to State Governments in this regard?

Shri Nanda: I could not follow, but I believe he means to ask whether, if there is inadequacy of power in certain States, any steps are taken. Yes, some supplementary provisions are being made and in certain places accelerated assistance is being given.

Shri Sonavane: Have the planners taken into consideration the question of covering all the villages in India? If so, by what time? Will this be achieved within 25 years of long-range planning?

Shri Nanda: There is a rural electrification programme, and the figures have been given in the Plan itself.

Shri Morarka: In view of the bias of the CWPC in favour of hydro power, may I know whether Government have considered the desirability of revising the production schedule and production pattern of the Heavy Electricals project?

Shri Nanda: That is a specific question to be looked into. But hydro power is very much cheaper. It is 1.2 nP. as against coal fired 3.00 nP. Therefore, that bias is not at all considered wrong.

1455(Ai) LSD.—3.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा भारतीय मछुए का
ग्रपहरण

— { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
२८२. } श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री दिनांक १६ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के पश्चिमी दीनाजपुर जिले की भारतीय भूमि से कुछ पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा एक भारतीय मछुए के २३ मई, १९६२ को ग्रपहरण किये जाने की घटना के विरोध में जो पत्र पाकिस्तान की सरकार को भेजा गया था, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार और हमारे उप हाई कमिशन ने पूर्व पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास जो विरोध-पत्र भेजे थे, उनकी प्राप्ति स्वीकार करने के बलावा उनसे कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार और ढाका में हमारे उप हाई कमिशनर इस मामले में लिखा पढ़ी कर रहे हैं और पूर्व पाकिस्तान सरकार को कई बार स्मरण पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कोई कारण बतलाया है जिसकी वजह से वे निश्चित उत्तर नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, अथवा क्या वे इस में जाच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जैसा मैंने अभी जिक्र किया, मिवाय उसके मिल जाने के और कोई जवाब उन्होंने हमको नहीं दिया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस इलाके में इस तरह की घटनाएं भविष्य में न हो सकें इसके लिये क्या सीमा सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था पहले से कड़ी कर दी गई है और क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था के बाद ऐसी घटनायें नहीं होने पायी हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जितना आवश्यक होता है उसके हिसाब से सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम किया जाता है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since this area is very much in our territory, may I know whether the Pakistan Government gives any reason for this forcible act?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. We have had no reply from the Pakistan Government.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह प्रश्न पहले भी इस सदन में आ चुका है । पहले भी हमने यह प्रश्न किया था कि इस प्रकार से पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा भारतीयों को अनाथों की तरह उठा कर ले जाया जाता है तो कभी उनको गोली मार दी जाती है । अब सरकार जिसकी कि जिम्मेदारी रक्षा करने की है वह सुरक्षा नहीं कर पाती है और इस तरह से टालमटोल की बात करती है तो मझे तो आश्चर्य होता है कि वह अपने को उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण क्यों समझती है ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह नहीं समझा कि वह किसी उत्तर का मूढ़ताज है इसलिए मैं आगे बढ़ गया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर आप कहें तो मैं पुनः अपना प्रश्न दुहरा दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल से यह नहीं उठ सकता ।

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Assam

*283. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the steps taken to appoint as suggested by the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha (1961-62), a Committee of Enquiry to look into the circumstances in which Rs. 20-80 lakhs were paid without an agreement to the Indian

Tea Association, Cachar for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and the reasons for failure of the scheme and to fix the responsibility therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): The Government of India have decided to set up a Committee of Enquiry as recommended by the Estimates Committee (1959-60) of the Second Lok Sabha. The Committee would consist of a Chairman, two Members and a Secretary. One of the Members would be nominated by the Government of Assam. The Secretary of the Committee would also be an Officer of the State Government. The State Government have just intimated the names of their Officers who will serve on the Committee and action to set up the Committee is being taken.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know from the Government whether this committee will take up the residuary problem of those non-rehabilitated persons in Cachar under the ITA scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): So far as the ITA scheme is concerned, we have to admit that it was not a success, and with a view to rehabilitate those families which were covered by that scheme, supplementary schemes have been formulated and sanctioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the refugees who were rehabilitated under the new scheme in the Mizo Hills in Assam have been rehabilitated again in those places. What is their condition?

Mr. Speaker: This has nothing to do with that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But, generally he is going to consider their cases.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Chaudhuri.

Shri Hem Barua: Question No. 308 may be taken up with No. 284.

Mr. Speaker: If the House agrees to that; otherwise, I cannot allow it.

Shri Hem Barua: If the Minister agrees to reply, it may be taken up. It is of the same nature.

Mr. Speaker: It is not only the agreement of the Minister. That comes after that. If there is some important question that the Minister wants to answer, he may ask after the time is over.

X-Ray Films

*284. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Radiological Institute and similar other bodies representative of radiological and medical opinion in the country urging the restoration of import cuts of X-Ray films;

(b) whether it is a fact that X-Ray films have been classified with general photographic goods for the enforcement of latest import cuts; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the enforcement of the latest import cut in regard to X-Ray films have made X-Ray diagnosis beyond the reach of patients belonging to poor and middle class patients suffering from T.B. and such other diseases?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. A general cut of 50% on all Established Importers' licences was announced on 8th June, 1962.

(c) To relieve the shortage of X-Ray films, the cut imposed in the quota of X-Ray films has been restored on 9th July, 1962.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that the quota of X-ray films is now the same as was given last year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, it is the same as last year.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that restrictions on imports of X-ray films and books were put simultaneously in a very unimaginative way, may I know why it is that Government proposes to kill people physically by restrictions on X-ray films, and intellectually by putting restrictions on books?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That should be enough.

Indian Cultural Delegation to Japan

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{ **Shri Morarka:**
*286. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
 { **Shri Kappen:**
 { **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in Indian Express of the 3rd July, 1962 by one Mr. Shashi Desai regarding the behaviour of Indian Cultural Delegation which went to Japan for the Congress for Cultivating Human Spirit;

(b) if so, who are the sponsors of this Congress;

(c) how many delegates from India attended this Congress; and

(d) whether Government had given any facilities to these delegates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Congress was sponsored by a private organisation called 'The International Foundation for Cultural Harmony' which has its headquarters in Japan. Its New Delhi branch was actively associated with the selection of delegates to the Congress.

(c) About 350 delegates from India attended this Congress.

(d) Government had no hand in the selection of the delegates. The

facilities extended by Government to delegates to the Congress were limited to the grant of passports in accordance with the existing regulations on the subject.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Morarka.

Shri Kappen: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not wait for my permission. Shri Morarka.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has ascertained about the veracity of the various allegations made in this article?

Mr. Speaker: If the Government has no responsibility, why should they go about ascertaining things?

Shri Morarka: It was an Indian Cultural Delegation which went there.

Mr. Speaker: But the Government had no choice.

Shri Morarka: Even if the Government was not responsible for sponsoring this Delegation, the Delegation misbehaved to such an extent that it has brought shame to India; and it is the lack of Indian culture that they exhibited.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Government have instituted enquiries, in consultation with the Indian Embassy in Tokyo, following the receipt of the reports.

Shri Kappen: May I know what is the result of the enquiry made by Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are awaiting the results.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Did the Government have any connection with the Delegation, either in sponsoring the Delegation or in approving the names? May I know how 350 delegates were allowed to go and how much of foreign exchange was allotted?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No foreign exchange was allotted. We have done nothing except issuing passports.

Shri Tyagi: Am I to take it that no financial help of any kind was given to the Delegation?

Mr. Speaker: That is what is being said.

Shri Joachim Alva: Before any delegation goes abroad, either official or non-official or even a single individual goes on behalf of any organisation, does any officer of the Ministry hand over to them any set of instructions about Do's and Don'ts?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am asking whether....

Mr. Speaker: He had asked and I had thought that it is a suggestion for action.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the procedure?

Mr. Speaker: Procedures cannot be asked.

Shri Morarka: In view of the answer given that no foreign exchange was allotted to any member of the delegation, may I know whether Government had enquired or proposes to enquire as to how such a big delegation went there and how they made purchases and brought so many things from Japan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that an enquiry is being made.

Mr. Speaker: The enquiry is being made.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether, before allowing such delegations, sponsored even by individual organisations, to go abroad, and bringing disgrace to the country, Government do enquire into the background of the delegations that are selected?

Mr. Speaker: Government did not do anything in that regard.

Application of Labour Laws to State Sector

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- *288. { Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri S. M Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether the Central Government have taken any decision on the demand for the extension of normal labour laws and conventions like Industrial Disputes Act and Code of Discipline etc. to State sector industrial undertakings?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): All the labour laws with the following exceptions are already applicable to the State Sector Industrial undertakings:—

- (i) Chapter II-A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 in so far as departmentally run undertakings [where workmen are governed by F.Rs. S. Rs., C. S (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules] are concerned.
- (ii) The Plantations Labour Act, 1951. It has been decided to amend the Act so as to provide specifically that its provisions including penal provisions apply to the plantations belonging to the State.

2. The Code of Discipline applies to all Central Government Departmental undertakings under the Industrial Disputes Act, as also to all companies and corporations in the public sector both in the Central and State spheres.

All the State Governments except Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and Manipur Administration have extended the Code to their departmental undertakings. These remaining States are also examining the question of extending the Code to their undertakings.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar: Has the Government taken action against any of the public undertakings for not complying with the code of discipline?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of Government taking action, when the employees and the employers accept the code of discipline. If they do not, then it has the sanction of the employers' organisation if it is in the private sector. In the public sector the Government has to look to it that the code of discipline is observed.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to certain cases where in the public sector the code of discipline is not being observed?

Shri Hathi: There are certain cases where they have agreed in principle but on minor details certain clarifications are sought for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that in certain States in the public sector projects labour laws pertaining to the State Government alone are made applicable and no Central legislation on labour is applicable?

Shri Hathi: This question is under consideration. Whether the Central laws should be applied in the public sector undertakings in the States that was discussed. But the States are of the view that their laws should be applied. But the matter is still under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Study of International Trade by U.N.

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

(a) whether any study of international trade in the specific context of long-term expansion of exports of developing countries once urged by India's permanent representative at the U.N. has been undertaken by any agency; and

(b) if so, the name of such agency and the progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of a Report by a panel of four Economists under the Chairmanship of Professor Haberler set up by the CONTRACTING PARTIES to the GATT, a decision was taken to set up a Committee to recommend solutions to the problems faced by the less developed countries in expanding their export trade with the rest of the world and in particular, with the industrialised countries.

After considering the interim findings of this Committee, a declaration on Promotion of the Trade of less developed countries was adopted at the Ministerial Session of the GATT in November, 1961 and this now forms the basis for the future work of the GATT contracting Parties. This Committee is still continuing its work.

Foam Glass Factory in Bombay

*285. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan;
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to start a Foam Glass factory in Bombay;

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

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be saved as a result of setting up the factory?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nitayanand Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A foam glass factory is being set up at Bombay. The factory will be in the private sector.

(c) There is at present no import of foam glass. However, on the basis of anticipated future demand the saving in foreign exchange as a result of implementation of the scheme would be of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

Paper Mill in Manipur

*287. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start a paper mill in Manipur;

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

(c) the capacity and total expenditure of the paper mill?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). No concrete proposal has so far been received either from the Manipur Administration or from any Private Party.

Economic Cost of Energy

*289. **Dr. K. L. Rao:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission attempted a study of relative economic costs of hydro thermal and atomic energy in India during the next 15 years; and

(b) if not, whether a Committee will be appointed to go into this question?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has already set up a Planning Group on Power for drawing up the long-term power development programme for the period upto 1976.

Indians in Macao

*290. **Shri Bagnath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

whether Portuguese Government have rejected the appeal of fortyone Indians to remain in Macao and have asked them to leave the territory at once?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): By a Decree issued on June 25, 1962, the Portuguese Government have ordered the Indian nationals to leave the Portuguese colonies where they have been residing. However, the Government of India have no information regarding the appeal of Indian nationals to remain in Macao.

Development: Projects in Nepal

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

(a) the latest position of the five development projects in Nepal for which aid agreements were signed recently between India and Nepal; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 70].

Textile Industry in Pondicherry

*292. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from any organisations in the State of Pondicherry alleging that the managements have increased work-loads in the entire textile industry in the State of Pondicherry in violation of the Textile Award of 25th November, 1955;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Trade Union Council of the State of Pondicherry has demanded the appointment of an arbitrator to go into the revised work-loads and to revise wages in line with the revised work-loads and contemplated rationalisation; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A representation from the Trade Union Council, Pondicherry has been received by the Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry, who is looking into the matter.

Power Plant at Tarapur

*293. { **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for the establishment of the Atomic Power Plant at Tarapur (Maharashtra) with U.S. collaboration have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Seven tenders, including three from the United States of America, two from U.K., one from France and one from Canada, have been received for the construction of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. A decision on the selection of the tender has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Goans leaving for Portugal and Brazil

*295. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some families in Goa after its liberation are leaving for Portugal and Brazil for a living there;

(b) if so, the number of families who have thus left Goa after liberation; and

(c) whether Government have evaluated the basic causes leading to the aforesaid decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). After liberation,

1191 Goans have been issued authorisation to go to Portugal and 67 to Brazil. Exact information regarding the number of persons who have actually left India for these countries is not available.

(c) Most of the Goans who have left or are leaving Goa have wives or relations or jobs in Portugal or its colonies. The number of persons who are leaving or have left Goa on political grounds is very small.

Telstar Communications Satellite Project

*296. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exploring the possibility of participating in the Telstar Communications Satellite project; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of mass television in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Until the practical tests in connection with this project are completed, it is not possible to say what the prospects of television via satellites either in India or elsewhere are.

Firing by Pakistanis

*297. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan border Force fired on an Indian fishing boat near the Indian outpost at Khandua under Raghunathganj police station in Murshidabad District on or about the 30th of July, 1962;

(b) how many people died and sustained injuries as a result of the aforesaid unprovoked firing; and

(c) whether a protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons died and two others received injuries.

(c) Protests have been lodged with the East Pakistan Government by the West Bengal Government and by our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca.

Credit facilities for Exporters

*298. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshau:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1472 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for increasing credit facilities for exporters has been examined; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the matter is still under examination. The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

Roads in Nepal

*299. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Transport Organisation, a tripartite body of India, Nepal and the U.S. formed in 1958 under a three party agreement to build 900 miles of roads in Nepal is being liquidated long before it could fulfil its objective; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Regional Transport Organisation is in the process of being wound up, as, it has been accepted by the three parties concerned that the cumbersome nature of the organisation and the complicated procedures adopted for its working did not make it the ideal agency for the speedy construction of roads in Nepal. The agreement in question did not provide for the construction of 900 miles of road. On the contrary, it only committed limited funds, for a specified period, to assist in financing a Government of Nepal plan for roads. Initial financial commitments have been fulfilled.

Export of Iron Ore to West European Countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the export of iron ore to West European countries in 1959 as compared to 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to improve the position; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the State Trading Corporation to issue long-term export contracts to mine-owners?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b).

Exports of Iron ore to West European Countries:

In 1958 and 1959 were—1:03 and 10 lakh tons respectively (Rs. 60 lakhs) and (Rs. 10 lakhs).

In 1960 and 1961 were exports rose to—1:37 and 2:36 lakh tons respectively (Rs. 77 lakhs) and (Rs. 150 lakhs).

(c) Long-term contracts are considered whenever commercially feasible.

Fishermen of Goa

*301. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the fishermen of Goa have been affected due to famine in fish;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to alleviate the difficulties of these fishermen; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation demanding that fishermen be given the same protection as are given by the Government of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The fishing season in Goa commences from the third week of August and lasts till December. The last fishing season was, therefore, before liberation. It is understood that last year's fishing season was poor. It is hoped that this year, the conditions may be better. If, on the other hand, the fish famine continues during the coming season, appropriate assistance will be granted as in the neighbouring states.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Demarcation of area in Berubari

{ **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
*302. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
{ **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved in finalising the survey and the demarcation of the area in Berubari;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistani officials, including army and

police, are putting all forms of pressure on the residents belonging to minority community to force them out of their hearths and homes; and

(c) whether Government have advised the Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca to negotiate with Pakistan Government and expedite the work before it is too late?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No Sir.

(b) There is a general sense of insecurity in the minds of the minority community in East Pakistan contributed to by both the officials and non-officials who are themselves members of the majority community.

(c) No Sir. The matter is being pursued by the West Bengal Government with the East Pakistan Government. It is expected that demarcation work will be resumed in the area in the coming field season which begins in November.

Export of Textiles

*303 { Shri Rameshwar Tanti;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 27 on the 19th April, 1962 and state:

(a) what measures Government propose to take to increase the export of textiles; and

(b) what is the present position of the textile exports to various countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With a view to enabling the exporters to plan their exports on com-

paratively long term basis it has been announced that the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Scheme, in the form in which these are implemented at present will continue to remain in force. The Schemes have also been reviewed and incentives have been increased wherever necessary. New schemes are being formulated to encourage exports of non-fabric items. The procedures for claiming incentives have been simplified. In order to increase production—particularly of processed fabrics, 25,000 automatic looms will be licensed to the textile mills during the Third Five Year Plan period subject to the condition that 75% of the production will be exported.

There was a steep decline in the export of cotton textiles during 1961 and the same continues even now. The main destinations which accounted for this decline were U.K., Australia, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Aden, Nigeria and Sudan. As a result of this, there was improvement in the exports to a number of markets, such as Indonesia, British East Africa and the West European countries, excluding U.K.

In the current year from the present indication, the ceiling for U.K. will be fully utilised.

Rural Industrial Projects

*304. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Rameshwaranand:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 611 on the 10th May 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the recommendation of the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission regarding earmarking of additional funds to the extent of Rs. 15 crores for selected rural industrial projects; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

समाचार-पत्र उद्योग में एकाधिकार प्रवृत्तियाँ

- *३०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
 श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
 श्री नो० श्रीकान्त नायर :
 श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल
 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २४ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समाचार-पत्र उद्योग में स्वामित्व के एकत्रीकरण और एकाधिकारक प्रवृत्तियों का अध्ययन करने में दस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० बी० गोपाल रेड्डी) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

- *३०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अखबारी कागज के कारखाने की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अब और आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : संस्थापकों ने अभी तक प्रस्तावित विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तों का पौरा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है ।

Financial Position of Dandakaranya Project

*307. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority in a recent statement at Bhubaneswar described the present financial position of the Dandakaranya Project as "unsatisfactory"; and

(b) if so, whether the statement is correct?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 71].

Import of Books

*308. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to impose restrictions on the import of books in pursuance of its reorientated import policy?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Established Importers quota or import of books has recently been reduced from 100 per cent to 75 per cent, on account of the general cut in imports in view of the tight foreign exchange position. No other new restrictions have been imposed on import of books during the current licensing period. Import of books on technical and educational subjects by libraries, educational institutions etc. has not been affected and no cuts have been made in their imports.

Prices of Daily Newspapers

*309. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that daily newspapers in Delhi have increased their prices with effect from 1st August, 1962;

(b) whether the increase is related to fresh cuts in the newsprint quotas in any way;

(c) if not, what factors are responsible for the increase; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Yes, Sir. Some daily newspapers in Delhi have increased their prices from 1st August, 1962.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of the reasons for the increase. Perhaps, they are related to proposed cuts in newsprint quotas.

(d) No, Sir.

Supply of Iron Ore to Steel Mills

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix iron ore quota to private mine-owners for supply to Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Mills annually;

(b) whether there is any basis for fixation of quota for supply to steel mills and also for export of iron ore from mine-owners;

(c) if so, what is the basis and whether acreage of mines held is taken as a criterion; and

(d) whether any case came to the notice of Government where orders have been placed with companies or persons having no acreage of mines at all?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) At present the purchases are only made against specific orders received by S.T.C. from Hindusan Steel Ltd. However the question of buying some quantities from private trade for the Hindustan Steel Ltd., is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Quotas for supply of Steel Mills and for export are given to the mine owners in the Barajamda sector on the basis of acreage covered by leases held by them.

For iron ore export quotas are given to the established shippers and exporters also on the basis of their past exports.

(d) Orders for exports of iron ore are placed with established shippers and exporters where question of acreage does not arise.

Chinese Attitude Towards Indian Traders in Tibet

***311. } Shri Shree Narayan Das:
} Shri Kajrolkar:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Foreign Trade Corporation authorities in Yatung have recently changed their attitude towards the Indian traders and have given indication that they would like them to stay and carry on trade;

(b) if so, whether any traders have decided to continue there; and

(c) whether the Indian traders who have left Tibet have been allowed to bring with them all their assets?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact.

(b) The only Indian trader still remaining in Yatung is anxious to return to India. He has been detained by the Chinese authorities who have brought certain charges against him.

(c) Indian traders have not been able to bring back all their assets from Tibet. They have found it uneconomical to bring back their trade goods due to heavy transport expenses and export duties imposed by Chinese

authorities. They have not permitted the export of certain Tibetan goods purchased by our traders. Our traders have also had to leave behind their immoveable property. This matter will be taken up with the Chinese authorities after necessary information has been furnished to Government by the affected traders.

भूटान का विकास

{ श्री भक्त दर्शन :

*३१२. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

{ श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री ७ मई, १९६२ के तारग-फिन प्रश्न संख्या ८८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूटान को उसके विकास के लिये कार्य में सहायता देने के लिये जो योजना सरकार की गई थी, उनमें कार्यान्वित करने की दिशा में हम बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : योजना कार्यों के लिये भूटान को ७ मई १९६२ के बाद से ६० लाख रुपये की रकम और दी गई है। इस तरह अब तक कुल २ करोड़ ६७ लाख रुपयों की सहायता दी जा चुकी है। परिवहन-संचार, ऋषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, उद्योग, खनिज और माइक्रो-हाइड्रल खोजों के क्षेत्रों में योजना के जो लक्ष्य थे, उन्हें पूरा करने का काम आगे बढ़ा है। भूटान की योजना को अमल में लाने के काम में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसका विस्तृत ब्योरा सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [दृष्टिपूर्व परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७२]

Kidnapping of two Indians by Pakistanis

{ Shri Hem Barua:
*313. { Shri P. C. Boroah:
{ Dr. L. M. Singhi:
{ Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani nationals have kidnapped recently two Indians from the West Bengal-East Pakistan border at Deonipur; and

b) if so, the details of this incident as also of other incidents of Pakistani vandalism against India since Parliament adjourned last?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 22nd July, 1962 some cattle belonging to Pakistani nationals entered Indian territory at Char Deonapur and were causing damage to the crops when an Indian patrol party consisting of an Assistant Sub-Inspector and a member of the National Volunteer Force of the Char Deonapur border outpost, reached the spot. Some Pakistani cow-boys who had also trespassed into Indian territory in pursuit of their cattle, raised an alarm upon which about 100 Pakistani nationals, supported by two armed members of the East Pakistan Rifles, rushed to the spot from across the border and surrounded the Indian border personnel. The Indian officers were over-powered and carried away to Pakistan along with their arms and ammunition.

Information is being compiled about the incidents on the Indo-Pakistan borders during the period from 1st April to 31st July, 1962; the statement will be placed on the Table of the House during the current session of the Lok Sabha.

Industrial Loan to Tripura

646. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of industrial loan distributed among people of Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan and also in the Third Five Year Plan uptil now;

(b) the number and the maximum amount sanctioned to each;

(c) the number of persons who have applied for loan so far;

(d) the number of persons who received loan; and

(e) out of the recipients how many were tribals?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Dandakaranya Scheme

647. Shri Sarkar Murmu: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many tribal families of the localities have been provided rehabilitation under Dandakaranya Scheme so far;

(b) how the reclaimed land is distributed between the displaced persons and the local people; and

(c) the progress of the said scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 25 per cent of the land reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme is to be set apart for the tribals. Upto the 30th June, 1962, 13,379 acres of reclaimed land had been placed at the disposal of the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for allotment to about 1,900 landless tribal families.

(c) A report showing the progress of the scheme upto the 30th June, 1962 is being circulated to Members of Parliament.

Production of Ilmenite

648. Shri Nataraja Pillai: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the cost of production for one ton of ilmenite for sale in the Travancore Minerals Ltd. Quilon, in each of the years 1956-57 to 1961-62 and the quantity exported in each of these years?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Travancore Minerals Ltd. was incorporated on the 30th of October 1956 and took over the assets of the Travancore Minerals concerns owned by the Kerala State Government on the 10th of May, 1957. The quantity of ilmenite exported in the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is given below:

Year	Quantity Exported (long tons)
1957-58	1,10,644
1958-59	1,29,518
1959-60	1,41,501
1960-61	1,23,584
1961-62	1,12,659

It is not in the public interest to disclose details of the cost of production.

Building for Press Club of India

649. Shri Biswanath Roy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Club of India has asked for land to have its own building; and

(b) if so, when the deal is expected to be finalised?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Press Club of India asked for land in May 1958 and they were informed of the procedure to be followed in applying for allotment of land. No further communication has been received from them. They had also raised this question about two months back at a Reception given by the Press Club to the Minister for W.H.&S. The Minister told them that the matter would be considered on receipt of a proper application which has not been received so far.

Labour Disputes in Tea Estates of Tripura

650. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour disputes in the Tea Estates of Tripura, year-wise during 1952 to 1962;

(b) total number of disputes ended through conciliation and arbitration;

(c) total number of disputes referred to Labour Courts; and

(d) steps taken to minimise number of labour disputes in Tea Estates?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Classification of P.W.D. Contractors in Tripura

652. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration follows any code in classifying its enlisted P.W.D. contractors;

(b) if so, what is that code; and

(c) if not, whether any such code would be adopted for classification of P.W.D. contractors?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rules for enlistment of contractors are under consideration.

Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme

653. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madras have approached the Planning Commission for sanctioning the Kodayar Hydro-electric scheme for execution within the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Wood Articles

654. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wood articles, especially wooden bowls produced in Kashmir have very good export markets mostly in U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to promote export of the products of the wood based industries of Kashmir?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes for promoting the export of artistic products of wood including those manufactured in Jammu and Kashmir State, are under consideration.

Toy-making Industry in Jammu and Kashmir

655. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir have sought any assistance from the All India Handicrafts Board for the development of toy-making industry in the State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi and Third Plan

656. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the Third Plan targets for Delhi;

(b) if so, what are going to be the revised targets;

(c) what is going to be the corresponding increase in the expenditure involved; and

(d) how such an increase is likely to be met with?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). In the Annual Plan, 1962-63, certain new schemes under Roads, General Education, Technical Education, Slum Clearance and Labour and Labour Welfare were sanctioned. It is now estimated that the total expenditure is not likely to exceed the approved Third Plan outlay of Delhi Administration.

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

Techno-Economic Survey of Kerala

657. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the Kerala Government Report on the Techno-Economic Survey of Kerala undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research;

(b) if so, what are the reactions of Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help the Kerala Government in implementing the recommendations given in the Report?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

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

Rehabilitation of Rural Refugees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for the appointment of a judicial commission from the All-India Dehati Pursharthi Sabha from Delhi, Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for the rehabilitation of about 80,000 rural refugees from West Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): (a) Yes. The demand is contained in a representation dated the 8th June, 1962 addressed to the President of India.

(b) The main point urged in the representation concerns the validity and applicability of Rule 65 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955. This question was taken up in the Supreme Court in Civil Writ petition No. 44 of 1958. That Court has held this Rule to be *intra-vires*. After the pronouncement of that Judgement the question of appointing a Judicial Commission to go into this matter does not arise.

U.N. Observers in Kashmir

659. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many U.N. Observers we have in Kashmir and what is their nationality; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on them by U.N. and what is our liability in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The number of U.N. Observers in Jammu and Kashmir is 33. They belong to eleven countries—Australia (6), Canada (5), Italy (4), Denmark (3), New Zealand (3), Sweden (3), Finland (2), Norway (2), Belgium (2), Chile (2) and Uruguay (1).

(b) The expenditure incurred on them by the U.N. is not known to Government which provides certain minor facilities like accommodation and rations in the forward areas, mechanical transport, free medical treatment in military hospitals, etc. No separate account is maintained in respect of the expenditure involved providing these facilities.

Extension of Labour Laws to Goa

660. { Shri Daji:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have decided to extend Labour Laws to Goa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. The Government of India are taking steps to extend essential Indian Labour Laws to Goa, Daman and Diu.

Export Promotion

661. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal to levy a cess of 2 per cent. on the output of all industries with a view to raising funds of Export Promotion;

(b) what is the expected yield from such cess; and

(c) how the money is proposed to be spent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration.

Import of Rutile from Australia

662. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that major factories like Indian Oxygen Ltd. and M/s. J. B. Advani-Oerlinkon and Electrodes Private Ltd. are finding it difficult to procure even small tonnages of rutile;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they have applied to import rutile from Australia?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No. Indigenous supply of rutile was short of demand till the year ended March 1962 and a deficit

was met by imports. Since then, the production of rutile has been stepped up and the requirements of the major consumers of rutile are being met at present.

(c) Only one Company has applied for the import of rutile but it has not lifted in full the quantity of rutile allocated to it from indigenous sources.

Central Housing Board

663. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far in the setting up of the Central Housing Board?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No decision has yet been taken to set up a Central Housing Board. There is to be a meeting of State Housing Ministers in October this year when this matter is expected to be considered and a decision taken.

Allocation of Funds for Nagaland

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

(a) the total allocation of funds for the Second Five Year Plan of Nagaland;

(b) the total expenditure;

(c) the amount not utilised; and

(d) the reason for the non-utilisation of the funds?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Naga Hills-Tuensang Area (now renamed Nagaland) came into existence as a separate unit only on the 1st December, 1957. The three-year development plan for this unit provided for an expenditure of Rs. 408.4 lakhs during 1958-61.

(b) The actual expenditure was Rs. 315.7 lakhs.

(c) There was a shortfall of Rs. 92.7 lakhs.

(d) The main reasons for the shortfall were as follows:

- (i) disturbed law and order conditions;
- (ii) shortage of technical staff; and
- (iii) shortage of certain essential materials e.g. cement and C.G.I. sheets.

Trade with Yugoslavia

665. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement during the period of the Third Five Year Plan in trade with Yugoslavia;

(b) whether the demand for the Indian commodities is increasing in that country; and

(c) if so, whether Government would be able to meet the demand in the current period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India's exports to Yugoslavia stood at Rs. 502 lakhs in the period January—June 1962 compared to Rs. 172 lakhs for the same period in 1961.

(c) Yes, Sir, both countries will fulfil their part.

Accident in Kolar Gold Fields

666. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 368 on the 2nd May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the accident at Kolar Gold Fields on the 24th March, 1962 resulting in the death of four workers, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused by a very severe rockburst in the dyke which could not have been foreseen.

The support of the workings in the area was adequate and the management had taken all reasonable precautions.

ग्राम उद्योग

६६७. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामोद्योगों की कितनी योजनायें इस समय चल रही हैं और इन पर कुल कितना इन इस समय व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) योजनाओं में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उनमें शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों का क्या अनुपात है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) खादी (परम्परागत और अम्बर) के विकास के अलावा खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने नीचे लिखे ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास का काम भी अपने हाथ में ले लिया है :—

- (१) अनाजों और दालों का परिष्करण,
- (२) ग्रामीण तेल;
- (३) ग्रामीण चमड़ा;
- (४) कुटीर दियासलाई,
- (५) गुड़ और खण्डसारी.
- (६) ताड़ गुड़,
- (७) साबुन,
- (८) हाथ का बना कागज,
- (९) ग्रामीण कुम्हारी,
- (१०) मधु-मक्खी पालन,
- (११) रेशे,
- (१२) बर्दईगीरी और लुहारी,

(१३) गैस सत्यन्त्र,

(१४) चूने का पत्थर और उसके उत्पादन।

१९६२-६३ के दौरान कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने में १६.०७ करोड़ रु० खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने से १७.४३ लाख लोगों को पूर्ण कालिक और ६.८६ लाख लोगों को अंशकालिक रोजगार मिला है। अनुमान है कि इनमें से २६,००० शिक्षित व्यक्ति हैं।

साइकिलों का मूल्य

६६८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या साइकिलों की कीमतें घटाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : साइकिलों पर कोई कानूनी मूल्य नियन्त्रण नहीं है। फिर भी इस उद्योग में एक स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है क्योंकि इस समय लगभग २० बड़े और ७० छोटे कारखाने साइकिलें बना रहे हैं। इस उद्योग की विकास परिषद् भी समय-समय पर कीमतों के ढांचे का पुनरीक्षण करती रहती है।

साइकिलों का निर्यात

६६९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साइकिलों की कीमतें ऊंची रहने के कारण उनका निर्यात पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) विदेशों में इनकी खपत बढ़ाने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ; और

(ग) देश में बनने वाली साइकिलों में उन्नति करने के लिये क्या अनुसन्धान कार्य हो रहा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

भारत में साइकिलों की कीमत विदेशी बाजारों में उनकी प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की शक्ति को कम करने वाली हैं।

देश से साइकिलों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अब तक नीचे लिखे उपाय किये जा चुके हैं :—

(१) निर्यात संवर्धन योजना के अधीन साइकिलों के निर्यात के बदले निर्यात की गई प्रत्येक साइकिल पर ४० रु० की दर से आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। इसमें से निर्यात की गई प्रत्येक साइकिल के लिये ४ रु० के मूल्य के आयात शुल्कों और चूने का आयात किया जा सकता है और टोप ३६ रु० का उपयोग कच्चे मालों और ऐंग्ल विशेष हिस्सों के आयात के लिये किया जा सकता है जो देश में नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। निर्यात के १० प्रतिशत तक मूल्य के लाइसेंसों का उपयोग बदलाव आदि के लिये मशीनों और मशीनों के हिस्सों के आयात के लिये किया जा सकता है।

(२) निर्यात की गई साइकिलों के आन्तरिक थोक मूल्य के १५ प्रतिशत तक की आर्थिक सहायता साइकिल निर्माता संघ द्वारा संचालित एच्छिक पूल योजना के अधीन दी जाती है।

(३) साइकिलों के निर्यात पर आयात शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की भी अनुमति दी जाती है।

- (४) रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने उत्पादन के विशिष्ट केन्द्रों से निर्यात के बन्दरगाहों तक साइकिलों और उनके हिस्सों की ढुलाई में रेल-भाड़े में ५० प्रतिशत की कमी करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।
- (५) इनके अतिरिक्त प्रचार, बाजार सर्वेक्षण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शिनियों में भाग लेने, व्यापार सम्बन्धी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल बाहर भेजने आदि के लिये सामान्य सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं।

भारतीय साइकिलो की किस्म सुधारने के लिये अधिकांश बड़े निर्माताओं के पास यांत्रिकी और रसायनिक दोनों प्रकार के परीक्षण विभाग हैं जिनमें कच्चे माल और हिस्सों का परीक्षण भारतीय मानक संस्था के प्रतिमानों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं में भी इस उद्योग को सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं।

खेल के सामान के कारखाने

६७०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेल का सामान बनाने वाले कारखानों की संख्या और क्षमता में १९६१-६२ में कितनी वृद्धि अथवा कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) इन कारखानों को किन देशों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) चूँकि खेल के सामान का उद्योग, उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम, १९५१ के अधीन नहीं आता है, इसलिये खेल का सामान बनाने वाले कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। संगठित क्षेत्र में उस का कोई भी कारखाना नहीं है। लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में १९६१-६२ में उत्पादन क्षमता कुछ बढ़ी है।

(ख) इस उद्योग को नीचे लिख देशों से प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ती है :—

- (१) सभी खेल के सामान के लिये पाकिस्तान से ;
- (२) बैडमिन्टन के रैकेटों के लिये जापान से ;
- (३) फुटबाल और वाली-बालों के लिये चीन से ;
- (४) ब्लेडरों के लिये जर्मनी से ; और
- (५) शटल काकों के लिये थाइलैंड से।

खेल के सामान का उत्पादन

६७१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ में भारत में कितना खेल का सामान बना और उस का किन-किन देशों को कितना-कितना निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) खेल के सामान के निर्यात करने में भारत को किन देशों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ती है और इस प्रतिस्पर्धा में सफल होने के लिये सरकार ने खेल के सामान का निर्यात करने वालों को क्या सहायता दी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) खेल का सामान छोटे कारखानों में तयार होने के कारण उत्पादन के ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु खेल के सामान निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् का अनुमान है कि १९६०-६१ में २ करोड़ ६० तथा १९६१-६२ में २॥ करोड़ के मूल्य का खेल का सामान बनाया गया। १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ में जिन महत्वपूर्ण देशों

को खेल के सामान का निर्यात किया गया उन को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। (देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७३)

(ख) ब्रिटेन, पाकिस्तान, जापान तथा चीन प्रतिस्पर्धा करने वाले प्रमुख देश हैं। इस प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करने के लिये सरकार ने एक विशेष निर्यात संवर्धन योजना चालू की है। इस योजना के अर्थात् खेल के सामान के निर्यातकों को निर्यात के एफ० ओ० बी० मूल्य के ३२½ प्रतिशत के खेल का सामान बनाने की सामग्री तथा धुर्जों के लिये आधात लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं। निर्यातों के लिये सहायता के रूप में ब्रिटेन, आस्ट्रेलिया और स्वीडन को खेल का सामान भेजने पर डाक द्वारा पार्सल की दरें भी घटा दी गई हैं।

Export of Textiles

672. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have resolved to insist on each manufacturer to export at least 12½ per cent of his produce and left it open to Government to impose such restriction by legislation;

(b) if so, whether such legislation is proposed to be brought before Parliament; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). This is a voluntary effort. There is no question of any legislation in this connection.

Small-Scale Battery Industry

673. { Shri Warrior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many units of small-scale battery industry have closed down as a result of the levy of excise duty; and

(b) if so, the number of workers affected?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. We have no information of any small-scale battery industry having closed down as a result of the levy of excise duty.

Production of Copra

674. { Shri Warrior:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that copra production fell to 60 per cent in last season in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to liberalise import of copra to meet the coconut oil requirements both for consumption as well as for industries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As compared to the production of copra during the 1960-61 season, the estimated fall in production during the 1961-62 season was 26 per cent.

(b) Due to acute shortage of foreign exchange liberalisation of import of copra has not been possible.

Committee on Reduction of Construction Costs

675. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a new committee to reduce construction costs;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) the measures already adopted to help reduce the cost of constructions?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 74].

Drama Troupes

676. { Shri Warrior:
 { Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1481 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any contract has been concluded with any of the twelve drama troupes proposed to be sponsored in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Machinery etc. for Rubber Estates

677. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for import of machinery, equipments and replacements, formic acid and other chemicals for use in rubber estates in the year 1962;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved on the above; and

(c) whether any applications for granting licences are pending with Government?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Silicosis Compensation

678. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri Umanath:
 { Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that silicosis compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been denied to underground mica workers by the Medical Board, Nellore, on the ground that they are suffering from tuberculosis and not silicosis;

(b) whether it is a fact that victims of silicosis are often vulnerable to tuberculosis; and

(c) if so, what further protection Government propose to afford to such victims of tuberculosis in the mica mines?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Government is not aware of any such case.

(b) Yes.

(c) Compensation is payable for silicosis with or without tuberculosis. Thus, there is already a provision for payment of compensation to such victims of silicosis who become victims of tuberculosis also.

Displaced Persons

679. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Purusharthi Kisan Conference, Districts

Alwar and Bharatpur, on behalf of the claimants displaced persons, expressing their willingness to give up their accepted claims in order to get themselves declared as non-claimant displaced persons; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this proposal?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

Sugar Wage Board

680. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sugar Wage Board recommendations have been implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, in how many factories; and

(c) whether implemented partially or fully?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Out of 11 sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh, 10 have implemented the recommendations fully. Negotiations are in progress between the parties in the remaining one factory to implement the recommendations.

Taxes Due to Simla Municipal Committee

681. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Simla Municipal Committee has represented to Government for the payment of municipal taxes for the Central Government property;

(b) what is the amount that legally accrues to the Simla Municipal Committee for such taxes; and

(c) whether Government propose to either reimburse the Simla Municipal Committee for such taxes or pay a grant for providing civic amenities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). A demand for the payment of a sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs has been received by the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Punjab from the Simla Municipal Committee with regard to municipal taxes in respect of evacuee properties. Such properties are not liable to local taxes since acquisition by the Central Government, but unpaid taxes are payable by the Custodian for the pre-requisition period. The tentative estimated amount of such unpaid taxes is about Rs. 50,000. The details are being checked before payment.

(c) Does not arise.

Rashtrapati Bhavan, Simla.

682. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mate:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the use to which the Rashtrapati Bhavan at Simla is being put to;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for its permanent utility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The Rashtrapati Niwas at Simla is being maintained for the use of the President whenever he visits Simla.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Second Five Year Plan

683. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Planning be

pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(i) the implementation of the targets in the Second Five Year Plan;

(ii) the reasons for shortfalls in achieving the targets; and

(iii) the actual amount spent in various projects as against the targeted amounts?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (i) to (iii). Part of the information is available in the Report on the *Third Five Year Plan*. Further information will be given in the document on the Review of the Second Five Year Plan which is under preparation and is expected to be published soon.

Newsprint

684. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
 { **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society urging Government to abandon its proposal to cut the supplies of newsprint; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After reviewing the whole matter, in the light of the present foreign exchange position, it was decided to impose a cut of 5% and 7½% in the case of actual users of newsprint whose annual entitlement worked out between 100 tonnes and 1000 tonnes and above respectively.

Exhibition of Documentaries in Rural Areas

685. **Shri Bihuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broad-**

casting be pleased to state whether any attempt is being made to show Indian News Review Films and other documentaries in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The Films Division's weekly newsreel "Indian News Review" and documentary films are being exhibited in rural areas through cinemas, including touring talkies, and Central and State Government mobile vans.

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट

६८६. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समीक्षा अगस्त १९६२ में प्रकाशित करने का विचार था लेकिन कुछ सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों से ठीक समय पर वांछित सूचना न मिलने के कारण इस के प्रकाशन में देर हो गई है। फिर भी इसे शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Central Government Undertakings

687. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1224 on the 1st June, 1962 and give a detailed break-up (Undertaking-wise) of Rs. 300 crores expected to be contributed by the Central Government Undertakings?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Estimates of surpluses of public enterprises in the Third Plan period indicated in the statement laid in the Lok

Sabha on June 1, 1962 in reply to Starred Question No. 1224 had been worked out on an overall basis keeping in mind the projected investments and levels of production. It was not possible at that stage to work out the estimates project-wise or undertaking-wise. Under the circumstances, it is not possible to give any details in addition to those which have already been furnished in reply to the Question referred to above.

Shoes for Coal Miners

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

(a) whether it is a fact that shoes supplied to coal miners by the Coal Mines Welfare Board have proved to be of bad quality;

(b) whether a pair of such shoes is priced at Rs. 22 and has been found to last not even six months; and

(c) if so, whether the responsibility for such wastage has been investigated and suitable action taken?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Footwear are supplied to coal miners by a firm of shoe manufacturers in accordance with a contract agreement with the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee for Coal Mines. Some complaints have been received about the durability of rubber soles of the shoes.

(b) and (c). The price of boots is Rs. 22.25 per pair and that of shoes is Rs. 20.25 per pair, ex-Colliery. The complaint about the durability of rubber soles is being looked into.

Enforcement of Labour Laws in Jammu and Kashmir

690. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether the eighth annual conference of the Punjab, Himachal and J. & K. States transport workers' federation at its meeting held in July, 1962 has demanded the enforcement in J. & K. State of labour

laws as exist in Punjab and other States?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): Yes; the Federation has urged upon the Government of Jammu and Kashmir that all the Labour Laws may be enforced in that State as has been done in the other States.

Trade and Merchandise Act

691. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some State Governments have suggested to the Central Government to amend Trade and Merchandise Act, 1958 and to remove ban imposed on the prosecution of infringers or certification trade marks of the State Government concerned?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Yes, Sir. A proposal to this effect has been received from the Government of U.P. only, which is under consideration.

Industrialisation of Kerala

692. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent visit to Kerala by a delegation of the representatives of All India Manufacturers Association to investigate the prospects and possibilities of industrialisation of Kerala;

(b) whether they have submitted any report to the State Government or the Union Government; and

(c) if so, their main recommendations and Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Central Government have received a

copy of a Memorandum submitted by the Industrial Delegation of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, after their visit to Kerala at the invitation of the State Government. The Kerala Government will no doubt consider the report and take suitable action thereon.

कास पहाड़े से कागज बनाना

६६३. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी नदी द्वारा जलमग्न क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली एक विशेष प्रकार की जंगली घास—कास पहाड़े—से बड़िया किस्म का कागज तैयार करने का प्रयोग सफल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोसी बन्धों के बीच की भूमि इस जंगली घास के उगने के कारण बंजर पड़ी हुई है और वह किसानों के लिये लाभप्रद खेत नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार कृषकों के लाभ के लिये कास पहाड़े घास से कागज बनाने का कारखाना कोसी क्षेत्र के निकट लगाने का विचार कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अखिल भारतीय पतन और गोदी श्रमिक

६६४. श्री प्र० क० बेव : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व रेलवे के लिये स्टीमरों से कोयला उतारने के सवाल पर बम्बई में अखिल भारतीय पतन और

गोदी श्रमिकों और प्राधिकारियों के बीच कोई विवाद उत्पन्न हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) यह कैसे समाप्त हुआ ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) पश्चिमी रेल प्राधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त मौजूदा कोयला उतरवाने वाली ठेकेदार कम्पनी मेसर्स नवभारत कारपोरेशन और कोयला उतारने व चढ़ाने वाले कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली ट्रांसपोर्ट और डाक वर्कर्स यूनियन के बीच विवाद हुआ था ।

(ख) यह शिकायत थी कि कम्पनी उन कर्मचारियों को काम पर रखने से इन्कार करती है जो पहले के ठेकेदार के अधीन काम करते थे ।

(ग) समझौता अधिकारी के जरिये मामला आपस में तय हो गया है ।

Courts in Goa

695. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making arrangements for the adoption of Indian laws and procedure in Goan Courts; and

(b) if so, when the arrangements will be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government are taking steps to promulgate a Regulation extending the Indian laws and procedure to Goan Courts in the near future.

Hand-knitting Units in Delhi

696. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Hand-knitting woollen

units of Delhi are facing difficulties and are on the verge of closure due to non-supply of wool by the spinning mills?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): These representations have been received. Steps are being taken to ensure supplies of yarn to the processors.

Engineering Export Promotion Council

697. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the trade delegation of the engineering export promotion council which visited Latin American countries in its report recommended to Government to approach International Agencies like World Bank, International Finance Corporation and D.L.F. so that part of the financial aid to Latin American countries could be utilised for making purchase of semi-manufactured capital and producers' goods from India?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir.

Trade Agreement with North Korea

698. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new trade agreement has been concluded between India and North Korea; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Only the previous trade agreement has been extended upto 31st December, 1963.

(b) Does not arise.

Textile Mills in Madurai

699. { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether textile mills had to close down in Madurai due to power crisis in July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the action taken to avert future crisis?

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

Passports for U.K.

700. **Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons applied for the issue of passports for U.K. during the period from 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962;

(b) how many persons out of those were granted passports;

(c) how many applications are still pending with the various Regional Passport Offices for issue of passports for U.K.; and

(d) how many applications were received for issue of passports for U.K. during the month of June, 1962, by the Regional Passport Office, New Delhi and how many persons were granted passports during this month?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 34,076 applications received.

(b) 30,251 passports granted.

(c) 1,379.

(d) (i) 2,344 applications received; and (ii) 1,712 passports granted.

Rates of Commodities

701. **Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any measure is in contemplation of Government for the display of the rates of all commodities sold by shopkeepers?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is being examined by a sub-committee of the Board of Trade.

Trade Unions

702. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is demand for the codification of rights and privileges of the duly-recognised trade unions and repeated representations have been made in this behalf by trade unions of all sections;

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether it is proposed to make an amendment to the Indian Trade Unions Act, or to achieve the objective through a tripartite agreed convention; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to amend the Industrial Disputes Act as to deprive an unrecognised union of the right to challenge an agreement or a decision arrived at on the initiative of a recognised trade union?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The question of granting certain rights to recognised trade unions was considered at the 20th session of the Indian Labour Conference held last week and certain conclusions have been arrived at. There is no proposal to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, at present.

Indo-Pak. Conference

703. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether after a lapse of about two years the Conference of Chief Secretaries of Assam, West Bengal and East Pakistan was held at Dacca in the first week of August, 1962; and

(b) if so, the result of the Conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recommendations made at the Conference are under examination.

International Trade Exhibitions

704. **Shri Mohammad Tahir:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries where India participated in the International Trade Exhibitions and Fairs during the year 1961-62; and

(b) the benefit derived from such participation and the amount spent thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Afghanistan, Australia, East Germany, Ethiopia, Italy, Jordan, Malaya, Morocco, Poland, Singapore, Somalia, Syria, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

(b) The primary benefit derived by our participation in International Exhibitions and Fairs is the publicity achieved for India's export products in the World market. Participation in such Fairs also provides us with an opportunity to compare the quality and prices of our goods *vis-a-vis* the products of other countries and to devise methods by which our goods will become more competitive. It is not possible to assess the benefits of participation very precisely, as only the coming years will show the full benefits in terms of increased trade.

The nature and number of recent trade enquiries, however, indicate that there is a growing interest in Indian goods in the foreign markets.

Amendments to Labour Acts

705. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Factories Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Briefly the reasons for the main amendments are as follows:—

Workmen's Compensation Act.—The existing rates of compensation are pre-War rates. They have become out of date. It is accordingly proposed to revise them. It is also proposed to increase the wage limit for coverage under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and prescribe suitable rates of Compensation for the workers of this higher wage group.

Payment of Wages Act.—Certain amendments have become necessary in the light of the working of the Act. It is proposed to authorise deductions towards the payment of premia in respect of Fidelity Guarantee Bonds to enhance penalties for the infringement of the provisions of the Act, to extend the time limit for presentation of claims etc.

Factories Act.—With a view to enabling the State Governments to take proper steps towards accident prevention and to ensure better safety standards, certain amendments on the lines of the recommendations of the Labour Ministers' Conference and other Conferences have become necessary. This opportunity is also being taken to make a few other amendments to remove the difficulties experienced in the working of the Act.

Azad Market, Delhi

706. Shri Mohn Swarup. Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complete block of 30 shops in Azad Market constructed by Government is in danger of collapsing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that wide cracks have appeared in the roofs and walls of the shops on the ground floor of the said block; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No.

(b) Only four shops have developed some cracks which can be repaired. No cracks have appeared in the roofs. The blocks are single storeyed.

(c) All these shops have been transferred to the allottees in ownerships and they are now responsible for their repairs and maintenance.

Shortage of Coal and Transport

707. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to the reply given to Starred Question No. 23 on the 19th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally examined the recommendations made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding removal of procedural difficulties, adequate supply of coal and augmentation of transport capacity; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The following are the main steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of coal to meet the increasing

demand_s of coal from all parts of country:

- (i) Provision from July, 1962 of additional wagons for the movement of coal from the Bengal-Bihar coal-fields;
- (ii) movement of an additional one million tons of coal by the rail-cum-sea route;
- (iii) creation of coal dumps;
- (iv) movement of coal in block rakes in heavier type of wagons;
- (v) increasing the production in the Central India Coalfields to the maximum extent possible to avoid haulage from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields;
- (vi) loading of coal wagons on Sundays and Holidays; and
- (vii) transporting some coal by river and road for short distances in North India so that wagons for distant consumers may be released.

Exchange of Fire between Indo-Pak Police

708. { Shri Hem Barua:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an exchange of shots recently between West Bengal police and East Pakistan police near Char Dawnapur, Murshidabad District, West Bengal; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 22nd July, 1962 an Assistant Sub-Inspector and a member of the National Volunteer Force were kidnapped by Pakistani nationals, supported by two members of the East-Pakistan Rifles, from the West Bengal-East Pakistan border at Char Deonapur. On receipt of this report, a Havildar of our border out-post proceeded towards the scene of occurrence, showing the flag, in accordance with the Ground Rules for peaceful contact with the Pakistan border police, but the Pakistan armed personnel suddenly opened fire. Our border personnel had no alternative but to return the fire in self-defence. The exchange of fire continued for about ten minutes without any casualty on the Indian side.

Importers in Goa, Daman and Diu

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain concessions have been effected in the import policy, so far as established importers are concerned for Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the nature of these concessions and the basic reasons for effecting them?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Banubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Items like certain varieties of textiles, wines and spirits, etc., the import of which into India is disallowed or restricted, have been allowed for imports into Goa, Daman and Diu by Established Importers. These concessions have been allowed having regard to the fact that such items have special economic significance for Goa, Daman and Diu, and necessity for allowing established traders to adjust themselves to the changing conditions and similar factors.

Radio Station at Jodhpur

710. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) when it is proposed to complete the arrangements for Radio Broadcasting station in Jodhpur; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in starting the station?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A 1 KW Mediumwave Transmitter, with its associated Receiving Centre will be installed at Jodhpur by 1963-64 for relay of Vividh Bharati programmes; it will, however, not be a full-fledged radio station.

(b) There has been no delay in the implementation of this scheme as scheduled.

Price of Imported Silk

711. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have approached the Central Government to raise the price of imported silk or to buy the Indian silk at cost price;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) what are the causes of the high cost of production of Indian silk;

(d) what are the recommendations of the Central Silk Board in the matter; and

(e) whether a detailed statement would be laid on the Table explaining the policy of Central Government?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) (b), (d) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The high cost of production of raw silk in India is due to the poor

quality of indigenous cocoons. Efforts are under way to improve its quality and reduce the cost of all levels of production.

STATEMENT

Imports of raw silk have been canalised through the agency approved by Government since 1955. At present imports are arranged by the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, and its distribution is done by the Central Silk Board. Imported raw silk is released at prices fixed by Government from time to time, while indigenous silk is marketed through normal trade channels. The Mysore Government have represented to the Government of India that they are finding it difficult to market their filature silk at economic rates and have to dispose it of at a price lower than its cost of production

In order to step up exports and to overcome the lacunae in the existing system of sale of indigenous as well as imported raw silk and payment of incentives under the Export Promotion Scheme, the Central Silk Board has formulated an integrated scheme for distribution of indigenous and imported filature raw silk and the promotion of export of silk fabrics.

This 'Draft Scheme' is under the consideration of the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments of Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir. A copy of the scheme when finalised will be placed in the library of Lok Sabha Secretariat

Sub-office of Coal Mines Provident Fund at Kothagudium

712. Dr. U. Mishra: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a sub-office of the Coal Mines Provident Fund at Kothagudium;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Yes. Two Regional Offices—one in the State of Andhra Pradesh (Kothagudim) and the other in the State of Madhya Pradesh (Pench Valley Coalfields) are being set up to ensure efficient administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund in these two States respectively. Two additional posts of Assistant Commissioners Coal Mines Provident Fund have been sanctioned and each Regional Office will be in charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who will work under control and superintendence of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner, Dhanbad.

Singareni Collieries Company

713. Dr. U. Mishra: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the grounds for the delay in the enforcement of standing orders on the basis of revised model standing orders for Singareni Collieries Company; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in this regard?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The employers' and workers' organisations have suggested certain amendments to the revised Model Standing Orders for coal mining industry which are under consideration. The employers are awaiting the results thereof. There has also been no application from the workers' unions to have the Standing Orders modified.

(b) In view of (a) above, the Regional Labour Commissioner cannot take any action under the Act.

Singareni Collieries

714. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company have violated the arrangement arrived at with the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union that there will not be fresh recruitment of Gorakhpuri workers;

(b) whether the management have also declined to confirm such of the Gorakhpuri workers who expressed their desire to become permanent;

(c) if so, whether the action of the management does not constitute violation of the tripartite and industrial committee's decisions; and

(d) what action is being taken by the Implementation and Evaluation Division of his Ministry in this connection?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No such agreement has been entered into and the question of its violation does not arise.

(b) No; requests from 4 of the Gorakhpuri workers for confirmation were received and are under consideration of the Management.

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

Cycle Industry

715. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Small Scale manufacturers of cycle parts, complaining against present licensing policy of Government that has forced on the small manufacturers an unequal and unhealthy competition with the large scale units;

(b) whether it has been suggested that certain components should be restricted to be manufactured and sold only by Small Scale Units in which Small Scale Sector has specialised;

(c) whether it has also been complained that proper and equitable facilities in the matter of supply of raw material, import and export are

not afforded to the Small Scale Industry that are allowed to the large scale units; and

(d) whether Government will consider the whole position in order to examine the possibilities of suitable adjustments between large scale and small scale sectors in the cycle industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Central Government have received a copy of a Memorandum submitted by the Northern India Cycle Parts Manufacturers' Association, Jullundur, to the Chief Minister of Punjab. The suggestion made in the Memorandum are under examination.

No specific cases regarding discrimination in the facilities accorded to small scale units *vis-a-vis* large scale units have come to the notice of the Government.

Export of Coffee

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

(a) whether the export of coffee declined last year; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Institute for Labour Research

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

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to set up a Central Institute for Labour Research;

(b) whether the site has been selected; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) The Central Institute for Labour Research has been registered under the Societies Registration Act (21 of 1860).

(b) It is proposed to locate the Institute on the premises of the Central Labour Institute Bombay, which is under construction, and for this purpose an additional floor will be built.

(c) Rs. 14 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

Refugee Market in Ultadanga, Calcutta

**718. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:**

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

(a) whether the Central Government had given a grant or loan to Government of West Bengal to construct a market for the refugees in Ultadanga, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, at what stage the construction of the market is at present?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) A loan of Rs. 4,77,100 has been sanctioned to the Government of West Bengal for the construction of a market for displaced persons at Ultadanga.

(b) The construction work is expected to be started by the State Government in the near future.

Holy Shrines Left in Pakistan

719. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1017 on the 24th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any further decision has been taken with regard to the holy shrines left in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) to (c). No Sir. The Second meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines has not yet taken place. The Government of Pakistan have so far not responded to our invitation extended to them in February, 1962.

Staple Fibre Factories

720. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made so far in the direction of establishing staple fibre factories to meet the cotton shortage in the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Two units are already manufacturing staple fibre with a total capacity of 56 million lbs. The question of establishing additional capacity is under examination.

Tea Auction Market in Assam

721. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the question of opening a tea auction market in Assam; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in pursuance of the decision?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Tea Production

722. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea production in Northern India in June this year had decreased;

(b) if so, how it compared with the tea production in that region last year; and

(c) whether this decline is attributable to certain specific factories, and if so, what?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Production of tea in North Eastern India in June, 1962 amounted to 29.5 m. kgms. compared to 31.5 m. kgms during June, 1961, thereby showing a decrease in production by about 2 million kgms.

(c) The decline was mainly due to excessive rains and floods in the Assam Valley and Cachar.

Development of Tea Garden

723. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for development of tea gardens by extension of promising small gardens and closure of uneconomic ones; and

(b) if so, how many small tea gardens in (i) North Eastern and (ii) other parts of the country, are to be extended and how many uneconomic gardens are to be closed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों में भारतीय मिशन

७२४. श्री उटिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के कितने विदेशी दूतावास में हिन्दी और उस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा के दूतावासियों की नियुक्ति की गई है; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के साथ भारत हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करता है और किन-किन देशों के साथ अंग्रेजी में ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशनों में कोई हिन्दी दुभाषिया नहीं है। जिन देशों में अंग्रेजी राजभाषा नहीं है, वहाँ उस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा के दुभाषिए मुलभ हैं।

(ख) विदेशों के साथ अंग्रेजी में पत्र व्यवहार किया जाता है। बरहाल, विदेशों की सरकारों को नीचे लिखे पत्र हिन्दी में पेश किये जाते हैं और उनका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद साथ दिया जाता है

नियुक्त समादेश (कमिशन आफ एपाइंट-
मेंट)

विश्वास पत्र (लैटर्स आफ फ़ीडेंस)
प्रत्यावाहन पत्र (लैटर्स आफ रिक्वाल)
परिचय पत्र (लैटर्स आफ इन्ट्रोक्शन)
प्रशंसा पत्र (लैटर्स आफ रिक्वियान्स)
मान्यता पत्र (एग्जीक्यूटिंस)

**Exchange of Fire Between Indo-Pak.
Border Police in J. & K.**

725. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there occurred a heavy exchange of fire between Pakistani armed troops and civilians, on the one side and Indian border police and villagers on the other in Chhamb area of Jammu on the 13th July, 1962;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire-exchange; and

(c) casualties, if any, suffered by either side?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):
(a) No Sir.

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

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**DIGGING OF TRENCHES BY PAKISTANI
ARMED FORCES ALONG THE WEST
BENGAL-PAKISTAN BORDER**

Shri Yash Pal Singh (Kairana): Sir, under Rule 197 I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported digging of trenches by Pakistani Armed Forces along the West Bengal-Pakistani border".

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Information has been received from the Government of West Bengal on 13th August, 1962, confirming that some trenches "seem to have been dug" near the Pakistan Border Output Jadarpur, opposite the Indian village Madhupur and Hariapur, about 15 years of the de jure boundary.

The West Bengal Government received a report about the digging of these trenches from the district authorities on the 6th of August, 1962. On the 9th of August, 1962 the West Bengal Government filed a protest with the East Pakistan Government describing the digging of trenches on the Pakistan territory so close to the de jure boundary line as a violation of the ground rules and a contribution to the heightening of tension in the area.

The West Bengal Government also stated on the telephone that the D.I.G. (Border Police) was trying to collect more facts and that close watch was

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

being kept. The West Bengal Government have no further information to give.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार उस वक्त क्या कर रही थी, जब यह खाइयाँ तैयार की जा रही थीं और इस बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहां इन्टरवीन किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : ये जो ट्रेंचिंग खोदी गई है, ये पाकिस्तान में हैं—ये हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं हैं। ये बार्डर के उस पार हैं। हमें जो एतराज है, वह यह है कि उन्होंने ने इन ट्रेंचिंग को बार्डर के इतने पास खोदा है कि जो हमारे समझते के, जिसे ग्राउंड रूज कहते हैं, कुछ खिलाफ पड़ता है। इस लिये यह नामुनासिब है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : जैसाकि अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संकेत दिया है, भारत और पाकिस्तान में समझौते के अन्तर्गत जो ग्राउंड रूज तय किये गये थे, ऐसा करना उन ग्राउंड रूज का उल्लंघन करना है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विरोधपत्र भेजा गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो पाकिस्तान की ओर से इस का क्या उत्तर आया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अभी कहा गया है कि विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया है। ग्राउंड रूज में कोई यह नहीं लिखा गया है कि कोई ट्रेंचिंग न खोदी जाये। यह लिखा है कि सरहद के करीब कोई ऐसी बात न की जाय, जिस से लोगों को फ़िक्र और परेशानी हो। यह आम कायदा है हम समझते हैं कि यह नामुनासिब है कि सरहद के थोड़ी दूर उस पार अपनी तरफ भी ब ट्रेंचिंग खोदे। हम ने इस बारे में विरोध-पत्र भेजा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know whether it is a fact that the places where the trenches have been dug are just 60 miles from Calcutta and if so I want to know what steps have been taken to see that our forces also remain and watch the position and their activities.

We must keep an eye on this so that the digging may not go on. They may dig their own graves!

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any protective measures are being taken by our people because they are digging trenches near our border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand what protective measures to be taken against a trench! It would simply mean we should be wide awake.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should keep an eye on it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): May I know whether it is a fact that these actions are taken by the Pakistan Government only to distract the attention of the East Pakistan people from the movement for a democratic form of Government which is going on there?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): This is not the first time that they are digging trenches. They have dug trenches on our side too. When they have posted the military on that side, why should we not also have military on this side? That is my question. That should be done especially when all our people there, on the border, are suffering and...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him put the question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I am putting it. Is it not a fact that the people on

this side of our border are passing sleepless nights since their lives and properties are not safe and on that side there is the military? If so, what is the reason that the military should not be posted on this side also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know how to answer it, because the military are round about; whether they are on the exact spot, I cannot say. There is the police and there is the military, all of them. But why people should pass sleepless nights because somebody is digging trenches, I do not understand.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Because this side is not protected. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

TRAIN BUS COLLISION NEAR KASHIPUR

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम १६७ के अन्तर्गत रेल मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

“उत्तर प्रदेश के नैनीताल ज़िले में काशीपुर के समीप राजकीय परिवहन विभाग की एक गाड़ी की मालगाड़ी से टक्कर और फलस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु और कई व्यक्तियों का घायल होना।”

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री शाह-नवाज खाँ) : श्री मणिराम बागड़ी के ध्यान-आकर्षण नोटिस (काल अटन्शन नोटिस) के सम्बन्ध में मुझ सदन को यह सूचित करना है कि ६-८-६२ को दिन में लगभग १० बज कर २२ मिनट पर, जब १३० डाउन सवारी गाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की काशीपुर-लालकुआँ शाखा लाइन पर काशीपुर और

सरकरा स्टेशन के बीच जा रही थी, यू० पी० रोडवज की एक बस से टकरा गई। उस समय पर चौकीदार नहीं रखा गया है।

इस टक्कर के कारण बस का ड्राइवर तुरन्त मर गया और बस में सवार आठ मुसाफ़िरों को मामूली चोटें आयी। ज़स्मियों की उसी जगह पर मरहम-पट्टी की गई और उन्हें जाने दिया गया। रेल गाड़ी के किसी मुसाफ़िर या रेल कर्मचारी को कोई चोट नहीं आई।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नित्य नये ये जो ऐक्सिडेंट होते हैं, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वह श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की कायम की हुई प्रथा के मुताबिक अमल करेंगे कि ऐक्सिडेंट की बिना पर अपना इस्तीफ़ा दे दिया जाये ? क्या कर्नल साहब भी ऐसा करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य इस मामले के बारे में कोई सवाल करना चाहते हैं ?—पेपर्ज टु बि लेड आन दि टेबल।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का ऐसा विचार है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसा विचार होता तो वह माननीय सदस्य के सामने जाता।

Papers to be Laid on the Table.
The Prime Minister

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। मैं आपसे अर्ज कर्हंगा कि लद्दाख की सरहदों के बारे में बहस के लिए वक्त रखते हुए यह बात रक्खी गई थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वक्त दिया जायेगा। बार-बार तो ऐसे मसलों पर सदन में विचार नहीं किया जाता है। सदन के सामने यह एक अहम मसला है और अभी इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपसे अर्ज कर्हंगा कि इससे पहले कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब

[श्री बागड़ी]

देने के लिय खड़े हों, आप इस पर बहस के लिये कुछ समय और दें ताकि इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जा सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर की कोई बात नहीं है, इस लिये मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाएं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रश्न आज का है और आज ही आने नहीं दे रहे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ, आप बैठ जाएं । यों ही हाउस का वक्त नहीं गंवाना चाहिये ।

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12.11 hours.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library, See No.LT-319/62.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2444 dated the 4th August, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-320/62.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTING EXPORT INSPECTION ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 55(1)EP(Coord/62 dated the 12th July, 1962 constituting an Export Inspection Advisory Council. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-321/62.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. Ch(1)-6(9)/61 dated the 18th June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-322/62.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION RE: WAGE BOARD FOR COAL MINING INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-16(1)/62 dated the 10th August, 1962 setting up a Wage Board for the coal mining industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-323/62]

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12.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: POWER SUPPLY POSITION IN DELHI

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while making a statement regarding power supply position in Delhi in this House on Friday, the 10th August, 1962, the Home Minister gave an assurance that the House will be kept informed of the progress made in the matter of restoration of the supply. I am making a statement in pursuance of that assurance.

For increasing power supply to that assurance.

supply conditions as early as possible, the engineers of the Punjab State Electricity Board have been busy round the clock installing a 10 MVA transformer brought from Nangal, repairing the 38 MVA damaged transformer and erecting two new 100 MVA transformers. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation has also been making every effort to repair and put back in service expeditiously the plant that had been taken out for routine overhaul and repairs before the present crisis developed. The officers of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have remained constantly in touch with the action that has been taken and the Ministry placed at the disposal of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the services of the experts of the Central Water and Power Commission to quicken the process of restoration of supply. The Ministry has been reviewing the day-to-day position in consultation with the technical experts of the Commission, the Punjab State Electricity Board and the Delhi Electric Supply undertaking.

The progress in the matter of commissioning the 10 MVA transformer by the Punjab Electricity Board is being maintained satisfactorily and it is hoped that the supply therefrom will be available to Delhi by 5 p.m. this evening. This 10 MVA transformer will, on commissioning, deliver 10,000 KW to Delhi in addition to the 23,000 KW that is already being received. The work on dehydration of the 38 MVA transformer is in progress. This transformer is expected to be commissioned by the 20th instant restoring normal supply conditions. Work on the installation of the 100 MVA transformer is making satisfactory progress. This transformer is expected to be energised by the 25th of August at the latest.

But for a 3,000 KW Unit at the Central Power House and a 1,500 kw Unit at Chandrawal, the other generating units of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have been functioning normally. The water level at the

thermal power station is being satisfactorily maintained.

The technical experts of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have been engaged on repairing the 3,000 KW unit as speedily as possible and it is hoped that this unit will be commissioned tomorrow. One 1500 KW unit at Chandrawal is also under repairs and is expected to be commissioned on the 16th.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has taken immediate action for the import of spare parts needed for improving the output of the 20,000 KW Diesel Units at the Delhi Power Station.

As a result of these measures, it is hoped that power supply position in areas of Delhi served through the 11 K.V. feeder will be restored to normal by this evening. The shedding of load elsewhere may have to be continued for some time more, but it will be considerably curtailed. The situation is expected to be normal after the 16th of August.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE. INDIA-CHINA BORDER SITUATION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 13th August, 1962, namely,

“That the situation along the India-China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, be taken into consideration”

and also further consideration of the substitute motions.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, I followed yesterday with considerable interest and care the speeches delivered by various Members of this House on this motion. I, particularly, was interested in the oratorical efforts and the wide range of subjects covered by the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

speeches, most of which had little to do with the subject in dispute. Shri Anthony in his vivid imagination saw heads rolling here including Professor Mukerjee's head. That itself shows that his imagination runs riot and leaves reality far behind. The Maharaja of Kalahandi delivered a speech which I found little difficult to understand. It was not very coherent in various places.

He wound up by asking us to take certain remedial measures. His remedial measures are: to convene a conference of South-East Asian countries, to ask military aid from some countries to meet this menace on the frontier and various other like proposals. I wondered whether he or the group he represents really understands the position, has given any thought to it or merely thinks in terms of a cold war and wants India to jump in head foremost into it.

What a conference of South-East Asian countries will do is beyond me. And, who are these South-East Asian countries? Which of them does he want to be called? I should like him to make a list of them and show it to us. Which of them is going to help us or can help us? It is best if they carry on themselves. We have recently had a case of a South-East Asian country which had given a great deal of trouble—Laos. Unfortunately, it has been decided by agreement of all the countries concerned including some great powers. What is the basis of that decision? What was the basis of the decision, that Geneva Agreement, six years ago that these countries must not enter into any military alliance with any party, that they must remain un-aligned, uncommitted? That is the only safety for them. This has been accepted and admitted by the great leaders of the power blocs themselves.

So, the hon Member, the leader of the Swatantra Party, is so ignorant of what is happening in the world, what is happening in India, what is hap-

pening on the frontier. I do not know what his party represents in this country except ignorance, ignorance on the social sphere, ignorance in the political sphere, ignorance in the economic sphere.

He told us that India is no longer a zamindary. Evidently, his mind still turns round to the question of Zamindary. It is long past. India is certainly not a zamindary, and there are no other zamindaris also in India.

We have discussed the question on the frontier many times in the past, and yet, whenever it is discussed, we go back not to the present situation and what we are to do but, as Shri Anthony and the Maharaja also said, to what we should have done eight years ago or six years ago, that we should not have put forward China to become a member of the United Nations, we should not have said that China has sovereignty over Tibet and so on—facts which are long past. I have dealt with them in the past, I could deal with them again, but I do not wish to take the time of the House.

The point is, how we are to face a serious situation now. I do submit that this situation can be considered politically and militarily. It is no good talking about *Mahabharata* as it exists at the present moment. Although *Mahabharata* is a magnificent book from which we can learn a great deal, but I do not think it will help us in resolving the frontier crisis.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Lesson for Raghunath.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nor is it any good to talk about our 45 crores of Indians standing as one. It almost reminds me of Marshal Chen Yi talking about his 65 crores of Chinese wanting this and that. It is, if I may say so, with all respect both to hon. Members opposite and to Marshal Chen Yi, rather childish to talk in this

fashion. The 65 crores of Chinese are great number and great power behind them, but in a context of this kind one does not talk, no responsible person talks in that way, neither he nor hon. Members here.

We have to deal with a difficult situation, a serious situation as I have often said and a situation that has been with us for the last few years and that is likely to be with us for many long years. We cannot solve it suddenly because of obvious difficulties in our way or in anybody's way who tries to solve it. We can increase our capacity to solve it militarily or otherwise. I do think and I am quite right in saying that our capacity to deal with this situation politically and militarily has grown in the last two years or so. It has definitely grown. I do not wish to exaggerate that; but it is much better. Shri Anthony asked me whether our position was better now than a year or two ago. I say it is definitely better both militarily and politically. But, nevertheless, I cannot guarantee.

I think the Maharaja of Bikaner talked about giving a date when they will vacate. How can I give a date when we shall get the Chinese to vacate? We shall do our utmost to do that. We shall continue to do that and we shall not submit. But about one thing I can give an assurance—it is not necessary for me to give it—and I should think that that assurance would be welcomed by every hon. Member of this House and that is that nothing should be done in this matter, or in any matter, which will bring any kind of dishonour on India and that we would prefer to be reduced to dust and ashes before we are guilty of any such thing. That is the broad approach. But when you come to political and difficult problems, you do not talk in the air as, I regret to say, some of our hon. Members did. They made brave declarations and said, "We shall do this; we shall not do this." Responsi-

ble politicians or statesmen do not talk tall. They try to act as stoutly as they can.

In this world today, apart from the general question of war etc., in this changing world all kinds of things are happening. All kinds of new weapons are being forged. I have a feeling that many of the hon. Members on the other side who spoke have no realisation of the modern world. They live in some kind of a world of their own creation. Some people talked bravely of the 45 crores of Indians; others, like the Maharaja, asked us immediately to go under the wing or shelter of some other power and take its aid to defend us. That is not an honourable thing, I think. Personally I do not think that we shall maintain our independence for long if we go about seeking military aid from others to defend ourselves. That is apart from its being fundamentally opposed to the policy we have pursued all this time of being unaligned—a policy which is not only being recognised everywhere as the right policy but which is spreading all over the world. Even those stout and big countries that are aligned have come to respect it.

Apart from any policy question, so far as India is concerned, situated where it is, that is the only possible policy that any intelligent man knowing the world today can possibly accept. Yet, vaguely and loosely the Swatantra Party leader talks about our asking the aid of South-East Asian countries—what aid they can give us is beyond my imagination—or of great Powers having a concert for the defence of all this area. All this has nothing to do with reality. Any responsible person in authority, whether in the Government or in the Opposition, must deal with reality. Certainly, whatever be the difficulties, we have to face them. Whatever happens and however grave the crisis we must never lose our nerve. It seems to me that some hon. Members of the Opposition never seem to be able to

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

control their nerves. They are always losing it. They talk about heads rolling and all that. That shows that their nerves have gone out of order whatever else might have happened.

We are in a serious position on the frontiers. It is quite absurd to talk about China invading India and all that. China has committed aggression. That is bad enough. We should face it and try to get it vacated. But, imagining that she is swooping down the whole of India and swallowing it has, I submit, nothing to do with reality or possibility, even remote possibility of any situation. India is not so weak as all that. India is growing in strength, whether Militarily or otherwise. Military strength does not today or at any time consist of large hordes of people. If anybody knows at all the history of India, we have never been lacking in courage. But, we have been lacking in wisdom, we have been lacking in modernity. Whenever India has been conquered or defeated, it was not because of any wonderful deeds of the conqueror, but because of our own febleness, our lack of unity, our backwardness, economic, industrial backwardness, better weapons on the other side. That is more important. Forty-five crores do no good at all unless there is unity and they are trained up and they have a modern mind. I regret to say that the opposition does not even have an idea of what a modern mind is, much less possess it.

Every time we come up here, the arguments are, why did we recognise China 10 years ago, why did this happen 12 years ago. Why can't they come to the year 1962 and see what is happening in the world instead of repeating all this? I think of every step that we have taken in the past: I mean the recognition of China 10 years ago. Our non-attendance at the San Francisco Peace Conference—I think perhaps Shri Frank Anthony said it—

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): No, no.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry then; somebody else said it. Perhaps the gallant Maharaja said it: I do not know—our non-attendance at this Conference had nothing to do with China: absolutely nothing. It had a great deal to do with Japan and it pleased Japan. We have been friendly with Japan. Many other things because of that; because we did not participate in a cold war exercise against Japan and we made our separate treaty with Japan. All these things are of the past. The present has certainly grown out of the past. Our trouble in the frontiers have grown out of the past. We have to face the present situation.

I am not going into the past which I have dealt with so many times during debates in this House. But, in the last two years, as we have stated, we have concentrated on increasing our strength, military strength, strength in communications, roads, etc.

May I draw the attention of this House, talking about Ladakh, to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State of which Ladakh is a part? Rightly or wrongly, the Kashmir Government took Ladakh and the frontiers for granted. It had no posts there or measures for defence of them. Nor was there any fear in those days. They sent perhaps every two years a small deputation or some people, some officers and others to some places to collect some little money, very little money which was more a gesture. Anyhow, they had nothing. Then came Independence to be followed immediately afterwards by aggression by Pakistanis on Kashmir which we resisted. Pakistani aggression went right up to Ladakh. In fact the route to Ladakh, the Zoji La pass was captured by the Pakistanis, and that prevented us from getting to Ladakh; there was no way to get to Ladakh except a risky one by air. We then tried to go by another

route to Leh from Manali, a very difficult route. However, our Army did get there. But, something else happened. Meanwhile, our Army did something which deserves to be recorded in the annals of warfare, that is, it went up to the Zoji La pass with the tanks; it had widened the road, and went up to the Zoji La pass with tanks and drove out the Pakistanis from that position, and thereby opened out the route to Leh which is the heart of Ladakh. I am merely mentioning that this happened right at the end of 1948, and the Pakistanis were driven out of a large part of Ladakh which they had controlled. But, ever since then, the House knows that we confront the Pakistanis who are in control of one-third of Jammu and Kashmir State, and we are constantly threatened by all kinds of fierce deeds which the Pakistanis will commit upon us.

This was the position in the early fifties of this century. It was about that time that China took possession of Tibet, and nothing that we could have done could have stopped it; people seems to think that if we had said 'No, you must not do it', they would have stopped it, or if we had said that we would not recognise them, they would have stopped it. That is rather a fanciful notion. Rightly or wrongly, they took possession of Tibet, and soon after, as their possession grew, their hold grew, it was difficult for them from the logistic point of view to feed them, to send supplies etc. right across the Gobi desert, which is a tremendous desert. They have gradually made roads etc., and in the course of that road-making, in the middle of the fifties, they improved the whole caravan route which passed through the northern area of Aksai Chin into Tibet from Sinkiang. It is a caravan route being used from time to time. They used it because it was easier for them to go from Sinkiang to Tibet that way instead of crossing the Gobi desert. And later, a year

or two later, they improved that route and made some kind of a road. Roads in Tibet, as the House will know, are not cemented roads, they are just levelled places, because owing to the extreme cold, the ground is so hard that it is as good as cement or anything of that sort. So, they used that. There was some difficulty about using that Aksai Chin road because of lack of bridges. I do not know; probably, they have built the bridges later. That was the first aggression of China on our territory, right about 1957; I do not know when the road was actually made, but we heard of it at the end of 1957 or 1958, I forget exactly when.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): 1957.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In 1959, while we were protesting against this to the Chinese Government,—and their answer had not come, and we were waiting for it; and it came in early 1958, I think . . .

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In 1958.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Just then, the incipient rebellion in Tibet grew in size, and as a result of it, the Chinese sent much larger forces to Tibet, which immediately fanned out to its frontiers, partly, may be, because they thought that help was coming to the Tibetan rebels from the frontier, from India and elsewhere; they came to the Indian frontier party because people were escaping; the Dalai Lama had escaped. In the same way, they spread out to the Western side.

We who were fairly wide awake on this side, and right from the beginning, when the Chinese took possession of Tibet, had not expected it, but, anyhow, we were alert about our

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

frontier on this side, the Sikkim and NEFA frontier and we had even then put up a number of check-posts there. We added more to them.

On the western side, on the Ladakh side also, we thought it was necessary. It was the second priority; NEFA was the first priority. It was a much more difficult undertaking. The distances were big and the terrain was difficult. So slowly we were proceeding on the Ladakh side with our military posts. But we realised that the only way to do it was to build roads. Otherwise, the distance was too great and it took too long. Even by air, we could not go there. We established an air field there in—I forget the year—1954 or 1955. All this was with a view to protect this against any possible incursion. The Chinese had not come into Ladakh yet. But at the back of our mind was also the risk of it.

I remember going to Chusul air field in—I forget the year—1954 or 1955. But there were no Chinese round about anywhere. I went there because our air people were very proud of having made the air field. They called it the highest in the world. I do not know if it is—it is about 14,000 ft. high. I went there for a few hours and then came back.

I have been talking about my personal experiences. I knew something about Ladakh—not very much—something by trekking over the Zoji La in 1916—it is a long time ago. In 1916, I went there, covering the distance partly on pony and partly on foot. So I knew something of that place. I did not go far, but I had some fair idea crossing the Zoji La.

So from that time onwards, we were trying to protect this and make this an air base—the Chusul one. We tried to build roads. The first road that had to be built was to Leh itself which

was the base. Unless we could reach Leh quickly, it was no good making roads elsewhere. This was a difficult piece of engineering, especially as the road itself was crossing certain bridges. That was made.

So initially the problem before us was the building of roads. We could not do anything without roads, and, where we could, some air fields. We built them. There was also the problem of getting aircraft which could be used for this purpose. We applied our minds to this. We had a special Border Roads Development Committee formed, which has done very well and built—I do not know exactly—thousands of miles of roads in very difficult terrain and rather fast. It has still not completed its work. Of course there is no completion of it, because more and more roads come into our plan as we make them. But it has eased our situation considerably, both because of the Leh road and some roads which are going to Chusul and other places.

On the NEFA side too we built roads. In UP we built roads on the border. In the Punjab we have built roads.

But however rapidly we built roads we could not reach our posts. Some we could, but most of them we could not. We tried to feed them from air and give them supplies. That meant aircraft. We got special aircraft for this purpose. Now apart from the supplies, the mere stationing of our troops anywhere in Ladakh, whether it was in Leh or whether it was in the interior, meant supplying them with everything conceivable that they wanted, because they could get nothing there, nothing to eat and so on. That required air supplies. We built up our air supply position by getting aircraft—big aircraft—from various countries. We have got some helicopters etc. But in the main it consisted of big transport aircraft. There were some from the United States

and some from the Soviet Union. Those from the Soviet Union were the bigger ones, which were very helpful. Then having got them, we had the difficulty, that those heavy aircraft landing on our temporary air fields there dug them up. So, we had to make the airfield more strong. All this, one problem after another. However, we proceeded and we improved our military position, our supply position, and we have got troops in various areas there with forward posts.

Somebody said that we have allowed nine new Chinese posts. That is true, and yet it gives a completely wrong idea of what the position is. If they have got nine posts, we have got 22 or 23 or 24, I do not know how many, three times the number. These posts of theirs are projections, patrol projections of their own posts. They have not gone very far. In fact, it may be said that ever since we got there with our posts, it has been exceedingly difficult for them to advance further. They may advance a mile outside their own posts, a mile or two, that is a different matter, just as we can advance and we do advance, but broadly speaking, we have held them in check there, and there can be no further advance by them without a major conflict.

That is not enough, of course, obviously not, but that was the first step that had to be taken, to strengthen ourselves and prevent any kind of further advance taking place. So, that has been more or less satisfactorily done. That does not mean that we are satisfied with the frontier position. Apart from the fact that we have to get them to vacate it, even otherwise it is not satisfactory, but I would not go into the military aspects but it is certainly a satisfactory first step in which we have succeeded.

Therefore, I said that from a military point of view we are better off, better circumstanced, than we were a year or two ago, but if I am asked

when I will get them to vacate it, that involves far greater preparation, far greater not only preparation—certainly preparation in the military sense, in the air sense and certain political factors also. On the political field I think I am right in saying that the position is more satisfactory than it was. It is difficult to measure this. A military situation might be measured, a political situation cannot easily be measured, but I think it is better, but ultimately and inevitably the position depends upon our own strength, military strength, and the strength of the people and their general response to face any crisis. Now it is very satisfactory to learn, to hear many of the brave statements made by hon. Members on both sides of the House, of how we shall face any crisis, of how we shall meet any danger. That is all right, and that feeling in the country is essential as a background. Nevertheless, we know from the history of India that all the courage of the Indian people did not protect them because they were lacking in military weapons and the military art, whatever it is. One of the simple things our ancestors were lacking in was possessing even a physical map of India. Even till fairly recent times before the British came, they had no proper maps of India. They had vague drawings, while the British when they came, everybody knows, did not win by any major feat of arms although they had better arms and that helped them, better trained soldiers—and small numbers of Indian soldiers might have been utilised—and in the end, maps and they had spies everywhere. Every Indian Court had a British spy, often a Minister in the Court. That is how they won. By their information services, by their maps, they knew exactly where they were where the other party was, while those who opposed them gallantly, full of courage, Rajputs, Marattas and others, had no maps—simple thing. Gallantry is a fine thing, but something more is necessary in warfare than gallantry. Nowadays with modern weapons

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and other things, all this has become even more complicated.

It rather pleases us to compare India with China and say one Indian is equal to ten Chinese. I do not know. I think an Indian soldier is equal or more than any soldier in the wide world. That is true. I am convinced of that. They are very fine men, and I should like to pay my tribute not only to the soldiers but to our Army Headquarters, to the Defence Ministry and our Air Headquarters, for the fine work they have done in these two or three years especially in the frontiers.

But the point is, how are we to meet modern weapons, modern techniques, with the resources at our disposal? Of course, to the best of our ability, we try to develop the modern techniques themselves here. That is why, our whole objective has been in recent years not so much to buy from abroad, but to build up, to manufacture machines here, aeroplanes, helicopters and other things, and that takes a little time. Yet, we have done well, and we hope that in another year or two our strength will grow to manufacture these. That is how we are facing it, and meanwhile we are taking such measures as we can.

Shri Anthony on a previous occasion—I think I was not here then—objected to our military people keeping secrets; I do not know what particular secret, I think it was about helicopters, the question arose about it. In a matter of this kind we are governed almost entirely by what our military staff say. If they advise us this must not be disclosed, we abide by their advice. It is not I or the Defence Minister that lays it down. It is the General Staff which says this must not be disclosed. And the difficulty is that when we buy things from abroad or we are manufacturing we come to special terms with a foreign country. The foreign country tells us that we

must not disclose these. We do not care, but we have given our word to them not to disclose it because they insisted; either they have given us on terms which they do not wish to be disclosed—they are good terms for us, but they want to get better terms from somebody else—whatever the reasons may be. So these are the reasons why one cannot easily disclose these terms of our contracts with others or what we are building.

Anyhow, my point was we have concentrated on building, on manufacture. We have manufactured a very fine supersonic plane at Bangalore, but having manufactured the plane, it does well, in order to manufacture more, we have to get engines. We cannot get the old engines from the British sources, but we are getting other engines, and that will be manufactured. We are manufacturing helicopters. They are so important in those hilly areas. We hope to manufacture other fighter planes.

I must confess that it hurts me for us to spend so much money on weapons of warfare, but circumstances being what they are, I think we would be failing in our duty not to possess them. It is not so much that one fights with these weapons, one may, but the fact of not having them itself is an encouragement to others. I feel that in the last few years occasions arose when if we had not been adequately prepared and we had not got adequate weapons and aircraft, we might have had to face a war. It did not come because we were prepared and they knew we were prepared. So, much as I dislike this, we have to get it. It is exceedingly important not to allow the enemy to have control of the air. It is an obvious thing. Everybody will realise that it is better to have self-control. If you have not got it, at least the enemy should not. And, if they had speedier and powerful aircraft the idea spreads that you have not got control of the air.

I do not know if hon. Members, how many of them, have any experience of bombing. I have not much experience. But I have little experience, seeing bombs falling all around you. Nothing is more frustrating experience, how aircraft comes quietly and puts bombs where it chooses and nothing to face it, no rival aircraft to face it. Because the mere fact that you are having rival aircraft partly drives it out and partly sends it up high in the heavens from where it is more difficult to bomb. Other things happen.

Of course, all this is rather old story, this bombing and aircraft. The next stage is rockets. But it is difficult for us to forget the intervening stages and jump over. And, even from the point of view of our technical skill developing, it is desirable that we should manufacture these things, these supersonic aircraft in this country. So, we took all those steps and, in the military sense, roads were built etc. We built a kind of rampart on this part of Ladakh and put up numerous military posts, small ones and big ones. It is true that these posts are in constant danger of attack with larger numbers. Well, it does not matter. We have taken the risk and we have moved forward, and we have stopped effectively their further march.

If anybody takes the trouble to read the numerous letters of protest that we have received from the Chinese authorities, he will see how angry they have been at our establishing these posts, how they have said, 'You are trying to cut us off; you are trying to encircle us'. The same thing that was said on our side about them are repeated by them about us. Some things have happened and much has happened on the part of our military there. If you see one of their telegrams, they say—I forget the period—they have mentioned the figure, over 300 air sorties by us. They say, 'You come into our territory'. It may be 6 months. During the last 6 months, they say over 300 air sorties have come into their territory. And the

obvious answer was, 'It is not your territory, it is our territory and we go as we like'. All this is happening.

People should realise what is being done. It is a fine job that is being done by our military and Air Force. It is not right to put it at a lower level. Nevertheless, we cannot suddenly press a button and declare that the place is vacated, the aggression is ended. That will go by our strength. We are gradually building up our strength—and by political means.

Shri Karni Singhji asked me something about the atom bomb and that China has an atom bomb. I do not know when China may have an atom bomb. Broadly speaking, although we are not thinking of an atom bomb, I think we are more highly developed in atomic energy than China is. That does not mean that China cannot produce an atom bomb before us because we are not trying to. But, I shall not be worried in the least if they do. People seem to think that if a country has got an atom bomb, it is bound to win in war. That is not so. If they have an atom bomb do you mean to say that after all effort they produce an atom bomb only to let loose on India? They will keep it for other purposes. If they let it loose on India it is worse for them.

An Hon. Member: Wishful thinking.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand our getting cold hands and cold feet because they may have an atom bomb or because they have a larger number of soldiers in Tibet who may shoot us down from the top. They can shoot down; they can create difficulties for us. They may. It is a possibility. If they want to they can overwhelm some of our military posts. That does not mean that we are defeated. We shall face them with much greater problems and face them much more stoutly. So, all these military factors and political factors have to be kept in view.

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It is no good my talking tall or anybody else talking tall—"We will do this or that". We should not do anything which, as I said, brings dishonour to our country because that is not an arguable matter. None of us should do it; and, certainly, no Government can be responsible for it.

Having said that, we should try every means to solve the problem, anyhow, if you like by military means or by peaceful means. The military means have to be conditioned by military factors, not by speeches here. And, therefore, that conditioning has to be there. In any event, I do believe that war is a bad thing. War between India and China will be a bad thing, bad for us, bad for China and bad for the world because it may become a world war. And, in the context of the world today, when so much is said and so many efforts are made for disarmament, for peace etc. it will be a particularly bad thing for us who stood for disarmament and peace to talk in warlike terms.

It may be, some people imagine, that this shows cowardice, *kayartha*, that we do not talk in warlike terms. I would again remind them that some of the bravest of the brave in India who talked in the most warlike terms, ultimately, were defeated because of the better strategy, and better thinking and better weapons of the other party. It is better economy of the other party. Therefore, we have to think in modern terms and with modern minds.

Thinking in modern terms, the first thing is that everything should be done to avoid war because the consequences of that war will be very terrible for the world and for us especially. We do not want to enter any war if there is a war in the world unless circumstances force us, unless there is an attack on us. So, let us not talk vaguely and rather lightly about war. But, at the same time,

conditions being what they are, we have to prepare for that.

I have told the House just now that I hate spending our hard-earned money, money which is required for development, for war planes and others. Each war plane may represent, I do not know, how many factories, how many plants, how many hospitals, how many things. Yet, we do it because the circumstances are such. But we do it without an excessive desire to spend that way. So, I do not myself see what other policy we can pursue except to hold fast to what we stand for and prepare our strength.

A great deal has been said: we must not talk to the Chinese unless they vacate. I refuse to accept that statement. I am quite clear about it. I am not such a child as to be made to say something which I think is fundamentally wrong thing.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that you...

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Please let me go on. Please let me go on. (*Interruptions*). It is a childish and infantile position to take up. First of all, there is a difference between negotiation and talks. There is a world of difference. One should always talk, whatever happens, whatever the position and wherever the chances. If I have the chance to talk I will talk to them. It is quite absurd not to talk.

I sent for the Chinese Ambassador here. He was going away. I gave him a farewell lunch. He came to my house. And it was said, 'Oh, see how his relationship with the Chinese is; he has given lunch'. That is an advice which I am never going to follow so long as I am in authority. About that I am quite clear.

Shri Hem Barua: You yourself said like that on a previous occasion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, no. Nothing doing. I have never said that.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या उन्होंने भी कभी लंच . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I make it perfectly clear. It is my practice to invite every retiring Ambassador to a meal. This Ambassador was a doyen of the corps for sometime and I invited him and his wife to a meal. During the meal and afterwards I talked to him about the frontier situation. I did. Why should I be afraid of it? I told him that it was drifting badly and the least he could do was to avoid incidents. He could not settle it with me. I told him that otherwise it would be drifting to war. What effect it had, whether it had any effect on him is a different matter. He has no doubt reported to his Government. That is a thing which is always done. The Defence Minister went to Geneva where there was also the Chinese Foreign Minister. It was his absolute duty, I told him so, to meet him and talk to him. He could not negotiate. There is no question of any negotiation. At that time some little firing had taken place in the Galwan valley. I told him that he must tell them that this thing was drifting and if they were not careful there would be war. He did so, quite rightly; he told them this when they met; There is very little time; the only time they meet in these places is at lunch or dinner. In Geneva he met the Chinese Foreign Minister once at breakfast and once at dinner. The others were present in these meetings I am sorry to say that hon. Members who make much of it know nothing about the normal practice in the modern world, especially in western countries and more especially in the diplomatic world. They seem to think that we must bring about untouchability in our relations and unapproachability everywhere. That is not the way diplomacy is carried on. The main point is that we must not take a wrong step by committing ourselves to anything wrong. If our case is strong,

as I believe it is, we should shout it out at every opportunity and should shout it out to the opponent also and make him see our views. I do not understand this approach; it is a dangerous approach because it makes people feel that by our standing in a corner we shall solve the world's problems and our own problems. It is quite absurd; I do not understand how this kind of idea enters people's heads. We have to live in the world as it is. It is difficult enough to follow the basic policies for which any individual stands. We have sometime to compromise those basic policies but we cannot follow our policies or do anything if we take up the stand and say: we will not talk.

Now, there is a good deal of difference between negotiation and talking. Talking must always be encouraged wherever possible. Negotiation is a very formal thing; it requires a very suitable background; it should not be taken up unless a suitable background comes. That is what we have said. Talking is an entirely different thing. Talking may not yield any result; may be; at any rate it helps in understanding, in probing other's mind. Maybe, the other probes your mind too. It helps in understanding. It may not yield any results. It is essential and preliminary for any diplomat to deal with each other or even in wartime. I wonder how many of you realise that the ambassadors of the two countries like the United States of America and China which do not recognise each other or, at any rate, the United States does not recognise China and is not at all favourably inclined to do it, have been meeting regularly for the last seven years in Warsaw and considering their problems. They have no ambassadors; there is no Chinese ambassador in Washington; nor an American ambassador in China. They chose Warsaw as the place where both the ambassadors talked and talked. Observe how they persisted in their talks for seven years. They have not become untouchables. I do not know and I cannot say but the latest I heard

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was that they were gradually approaching some kind of an understanding after six or seven years of talk—of course not a daily talk, but once a month or even at longer intervals. This thing is normally done by countries which are even inimical to each other because the only other way is to brace the sword at every provocation, jump into the arena, sword in hand; that is considered rather childish behaviour nowadays.

I have in the statement that I made in the beginning of this debate yesterday, made it perfectly clear as to what broadly our policy is and we propose to adhere to it and I should like the support of the House in carrying it out, as the House has been pleased to give it to me on previous occasions. But I want to say that this matter is obviously not a party matter, not a Congress matter. It is a national matter. Everybody agrees to that. Yet, I regret to say that it is sometimes treated as a party matter, in a party way. Sometimes the mere fact that Government is responsible for it makes them run down the Government and that, I consider, is not justified. We may be wrong: anybody may be wrong. I welcome the Members of the Opposition or Members of this side of the House to point that out privately and publicly as they like. But it is the mentality that I object the mentality of running down the Government in a matter of national importance, which leads, not to unity which everyone wants, but to disunity; it leads to things like the cessation of production, etc. All these things are wrong. When we talk about the frontier we talk bravely about all of us being together, and all the 45 crores standing as one man and facing it. When it comes to our normal activities, we are, 45 crores, constantly broken up into 45 crores parts; if not so many, at least, to many parts. Unity or an attempt at unity does not mean not criticising at all; but still a different approach is essential. Every

country does that. It is not a question of socialist country or a capitalist country. I do feel that many of these criticisms that come from some of the opposite side, some Members on the opposite side, are based on a very radical difference in viewpoint. I cannot help it; they are welcome to have a different viewpoint. But when once I said that Shri Frank Anthony advocated our giving up the policy of non alignment which I gathered from his speech, he said later that he did not mean that and that he was not for our giving it up. But whatever he has said even in his speech yesterday—it is a very forceful speech was for giving up that policy; it can have no other meaning; it means that. And as for Maharaja of Kalahandi, he did talk about it. He did not use the word 'non alignment'. But to get military aid is to become somebody else's dependant in that way. There was all the tall talk of courage of our 45 crores men when talking of getting military aid to defend our frontiers. If our country cannot defend itself and die if necessary in the attempt then we are not either maintaining our honour or dignity or strength or capacity. We must be clear of the broad lines of the policy we pursue. It is clear that we must fight every aggression, whatever it is; it is clear to my mind. What are the reasons for the Chinese Government doing like this? The reasons are still rather difficult to find out. Everybody who sees me and meets me, American or English or any Press man here or a foreign Pressman asks me: why do you think China has taken this step against India, losing the friendship of India which is a valuable thing at the most in the hope of getting some rare mountains? I have no answer to give them. I cannot. I can guess about various things, what is happening in Tibet, this and that; their old policy of spreading themselves out and their imagining, according to their own maps, that this is ours; let us know we are strong to pull others into submission, whatever it may be; because it is extraordinary to me. The more I think of it, I realise

how an dwhy the Chinese have acted in this way. It is not a small matter that they should lose the good will of India. It is not a small matter even for the 650 millions of China. It is a big thing, and they have lost it. For what? They will continue in having it and as a consequence they are losing the goodwill of many other countries in Asia. They have lost a great deal.

A little territory by itself is neither here nor there except when that territory becomes a matter of honour. That is a different matter. What will they gain if they think that they can gain a little mountain territory from us? They will gain perpetual conflict; it is no small matter; perpetual illwill, and it may spread out to other countries. I think—and I thought so—perhaps they themselves will realise this: that they have gambled rather badly. Whatever their views may be, I am not able to find that out. But we in answer to that should refrain from gambling ourselves badly. We must act wisely; determinedly but wisely.

Shri Hem Barua: Should we gamble at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, all life is a gamble and everything that one does is a gamble. They are gambles which are not wisely thought out. Everything is a gamble; our Five Year Plan is a gamble. Our future is a gamble. That is a different matter. But have a well-thought-out thing and be prepared to take the consequences. We have to proceed in that way. On no account must we do anything which will bring dishonour to India or weakness to India. I do not believe in surrendering anything that one has, whatever the consequences. That is true. But let us not call every bit of thing—if I talk to somebody—a surrender. It is childish nonsense, if I may say so, and it is absurd for the Government if it is to be carried on in this way: do not talk; do not have tea with him; do not have lunch with him! Is this

the way to carry on this great debate, this great argument, in this great conflict with another country? Are we to carry on by not having tea with somebody and not having meals with somebody else? The whole thing is fantastic. What does it mean?

But I can understand this; the hon. Members feel strongly about this issue, as all of us should. If they think it is necessary to remind me that I should not weaken, I have no objection, I want to be strengthened by our goodwill and your strength. But what I fear is, as I said, there is the basic difference of opinion between the policy we have been pursuing, not today but all these years, and the policy of some hon. Members, and this basic difference of opinion comes out in their speeches and in their amendments which they have moved, and it is this. Basically, whatever they may say, they do not like our policy of non-alignment. They want the cold war to come in here and the cold war is bound to come in if we join up with somebody. The cold war will come in here not only with its other evils, weakening us in our defence and in our military position but with everything. That is the choice which this House should make. Therefore, we should choose carefully. We all agree that we must stand up to the aggression and we must do our utmost to get it vacated. Therein we agree. But what follows is either said explicitly or implicitly implied—we must join some military bloc to save us from this. That, I am not prepared to do. Even if disaster comes to us on the frontier, I am not prepared to do that, because I am not going to let India rely on foreign army to save its territory. That, I am not prepared, whatever happens. I do not think that that contingency will arise. I think we are strong enough to resist and to prevent anybody coming, and I do not think that it can arise because of the world situation apart from our strength and many other reasons.

In the mountains, in Ladakh, the situation has arisen and we face it and

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we will continue to face it and continue to get over it and to push them out. That is a different matter. It may last years. I am not thinking of this crisis being resolved suddenly. It may last years unless some other developments take place and these internal or external developments, the world developments, take place. We must be prepared to face it for years. But that does not mean that we should leave our basic policies which I think are good and which have done us good and which are recognised to be good.

May I say quite clearly that there is, and there has been, no question at all of our accepting the 1960 Chinese line or any other line. It is quite absurd. But some hon. Members talked about our deep interest in spiritual, religious and other matters—Kailas and Mansarovar—and therefore, we should take our boundary up to Kailas and Mansarovar, up to Brahmaputra! That kind of thing has no meaning to an intelligent man. Only the unintelligent can say so. I regret to use that word. It has no meaning. We respect, we honour. Kailas and Mansarovar. It has been my desire—I wrote in my book 30 years ago—and one great desire to visit Mansarovar. But there it is. But I do not make Mansarovar or Kailas a zamindari of India in order to visit it. This idea is essentially a zamindari idea,—by possessing something as a zamindari and bossing over it.

The world is moving out. I think even countries' boundaries do not count for much, not to speak of astronauts and cosmonauts who are going round and round. We live in a changing world. It is a little difficult for us to keep our minds up-to-date. It is difficult to understand what these cosmonauts mean. Two of them are going round and round, conversing with each other, consersing with the world. What do they mean to this changing world? They do mean something: a mighty force has come

into being, a mighty thing, both for peaceful purposes and warlike purposes. We do not keep up-to-date. We still talk in terms of medieval ages. Most of us live too in terms of medieval ages. That is unfortunate and we have to come out: whether it is for five years plans, whether it is for our defence or whether it is for our progress, we have to think on modern terms.

I regret I am unable to accept those amendments which have been moved. There are some things in those amendments to which I have no exception, but I am unable to accept the whole background of those amendments. I believe we have been given an amendment approving of this Government's policy. If you permit that being taken up, I should like to support it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Most respectfully, I would request the Prime Minister to make a statement to clear the misunderstanding that is prevalent in the country: that there would be no negotiation so long as the Chinese do not vacate the occupied places in India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yesterday morning I made a statement. I shall make no more categorical statement. I want freedom of action. I want to say it quite plainly. I say, first of all, that nothing can happen without this House being informed.

Secondly, we should agree that nothing should be done which, in the slightest degree, sullies the honour of India. For the rest, I want a free hand.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has made a reference to what he said yesterday. I have certain doubts about what he said yesterday. He said in one place about preliminary negotiations towards the relaxation of tension. May I know whether he

proposes to have this on the basis of *status quo*? In another place, he said about negotiations on the basis of officials' reports. May I know on what basis—on the basis of the garbled and truncated version of the Chinese or on our report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely say. I think the present situation in the frontier is such that we cannot have any serious talks with the Chinese. Therefore, I said, I am prepared to ask, whenever I have the chance to meet an important person, "If you are anxious, as we are, to have serious talks, a climate must be created for it". What is necessary for that climate, we may discuss.

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to know for the enlightenment of the House and of the whole country, on the basis of which report negotiations would be held—on the basis of the garbled and truncated Chinese version or on the basis of our report?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a subsequent step. When we talk about it on the basis of the reports—plural—obviously we do not discuss it on the basis of one report, but on the basis of both reports. Obviously we stand by our report and of course, no doubt the other party will stand by its report. We will discuss both the reports. But that question does not arise; that climate has not arisen. It is in order to facilitate that climate to arise that we may—I do not say that we will—have some talks.

Mr. Speaker: May I know if any hon. Member wants to press his substitute motion?

Shri P. K. Deo: A voice vote may be taken.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, Sir. We are not pressing those substitute motions.

Mr. Speaker: I presume they are, with the permission of the House withdrawn.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The substitute motions were, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Speaker: Now that we have no positive motion before us, there is a substitute motion approving the policy the notice of which was received a little late. But the House is in a mood to condone the delay in tabling that substitute motion. That may be taken up, if the House agrees.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That will be a departure from what you have followed in this House. There are other substitute motions tabled by hon. Members to the motion moved by the Prime Minister, but because they were not tabled in time, you were pleased to rule them out. At this stage, after the discussion is over, after we had thought that because of the Prime Minister's very straight replies to questions, at this juncture we should not press our substitute motions, I do not think the Prime Minister or the Government should like to put us in an embarrassing position by placing a motion like this at this stage. I would like that that substitute motion should not also be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that the motion was received late. I had not given permission to it. But in view of the atmosphere created, when these substitute motions had been withdrawn, I thought the House might be in a mood just to take it up, and pass a positive motion after all this discussion. There is no analogy between those substitute motions and this one, because now I am putting it to the House to give the consent.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I again appeal and submit that we

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did not want to press those substitute motions because if they were defeated, it will create a different atmosphere altogether. My substitute motion, I still feel after the reply of the Prime Minister, was acceptable to the whole House; there is nothing in it which would be objected to by the other party. But we wanted to create a good atmosphere. To the basic policy of the Prime Minister, the House is agreeable. Therefore, let them not press it at this stage; it will be difficult for us to agree to it unanimously.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): I feel that the House is supreme and has sovereign powers. The procedure which has been laid down for the House is for ordinary occasions. But on certain occasions, if the House feels that a particular motion is absolutely necessary to make its intention clear to the world, I think there cannot be any objection about rules. Rules are the creatures of the House; it is not like the Constitution. Therefore, I feel that you can consult the House and if the House permits, it may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: No one has doubted that power of the House. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy was arguing quite a different thing. When he says that the speech of the Prime Minister was acceptable to the whole House, I thought the atmosphere is such that we might take up a positive vote on that. That was why I was putting it to the House. I am not giving it my own sanction or my own consent. The House is supreme, as has just been said. Therefore, the House can take up this motion if it so desires. I had thought that probably there would not be any discordant voice on that. That is why I put it to the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We do not want to express it publicly;

at a stage like this, we might have to refrain from passing a motion like this. This will not look nice. I still feel you should also give us protection. There are rules which you are strictly following. You should give protection to us.

Mr. Speaker: Have I given any indication to violate any rule? I am putting it to the House. Why should there be that imputation that I should protect?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am sorry; there is no imputation.

Shri P. K. Deo: The usual procedure is that amendments are usually negatived by the House. There is no question of withdrawal.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to press it then?

Shri P. K. Deo: I do not ask for a division, but I want to press it.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to press it, I may have to put it to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has already withdrawn it. How can it be put to the House now? Regarding this particular amendment which has come approving the policy, I would submit that there are instances where amendments received later have been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: I know of those instances. I did not want it to be carried by a voice vote that the permission is granted. I thought the whole House might agree to it. In the interests of the country and in view of the situation that is there, I thought it would be better that we might all agree to it. I am not authorised to give that sanction. I know

that it is too late and it has been received after time. It was therefore that I put it to the House. Now the climate is such wherein I thought, some positive motion also might be passed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If there was unanimity, you could do that.

Mr. Speaker: I am just putting it to the House that they might reconsider this. I am not taking any sides or expressing my view. I just want to know the views of the House. I had thought that all would be united in that. Therefore I put it to the House that if all are united, we might take it up.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I make a submission? The Maharaja says he wants to press his substitute motion. I thought he had asked for leave and was given leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I had put that also to the House.

Shri Frank Anthony: I would request the Leader of the House also not to press this particular substitute motion. There has been a certain splintering of lances. The fact that the other substitute motions have been withdrawn surely is an endorsement of the Prime Minister's policy. We did emphasise the fact that we must give the appearance of complete unanimity. Now if that motion is pressed and even if somebody abstains, it would be bad.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How is it going to help the Prime Minister if there is a snap vote?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not want this substitute motion to be placed before the House if any section of the House objects to it and if they

feel that broadly speaking the object of it has been attained.

May I ask you, Sir, if the amendment moved by the Maharaja of Kalahandi is going to be put to the vote of the House or has it been disposed of?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: It has been disposed of.

Now, I think, because the hon. Members on the Opposition have also now expressed that the speech of the hon. Prime Minister was unexceptionable and was acceptable to every section of the House, there is no need for our passing any motion with regard to that. Everybody is agreed and supports everything that has been said by the Prime Minister. Therefore, there is no need for putting that motion to the House.

We shall now pass on to the next item on the Agenda.

13.31 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th June, 1962."

Sir, it has been the practice, year after year, to take into account the report of the U.P.S.C. with a view to see whether any special consideration is necessary either for their observations or for their recommendations, if any. I am happy to find that the

[Shri Datar.]

U.P.S.C. has on the whole been satisfied with the Government's reactions to the report, though here and there, naturally, they make certain observations which have to be followed or in respect of which certain consideration has to be given by the Government after the report is received.

Now, I would like to point out one very important thing in this respect. Year after year, whenever the reports are received, the Government has been giving the fullest amount of consideration to them with a view to accepting their recommendations to the fullest possible extent. In the year under report you will find that in respect of 12,800 cases the opinion of the U.P.S.C. was sought, and it ought to be gratifying to the hon. Members to find that only in four cases out of these 12,800 have the Government been in a position to depart from their advice.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In spite of the largest number of references in which they have given their advice, the Government have been following the practice of accepting their advice and acting upon it as much as possible.

Under the Constitution, there are are certain matters, especially dealing with the services, where the advice of the U.P.S.C. has to be sought. As I have already stated, generally we accept the advice of the U.P.S.C., though in certain cases in the public interest or on public grounds it becomes absolutely necessary for the Government to depart therefrom. This will be clear to hon. Members from the fact that we have been all along in a mood to accept the advice of the U.P.S.C. to the fullest extent possible. I shall read only a few figures giving the number of cases referred to the U.P.S.C. for advice and the number of cases in which we have

departed from their advice. In the year 1956-57 there were 10,500 references and only in respect of one of them the Government was in a position to depart from their advice. In the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 we accepted their advice totally. That means there was no case of any difference of opinion or there was no occasion to dissent from the advice tendered by the U.P.S.C. In the year 1959-60—the year previous to the one for which their report is before the House—there were 15,136 references to the U.P.S.C. Their advice was departed from only in respect of one case. And, as I have already stated, in the year under reference, only in four cases the Government were compelled to depart from the advice given by them. It was not actually one of the cases, but there was a case where certain rules had to be framed by the Government and a decision taken by the Government on principle.

You are aware, Sir, that in respect of the IAS and the IPS and certain other examinations the U.P.S.C. have a combined examination. What they do is, they advise us as to the manner in which the results have to be ultimately followed up. It was found on a number of occasions that in respect of the IAAS the period of probation ought to be increased to two years. What happens now is, after the results are out and the recommendations have been received a certain procedure is gone through. For example, there is the medical examination, the verification of character and such other things. Then offers of appointment are given to the candidates who are appointed to the IAAS and to the various cadres in the State services. Thereafter, as you must have seen, the Government have a National Academy of Administration stationed at Mussorie. There the candidates undergo for five months what is known as the foundational course. Thereafter there is a regular course for certain other candidates as

also for the IAAS. Then they are taken to various places of administrative and developmental importance. With that the first year's course is complete and a probationer's examination is held by the U.P.S.C. After that they are confirmed or other necessary steps are taken. It was found by experience that it would be advantageous to have, instead of a one year's probationary course, a two-years' probationary course consisting of one year at the National Academy, Mussorie and one year's actual, what can be called, field experience in the various districts. That is absolutely essential. When we have a number of developmental projects in hand, these administrative officers also will have to deal with them to a large extent in the interests of the country. Secondly, we have been attempting, as far as possible, to establish a Welfare State, and in the case of a Welfare State, naturally, the duties of our district officers are very heavy and they have to come into direct contact with the people. It is for these reasons that it was felt by Government that there ought to be a two years' probationer's course instead of one. On this point there was a difference of opinion between the U.P.S.C. and the Government of India. But after consulting the State Governments most of the State Governments also thought that in the interests of efficiency of administration there ought to be a two years' course. Therefore, ultimately, the Government had to depart from this particular advice. The details or the reasons why the Government departed from this advice have been given in the memorandum which we have submitted along with the Report itself to both Houses of Parliament. Therefore I need not go into them except incidentally to point out or to stress the very strong reasons that the Government had so far as these four cases were concerned for departing from the advice of the U.P.S.C.

Then I would make a very short reference to certain other points and

leave hon. Members to make their own observations. So far as temporary appointments were concerned, there was a time when the largest measure of criticism was addressed to the Government by the U.P.S.C. Now gradually things are being rationalised. The policy that is followed with the consent of the U.P.S.C. is that when Government feel that certain high appointments have to be made for a period beyond one year, there ought to be a reference to the U.P.S.C. and their views or recommendations have to be ultimately considered by them. But when in a large Government like ours where it becomes necessary to make certain appointments for a shorter period or where there are certain departments which are more or less of a temporary character and not of a permanent character, in the interest of the immediate work that has to be got done, Government have the power to make such appointments. The U.P.S.C. also have recognised that if the appointment was to be for a period short of a year, Government are entitled to make such appointments. But there also a further safeguard was added. If after six months the Government feels that this appointment is likely to go beyond one year, a reference has to be made to the U.P.S.C. On the whole this policy the salutary principles of which were evolved in consultation with the U.P.S.C. has been followed.

There are certain cases to which I shall make a short reference afterwards. Sometimes it becomes difficult to approach the U.P.S.C. in time. For example, it is not humanly possible under certain circumstances to anticipate whether the appointment will be for one year or will not exceed one year. Secondly, throughout Government have been anxious to see that economy measures are followed and that all the posts are not filled for all time to come as a matter of course. Therefore under such circumstances Government have to consider the whole matter and oftentimes some

[Shri Datar]

more consideration is given by Government. Then Government might come to the conclusion that a reference which was made to the UPSC might not be necessary at all and Government request the UPSC not to proceed with it on the grounds of economy.

May I point out that we have got a constant Economy Unit which throughout the year goes into the questions of various appointments with a view to see whether any economy can be effected by not making posts permanent which are of a temporary character. After the advice of the Economy Unit is received Government considers whether a particular post in respect of which the UPSC have been approached should at all be filled—or whether the work can be done by any other person. When Government comes to the conclusion that in such cases the appointment need not be made, Government has to inform the UPSC that their procedure regarding that particular appointment need not be followed.

In the present Report some criticism has also been offered by the UPSC regarding two circumstances. One is delayed or cancelled references and the other is delayed appointments. So far as the appointments are concerned, it is for the UPSC to make recommendations and after the recommendations are made certain formalities....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I would like to make a submission. The hon. Minister should place this Report before the House and after hearing the viewpoint of hon. Members he should give a reply. My feeling is that certain information that the hon. Minister is giving he may have to give again. For instance, I may have to ask one or two things and he may have to repeat

what he has said so far. So, my submission is that the hon. Minister should only place the Report on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Report has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Datar: So far as his first point is concerned, the Report has been placed on the Table of the House along with our memorandum long ago. So, there is no force so far as that point is concerned.

So far as the second point is concerned, I am placing these circumstances with a view to shorten the discussion as far as possible. That is the reason why I have made a reference to these general points and not to the specific points which I am leaving entirely to the hon. Members.

In certain cases, as I have stated, the appointments have to be delayed till after the formalities have been gone through. In respect of the delayed references also I have already given the reason.

Then, the UPSC have been advising us, quite correctly, regarding what is known as forward planning and co-ordination. When more posts of a similar nature carrying the same duties are required to be filled up, the UPSC desire that we ought to find out this year as to what would be the extent of our requirements in respect of a particular type of post next year. That is what is known as forward planning. Since 1957 the Government have been following this very carefully. We have also got in the Home Ministry what is known as the Directorate of Manpower. As far as possible we try to see whether the UPSC can give us, what can be called, mass recommendations about a number of appointments though here and there sometimes it becomes difficult also to get all the material in time in view of the very large work that the Government have to do. Con-

sidering the enormity and the magnitude of the work and also the few cases where some lack of co-ordination is found, I believe that it ought to be considered as immaterial. There is a great amount of work in respect of which we have got forward planning and co-ordination.

Then I would like to make a reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far as the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is concerned, it was certainly very low. It was inadequate for a number of years. Therefore Government had to think of a policy of giving them some preliminary or pre-examination training so that they also can come on a par with the other candidates, who were generally placed in a better environment. For that purpose about three years ago Government took a decision to have such pre-examination classes conducted at Allahabad. We requested the other universities also and now it is likely that one university in the South may start a similar pre-examination course. When this was started in Allahabad entirely at our cost, we found that the selected candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did go through this training very profitably. That is the reason why since recently we are having a very good intake so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. I would therefore make a very brief reference to what the U.P.S.C. have stated in this respect. I would invite the attention of the House to page 9 where they have pointed out:

"The Commission are alive to the need for stimulating the intake of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government services in respect of posts reserved for these communities."

In such cases, in addition to the training that they get, there is also maximum relaxation of the standard of

suitability compatible with the maintenance of efficient administration. That is the reason why their number is increasing very fast. Formerly, in some cases, hardly one or two could be had for the I.A.S. or the I.P.S. or Class I service. Here, in the year under report, you will find that 32 Scheduled Caste candidates and 11 Scheduled Tribe candidates were recommended on the results of the examination so far as the I.A.S. and I.P.S. are concerned. Therefore, that is a point which may kindly be noted. That would show that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates require some training, in view, as I said, of the lack of congenial atmosphere. If they pass through it, they would hold their own even with the candidates from other communities.

In some cases, a complaint has been made that the requisition was cancelled. I have pointed out the reasons why it had to be done so far as 4 cases are concerned. I would leave the matter to the hon. House because in our memo we have given detailed reasons and if it becomes necessary, I shall make a brief, reference to them. But, on the whole, I am very happy to find that the report of the U.P.S.C. is satisfactory to the largest extent possible and I should like to place on record the Government's appreciation of the very important work that the U.P.S.C. have been doing in this respect.

So far as the orbit of the discussion is concerned it is open to hon. Members to complain against whatever Government does. The U.P.S.C. is a very high and dignified body and I should request hon. Members to exercise the greatest amount of restraint so far as their complaints, if any, against the U.P.S.C. is concerned. But, they are entitled to criticise the Government to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th June, 1962."

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now, we are discussing the Report for the year 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961. That means, we are discussing this report after 1½ years. Article 323 (1) of the Constitution says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Therefore, I am sorry to bring to the notice of the House that this report has not been placed on the Table of the House in time and a discussion has not taken place.

Also about this memo submitted by the Government, I have to say this. It is clearly stated here that they have to give reasons where the advice of the Commission has not been accepted by the Government. But, in the memo there are only two aspects. The principal policy matters are explained. On the other matters pertaining to so many things, regarding promotions, regarding appointments, and so many other things, the Commission disagreed with the Government. But the Government have not given any explanation in detail. Of course, the hon. Minister now comes here and he has made a statement. But, it is the duty of the Government that they give in their memo an explanation wherever they disagreed with the Commission and wherever the Government did not accept the advice offered by the Com-

mission. In that respect, the Government failed to give with full details their reasons for not accepting the advice of the Commission. There are many cases of irregularities, delays in reference regarding appointments and promotions. The Government or the Home Ministry should have given detailed reasons why they have not accepted the advice tendered by the Commission.

Regarding our civil services, I would submit a word. The whole fabric of our civil services is as it was in the past. There is no serious break from the past to suit our conditions in the country. After Independence, certainly, the country wants to make a radical effort to reconstruct itself, to develop into an industrial country. Of course, we are trying to build our country through all these plans. But, the superstructure or the fabric of the civil service has not been changed to suit the conditions and needs of the country. For instance, the I. A. S. officers are people who come from their colleges and get through the examinations and after one year's probation, they are appointed in some district or somewhere else. But, these people, because they have no practical experience, because they do not really grasp the aspirations and ambitions of the people, could not sympathetically understand their problems and try to help them in solving their problems. They would simply look into the rules, books and codes and if a rule says a certain thing, even if it goes against the whole village or the whole taluk, the officer will cling to his rule and it will go against the masses. Our Government and our leaders should have very seriously tried to have a civil service which could suit our conditions, which could help our masses to construct and build our country. Words have been said many times; but in practice, it has not been achieved.

The Government have appointed a Committee to suggest ways and means about this—a committee called Public service (Qualification for recruitment)

committee. This committee has been constituted, I think, in 1954. I am not happy over the composition of the committee or the work of the committee that has been done. Even as regards the recommendation that has been made by the committee that University degrees may not be pressed as a qualification for the lower services, I do not know how far this Government are implementing it.

There are so many opinions about our services, about our education, and so many radical re-organisations must be done. In order to bring a change in our services, we must have a change in our educational system. Of course, that is a big thing. However, I can submit that our civil service has not been built to suit the conditions and needs of the country now.

Coming to the important policy matter that the hon. Minister said about the combined competitive examination, the stand taken by the Government, to some extent, is a good thing. Because, the Government want to give to a student not only two chances in a particular examination but also in three varied examinations. A student may not be qualified in a particular examination, say the I.A.S. He may qualify in Class II or in the Central Secretariat service or in the I. P. S.

Therefore, the attitude of Government in this regard is very near to the truth and is what it ought to be.

14 hrs.

Regarding the proposal to enhance the period of probation to two years in the case of the IAS officers, I think it is most commendable. At present, after the students finish their college education, they appear in the competitive examination held by the UPSC, and those who are selected for the IAS spend one year or six months at the National Academy of Administration, and then they are straightway appointed in some particular office and are assigned some important job, though, in practice, they do not have

any touch with so many problems in real life. So if the period of probation is increased from one year to two years, it will certainly help in giving them experience in the practical aspects of their work.

I think that even in the past, an IAS officer used to go the village and take training under a village karnam, revenue inspector and tahsiladr, so that he might know the real implications of land revenue and revenue administration etc. So, it is good that Government have now proposed to extend the period of probation, and it would be better if these officers are kept for at least one year at the taluk and village levels, and entrusted with all these works, such as community development, block administration, village administration, taluk administration etc. For, there they can come in touch with so many problems that come in the way of the people and come in the way of the real development of the country.

I could give an example. In a particular village, the people have dug so many spring channels by themselves, and they had cultivated nearly a thousand acres, and they had grown good paddy. But the village karnam was not well off with the villagers, and so also was the revenue inspector, and so, they had actually gone and booked a case for penalising the ryots, according to certain supposed rules. I represented that case for nearly two years. Because the officers concerned did not know practically what was happening in the village, they could not appreciate the difficulties of the ryots. But, after two years, one particular officer went to the village and studied the whole problem in person, and he could really appreciate the difficulties, and at the time of the *jamabandhi* he quashed the whole penalty. I can give so many instances like this.

The remedy for this kind of situation is that the IAS probationers should be there in the villages for

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

nearly a year or fifteen months, study the records there and study the difficulties of the peasants and the problems of the people there, especially in relation to the development projects.

In regard to the police verification of character and antecedents of candidates after selection by the UPSC, I have to submit one thing, namely that this must be done by the UPSC itself, because that has been stated in the Constitution itself. What happens at present is this, and this question has been raised in this House so many times. Some people, who are supposed to be Communists, or who are supposed to be the sympathisers of the Communist Party, or who are supposed to be members of the students' federation or who are supposed to be members of the *kisan sabha* trade unions; or who are supposed to be in association with these organisations are eliminated from the services in spite of the fact that they have got good marks and they have been selected by the UPSC. This is certainly a very bad thing, and it goes against the very spirit of the Constitution, because it has been guaranteed in the Constitution that there shall be no discrimination, and the UPSC should look into all these things.

In an earlier session, the Home Minister had stated that no circular or no instruction had been sent from the Centre to the States to that effect. I may humbly submit that not only the Home Minister here but even his counterparts in the States are proclaiming that they are not doing anything in that manner, but in practice, they are doing the same thing, and in fact, they are doing even worse things with regard to so many people who have nothing to do with the Communist Party; simply because those persons are supposed by some persons in authority to be communists, or simply because they are not liked by some people in authority, they are being eliminated from these services.

When this question was brought up in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Dr. B. C. Roy had stated:

"Government had to satisfy themselves that applicants for Government services—

(a) had no prior conviction for a criminal offence;

(b) are not persons who have been dismissed from Government service; or

(c) did not belong to an association which resorted to subversive activities."

Under the term 'subversive activities,' the Centre has clarified the thing and sent a note to the State Governments.

This term includes association with the Communist Party, Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh, the Revolutionary Socialist Party etc. According to this interpretation, persons who have any association with all these parties are being eliminated in every State.

Regarding the Kerala State, I would like to read out one particular statement made by the ex-Chief Minister Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad. He said, about this Home Ministry's circular, that:

"I also informed the House that from my knowledge of the files connected with it I could assert that there was a written instruction from the Central Home Ministry to the effect that those who have a record of association with the Communist Party are to be denied appointments since they should be deemed to have participated in subversive activities."

This was the statement made by the ex-Chief Minister of a particular State after he had seen all the records.

Coming to the Andhra Pradesh State, unfortunately, I have not brought that circular here with me today, but I have seen that circular.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad did with that circular; did he continue it or did he change it?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: He had quashed that circular. Generally, the Kerala Government did not attach much weight to that interpretation of the term 'subversive activities'. But they took into account only other thing which were against the appointment of those persons to Government service.

So far as the Andhra Pradesh Government are concerned, they have categorically issued a circular. Unfortunately, I have not brought that circular here today, but I have seen it.

According to that circular, people having association with Communists, Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh, or the Revolutionary Socialist Party or Muslim League must be eliminated. I know of so many cases where simply because they were not friendly with the Congress people in a particular village, after they had been appointed to the particular high offices there, they have been dismissed without being given any reasons whatsoever. The order merely read 'Your services are not required any longer'. That was the only sentence in the order. Even natural justice demands that after they are dismissed, they should at least be given the reasons but that also is not being done everywhere. I could give one or two examples in this regard.

In Kerala, there were as many as...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That concerns only the State Public Service Commission and not the U.P.S.C. That is not relevant here.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): The hon. Member should produce the proof, so that other Members could challenge it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am saying that because of the instructions from the Union Home Ministry, these persons have been dismissed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may refer only to those cases.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I am not mentioning the cases of persons belonging to the State Civil Service, but I am referring only to those in the All India Services.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the State Civil Services are concerned, the State Governments are responsible for them. If there are any instances in the All India Services, the hon. Member can refer to them.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: That is true, but the whole State Administration is being guided by the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has to be thrashed out in the State Legislature, and not here.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I shall leave it at that. My point is that the method pursued by the Home Ministry at the Centre is quite unjust, against the interests of the country and also against the spirit of the Constitution, because it amounts to saying that simply because a person belongs to a particular section, he cannot be admitted into the services. Even after the U.P.S.C. has selected them, even though they have secured very high marks, and they have even secured the first place, they are being eliminated. That is a very bad thing. This is how the element of MacCarthyism is being introduced in the services. This point has been brought to the notice of this House so many times, but the Home Minister...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many cases has the hon. Member brought to the notice of the Home Minister?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Seventy-six cases from Kerala by way of appeal to the Home Minister in this House. Of course, the Home Ministry says that they have not issued any such circular....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should bring particular ins-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tances to the notice of the Ministry. Merely saying that is not enough.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Coming as it does from you, Sir, who are in the Chair now, certainly your advice is respectable. But we have become fed up with all these things. I have carried on a case of person in the Central Government service. He was working in a factory. He has been removed. No action has been taken even when it was brought to the notice of Government. If the hon. Minister says that cases should be brought to his notice, certainly it is very strange, because we have brought cases to his notice. I have personally brought a case to Government's notice. It is that of an engineer. This Government have dismissed him without assigning any reason saying 'Your services are not required' because there was a report. Who submits such reports? This report has been prepared by a head constable. Who is in the special branch. That head constable sends the report to the sub-inspector. The sub-inspector sends the report to the Superintendent. The Superintendent sends it to the IG and the IG forwards it to Government. The Government blindly signs the paper and dismisses the man. Because the Minister wanted it, I have been constrained to state the facts.

They never pay heed to representations made. What I want to say is this that if they want to do such things, let them come out openly and say so and then do such things. Let them say that "we do not want in government service those persons who are not supporters of the Congress. We are not going to allow supporters of communists or any other party not belonging to the Congress." Let them come out with a bold statement like that. It is no use telling that 'we are not doing such things' when actually they are doing them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It means that my hon. friend's

Party adopted such policies when they were in power in Kerala?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: No. You can say that because of that you are doing it now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You must have done that. You are making wild allegations

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): When there is a dismissal without assigning reasons, he can go in appeal in a court of law, if there is a solid case like that.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: My hon. friend is probably a lawyer. That is why he is bringing in a law point.

Shri Datar: May I submit that the scope of the discussion on this Report is of a limited character. Here he cannot go on criticising the services in general or the Central Government in general. He should limit his observations to what the U.P.S.C. have said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The U.P.S.C. Report and the Government memorandum thereon are under discussion.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: What I am saying is certainly relevant to the U.P.S.C. report, because after the U.P.S.C. selected a particular candidate, he was not allowed because of a police report. On this point, I would like to submit that Government are pursuing a MacCarthy policy. This will eat into the vitals of the administration.

Coming to other points, Government have not given any explanation to some points raised by the Commission, in regard to the attitude of Government about promotions and appointments. Whether it is two cases or more, it does not matter. It only shows the method and policy the Government are pursuing towards

particular issues. I would quote one or two paragraphs from the Report.

"In June 1960, the Ministry requested the Commission to accord *ex post facto* approval to the re-employment of the superannuated officer upto 31st May, 1960. The Commission declined to do so for the reason that the appointment had been made in disregard of the recruitment rules and had been prolonged even after the Commission had pointed out the irregularity involved, and a serving officer of the Department, who was entitled to be promoted to the post, had been denied promotion for a not inconsiderable period without any justification."

In spite of the fact that the attention of Government had been drawn to this irregularity, in spite of the fact that a particular officer was being denied justice, the Government persisted in asking the Commission twice, thrice and four times to accord approval to the continuation of a superannuated person.

There is another funny case concerning the Ministry of Railways.

"The *ad hoc*—and irregular—arrangement had continued for more than three and a half years and, since the Ministry had not been able to draw up recruitment rules for the post during all that period, the correct course was to advertise the post for competitive recruitment."

I think in 1954 the policy was adopted that departmental promotion committees should discuss promotions. In spite of the fact that this policy was adopted in 1954, for all these years they could not formulate recruitment rules and whenever the Commission asks for some revision or deviation in the rules they do not take action. They simply flout the advice tendered by the commission.

There is another case:

"In April 1960, the Ministry approached the Commission for the regularisation of the appointment of this officer as Regional Director from 1955. The Commission after examining the case, informed the Ministry that the officer had been irregularly promoted in 1955 and continued as Regional Director without his case being referred to the Departmental Promotion Committee even when they met subsequently and recommended certain officers senior to him for promotion".

The Departmental Promotion Committee recommended certain persons for promotion. But the Government has promoted a person who is junior and who was not recommended by the Committee. He was kept for five years and Government asked the Commission to accord approval to it. For five years this irregularity which is against the rules of the Commission and of the Departmental Promotions Committee continued.

In the memorandum, the Government could have given full explanation with all the reasons. The Minister was telling so loudly that there were only four cases. Here some important cases have been listed by the Commission. They may be four or five, but they show the gravity of the situation and how Government are flouting the advice of the Service Commission and the Departmental Promotion Committee.

I will mention one or two other points about the services. The I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers after retirement are taking up employment in private firms or industries on very high remuneration. Just before their retirement, they hold key posts in Government and are the senior most officers. Just after retirement, they join private service. This will certainly lead to corruption. In this regard, some decision ought to have been taken by Government.

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

As regards the members of the Service Commission, according to the Constitution, they cannot be employed in government service or paid a pension. I submit that after their retirement, they must be paid a pension. There is some justification for this because we are preventing them from joining any service. Also the high officials who are at the helm of affairs in the country must be prohibited after retirement from joining private firms.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I heartily welcome this report of the Public Service Commission which was placed on the Table of the House some time back by the hon. Home Minister.

Our Constitution has guaranteed certain institutions which not only help our country in governing the country on democratic principles based on secularism, but also do us credit in the eyes of the other parts of the world as well. Among these are the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and the Public Service Commission.

Recruitment to services is referred to this Commission by the Government departments. Calling for applications, sorting them out, holding examinations and interviews and finally recommending persons to the Government departments is not an easy job. It is a great task, and I am very happy that in general it is very well conducted, and for that the Commission deserves congratulations.

The hon. Minister, while moving the motion, presumed that Members who might get an opportunity to speak on the subject, might be talking in rather wild terms. I can assure him that as far as we are concerned, we are ourselves responsible people, and know how to respect those who are equally responsible and are placed in more responsible places. With this preface, I would like now to place before you my humble observations on this report

Though this report concerns the Union Public Service Commission, I would submit that on page 2 of this report there is mention that the Union Public Service Commission has held conferences with the State Public Service Commissions in Delhi some time back, and the purpose of it is also given, but what happened later has not been stated. My submission is that the Central Government should place it before the Union Public Service Commission that they in collaboration and co-operation with the State Public Service Commissions, should create a fervour or spirit in the country so that the people, whether recruited at the State or Central level, have the fullest confidence in these institutions, who in return should also see to it that the persons do get justice in all walks of life.

Just now my hon. friend Shri Yallamanda Reddy said certain things with, I must say, a little bit of prejudice. If he had spoken in general terms, perhaps I might have agreed with him in certain respects. I do know and feel that these are institutions growing, and growing well. Still, the Central Government, more particularly, the Ministry of Home Affairs, may kindly see—of course, they cannot issue any directions—that the functioning of these Public Service Commissions is almost at par as far as the States are concerned. I would be the last man to ask for any directions to be given, but by persuasion, by placing before them the feelings of Parliament, you can impress upon them the necessity of their creating a spirit of confidence in the people in these institutions.

So far as the weaker sections of the community are concerned, they should certainly be given preference as envisaged in our Constitution, but under cover of that, certain things are happening today, into which I shall not go in detail now. I was once Minister in charge of Education

in my State, and the Minister of Education at the Centre then was the late Maulana Azad. I discussed with him the same point. Personally I feel that we must give some preference to our weaker sections, but the point is how long. Why? Not for the reason that I would grudge the weaker sections getting special treatment for more time. No. Unfortunately what happens is that with the growth of education, internal competition sets in among the persons in the very same weaker sections of the community, with the result that, firstly, they are not able to go ahead and secondly, they will never be in a position to withstand the competition from the other sections of the community. Therefore, in those days I had suggested to the late Maulana Azad that it was better to fix a time for 15 or 20 years. If out of five sections of the community, two are backward, for 20 years you give them preference, starting with 20 per cent both qualitatively and quantitatively, and gradually decreasing it by one per cent every year till it disappears. Let there be some D-day fixed when the whole country will be treated on a par. How long you can spoon-feed the weaker sections I do not know. How long you can leave things adrift I cannot understand, because that will not be conducive to the wellbeing of those very sections for whom we have so much of sympathy today. I may tell you that the late Maulana had almost agreed, but then after a few months Maulana Azad, one of our great leaders, passed away.

Therefore, this point should be given consideration. Some time should be fixed once and for all, five or ten years more, but let it be known that within that time the weaker sections should come to the level of the rest of the country, so that when the fishes and loaves of office are distributed, they are distributed in a manner that nobody can say anything this way or that way. Therefore so far as the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission as also the State Public Service Commissions is

concerned, my submission is that there may be an unwritten code of uniform practices to attain this objective. And that will only be possible if the Ministry of Home Affairs puts its head into it.

With regard to recruitment, promotions etc., I am all praise for the manner in which the Government have collaborated and co-operated with the Commission, but I want to point out two things which are to me matters of principle. Firstly, at one place the Commission have complained that after they go through all the formalities and recommend persons for vacant posts, they are informed by the Government that they have decided not to fill the posts. I think that should not happen as a matter of principle. That would not be respecting this great institution, would not mirror or reflect the greatness that we give to such institutions in our country. I would like to know what steps Government is taking with regard to that.

Secondly, they have mentioned that when all these formalities of selecting candidates have been completed and men have been actually recommended to Government, belated offers are coming. I have gone through these processes of examinations in my youth, and I can very well imagine what hardship and frustration it means to the young man seeking employment who has gone to the Public Service Commission and proved his merit, to be told that he has no chance. So, I would submit through you to the hon. Home Minister that he should very kindly tell us what action the Government is taking on this point that has been brought to the notice of Government by the Commission. These are two of the points which they have mentioned. I may tell you this, that I have a little experience of the working of the Government and I know how difficult it becomes for a Ministry or a Department to refer every case, every time, every moment, whether it is temporary or permanent, to the Public

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Service Commission and wait for their recommendation. I know it full well. But even then, as far as these two points are concerned, I wish that the Government should apply its mind to these problems and take a decision which will stop the recurrence of such instances in the future.

But as far as appointments of a temporary nature are concerned, perhaps it is permissible for the concerned Government Department, the competent recruiting authority, to recruit an officer for six months in the first instance and later continue the post for another six months with the permission or concurrence of the Public Service Commission. I think this should be sufficient time for any Government Department to decide whether to have that post permanently or not. If this is followed in letter and spirit, I think the Public Service Commission will have nothing to say so far as this point is concerned.

My hon. friend Shri Yallamanda Reddy has referred to certain aspects of public recruitment, though I feel that he went beyond the scope of the discussion today. Because, as far as today's discussion is concerned, its scope is the consideration of the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission and what other things might flow from it. My hon. friend said that when Shri Namboodripad took over as Chief Minister of Kerala he came across a file wherein it had been ordered that persons belonging to such and such a party will not be taken into the government service. They may be correct. But is this the correct forum for bringing forward that complaint? And the question might arise that you cannot believe it unless you see the file. Equally, there is an allegation against Shri Namboodripad where it was said that it was a camouflage on his part to recruit communists into the service. There is that kind of allegation from the other side. I have gone to Kerala several times and there is this other

allegation that it was a camouflage on the part of Shri Namboodripad to infiltrate as many communists as he could into the service of the State.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): You must include Congress also in the circular; you are not doing that.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Because, previously Communists were not allowed into the service. After this was quashed, some people could get into the service. Then there was a clamour.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I do not object to your saying, or my saying, something. But actually in a forum like this, in a Parliament like this, we should be absolutely sure of what we are talking about. And, secondly, we must have evidence about it. I had been told by responsible people inside and outside the State of Kerala that it was a camouflage played by the ex-Chief Minister of Kerala to infiltrate Communists into the service of the State. But I did not mention it to you or to anybody else. Because, if somebody says something, let him say that. Who knows what is correct and what is not? Therefore, I personally think that bringing in such things here may not be correct.

Again, with regard to certain Departments, a sort of frustration sets in among the services, at whatever level it may be, when there are no recruitment rules or rules for promotion. The Commission have pointedly pointed it out in this report that with regard to promotions or appointments in certain Departments, rules have not been framed. May I request the hon. Minister to tell us as to why the rules have not been framed and if they have now been framed. It might be that it was with the best of intentions; Government might not have been able to get them framed. But what happens? When such an observation comes from the Public Service Commission I am afraid it creates a very bad feeling among the people concerned, and

about an institution about which you and I, every one of us, should have the greatest regard.

Therefore, with regard to these three points that the Commission have pointed out, I hope the hon. Minister will tell us in his reply that these things have been gone into and that they will not leave any chance for the Commission to mention these complaints once again when their next report comes.

Finally, through you, Sir, I pay my best compliments to the Public Service Commission, both at the Centre and in the States, and offer them our fullest co-operation in conducting their work and assure them on behalf of the people of this country that they have the backing of the people under the Constitution and they have to function independently and boldly and serve the purpose for which that Commission has been set up.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida

(Anand): Sir, I wish to make a few observations in connection with this Report of the Union Public Service Commission. I welcome the report: it is a very healthy one. The task of the Commission has also increased from year to year. They are now dealing with 34,349 applications in a year. It is a huge task and we must appreciate that they are doing proper justice by selecting appropriate staff for the Union services. I am very happy to note that some women have also been selected and they are given suitable places. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, after due consideration, have been given adequate places and are being properly trained for their posts.

The former I.C.S. has now been suspended and we now have our own service called the I.A.S. I happened to have craved in London for the I.C.S. and, though I never succeeded, I have the greatest respect for that training. I wish such a thorough training is given to our I.A.S. officers. Those British officers of the I.C.S. days were virtually ruling the districts. I want

our I.A.S. officers to adjust in the present state of affairs and be complete masters of the situation at all times, normal or abnormal.

I have the greatest respect for our Indian services. And though, politically, we fought against them during the British regime, the late-lamented Sardar Patel had paid them their deserving tribute. I still maintain that upon these services who run the Government, Governments may come and go, but upon them alone all the governments, in all parts of the world, have to depend. My submission is that there is uniformity of art of government all over the world. Whether it is in Pakistan or in India, Russia or the United States, all the officials have to carry out the general policies of their governments. They must be given as free a hand as possible internally and politicians should refrain from interfering in the day-to-day administration.

A general policy has to be laid down by a Government and that policy is to be carried out by the government officials. I am proud that our government officials in India are trying to carry out the policies in the best manner.

I have noticed from the Report that there have been delays in publicising selected appointments. Even this report is a delayed publication. So, it is rather difficult to speak after 2 years on the subjects which have already been dealt with. I request the UPSC to send their reports as early as possible to the Home Ministry.

I also notice from the report that the UPSC have difficulty in obtaining the proper cadre of candidates, particularly, in medical, engineering, scientific and other technical posts. Advertisements in the *Times of India* and other papers are not attracting sufficiently such candidates. Serious attention should be paid to this and scientific personnel should be attracted to government services.

My humble submission is that unless we increase the salaries of our doctors,

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engineers, scientists and other technical personnel, they will not come forward for government services. After independence, the tendency has been to reduce the salaries of such personnel, with the result that these qualified persons are not attracted to government services. They go to the private sector or join firms. So, government is deprived of the best material available in medical, engineering and other technical posts. So, I would request the Home Minister to see to this and to recommend to the UPSC to find the best talent and give them proper remuneration.

I have also seen that many of our Indians go abroad to the western countries and other places to obtain technical degrees. When they return, they find it very difficult to get suitable jobs. Efforts are being made by which such persons can register their names and Government shall try to fix them up in proper places. This process is rather causing delay and by the time the Government is able to offer them posts—they cannot wait for 6 months and 7 months—they go back to foreign countries. They get higher salaries outside than we can offer them in this country. So I say, without reflecting on the national feelings of Indian candidates, we should take the fullest advantage of their technical training not by merely appealing to their national feelings but by quickly dealing with their cases and offering them suitable appointments.

I know of many technicians, who have returned from foreign countries, but have not been able to find suitable jobs in this country and so have gone back. In this way, we are losing the much-needed services of such persons. My submission to the Home Ministry is that they should pay more attention to the utilisation of the services of these people. They should be offered recruitment as early as possible.

There is paucity of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for whom certain posts have

been reserved. Owing to their general backwardness, they are not at par with the general candidates. And, I am glad to observe from Shri Datar's statement that Government is doing its best by opening special classes and giving them training to put them at par with general candidates.

I also find from the Report that there is no proper coordination between the different Ministries. The remarks of the Public Service Commission are there and I desire that Ministries should see that such omissions are remedied as early as possible.

I have a submission to make to the Home Ministry. In the Commission we have highly trained ICS officials and some Police officials also. May I request that Government may include some progressive business executive also in this Commission? I have business experience for 25 years and I have also held responsible positions in selecting staff for different companies. And I find that business people are more sharp and alert. They realise the day-to-day position much more quickly than the retired officials of our country. If we have to put our services fittingly in the modern world, I submit, Government should not have only their point of view but should also have the progressive views of our countrymen. They may get talented business executives or, they may get Members of Parliament even; but such persons should be there in the Commission so that their progressive views can also be absorbed.

In many commissions, I have seen that, generally, it is the interviewer who puts questions to the candidate and does most of the talking. This is a very old method. I submit that the candidate should talk more and the Commission Members should listen to the candidate and form their opinions of the candidate's ability from his statements or talks. I also submit that modern methods like tape-recording should be introduced during interviews whereby, if such is a doubt

about the candidate's manner of talk etc., these instruments can be used and they can re-think about a particular candidate.

Personal appearance also counts in the services; and there ought to be a general standard set up by the UPSC for candidates; how they should appear, in what mode or manner they should address the members etc. when they come. In absence of such directions, generally, our candidates coming from rural areas are not able to impress well. Though they may be clever in the written test, in appearance, they are not up to the mark. That is why, probably, they are not selected, because they are not properly dressed or they do not know the proper method of addressing the members as they come in. So, if a general Code of Conduct is printed and made available for the knowledge of the candidates, it would prove to be very useful. City manners are quite different from rural manners; and India is a country of rural people. Such a code would be a guidance and would be very educative to the candidates.

I note that there is, generally, a down-grading of the standard of new candidates, compared with the old ones. It is no fault of the candidates themselves; but the standard of education, as a whole, has gone down in the country. It is my personal opinion and I do not know if other Members agree with me or not. But, efforts should be made to raise the general educational standard of our people. The candidates should be advised what to read because by merely reading newspapers they do not get enlightened; specific books should be recommended so that they can enhance their knowledge. The general knowledge of our candidates is very poor. If we read the replies of some of these candidates, they are howlers. They do not know who is the Prime Minister or President of India. They should be in touch with the day-to-day affairs of the world. Some of them are not aware what is Sputnik. India has a

record for these howlers. It may be very interesting to read them but it reflects the poor stature of the candidates. To improve their performances we must advise them what they must read for the examinations. The extra-curricular reading must be increased. For instance, in the United States they join different scientific clubs. Then there is also the question of languages in the UPSC tests. The controversy is going on whether to have Hindi or English. We must have both the languages; English should be continued at least till our lifetime. Many of us find it very difficult to pick up Hindi at this stage. If people from Madras are unable to write or speak Hindi it is very difficult to disallow them on that ground. So, it must be emphatically stated that English also would continue not only till 1965 but beyond that. If our State Public Service Commissions are to have examinations only in Gujarati or Marathi or Urdu or Bengali, it will not be proper because they will never then be able to enter the Union services at all. Even at the State level along with the State language, Hindi and English must be made compulsory so that all candidates from all States may come to the Union Services. English should be continued for a number of years because of the importance of the English language all over the world. We must catch the students while they are young and at the university stage, more particularly post-graduate students. I do not think there is any liaison between the different public service commissions and the universities with the result that young people coming out of the universities go round hunting for jobs. I was in Bombay for a number of years and I have known bitter experiences of jobless frustrated university students, they are double graduates, some of them, some have obtained first class. They are not able to get private jobs as well. After specialisation in engineering or some technical training, they have to go round looking for jobs for more than six or seven months. It is difficult for us not to provide them with any jobs. That gives them a sense of

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frustration. Serious attention has to be paid to this matter. They should be registered while at the university and within two or three months of their success in examination, they should be provided with suitable jobs.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Sir, we have a very good report and a fairly complete memorandum of the Government of India. I would first refer to the remarks of Shri Reddy about some people being dismissed from the services for some reasons. First of all, let me assure him that there is protection for these people in the Constitution itself. They could not be dismissed from service without sufficient reason: the procedure laid down has to be gone through: even if there is some technical flaw the courts say that they should be reappointed. If there are some persons like that I would advise him to get in touch with his lawyers. Maybe, some of these persons were holding temporary appointments.

He also talked about communists being barred from appointments. I do not know about the presence of that circular. When the British were in India and when they found somebody very revolutionary and very active, they got him married or gave him a job in the Government; that was the best way for making them inactive. It seems to me to make a condition like the one futile, whatever be the basis for it. In the age of 21-22, people are young and get excited. That is the period of great emotional activity. If they join some party at that age, it should not come in the way of their normal chances in life in future. I am in agreement with Shri Reddy that there should be no place for such a circular.

The hon. Minister said that only in four cases out of 12,800 or so, Government disagreed with the UPSC. He referred to the past years also. It is like this. Suppose the Mohan Bagan team says: we have played hundreds of matches but only in two cases were the umpires beaten up by our supporters. The point is not the number; what is that the very purpose of

the Commission is spoiled, even if it is only one case. In England during the last 25 years, there was not a single case where Government had disagreed with the advice of the Commission. Conditions there, I know, are different; first class people do not go to Government service, except foreign service. But here such people are keen to enter Government service. The public undertakings are coming up, industrial growth is there. In spite of this difference, I am unable to accept his explanation. If a person does not get a Government job in England, he will get a job elsewhere easily. There is no question of unemployment among the educated classes there. Secondly, in our country, if there is a recommendation, a candidate is debarred. In England, a recommendation is really a help to the appointing authority. Anybody who is in charge of making an appointment sees the candidate only for a short time; he sees his record at the examination. When the professor of a university, who knows the student thoroughly well says that so and so, in my opinion, is very good, he knows economics well and so on, he is marked out as a special case to be considered. But here, we recommend not those who deserve but we recommend only those who need. So, while recommendation there is really a help to the appointing authority, here it is a hindrance to the appointing authority. These are the considerations which really, probably, help the British Commission to get all their cases accepted by the Government.

13 hrs.

Apart from that, the point of view of the Government and the point of view of the Commission are entirely different. The administrators know that a certain person is really good and is working well. The person cooperates with the officer, and the Government officer would like that man there and probably he is right. But when the case comes up to the Commission, it sees it from a judicial angle

and see another person's report and forces that man on the Government. This officer gets irritated and naturally so. The conflict, therefore, is bound to be there, because, you will notice that most of the people who are appointed to the Commission are from Government service. They are either former Chief Secretaries or Home Secretaries. While the person is Home Secretary or Chief Secretary, he considers appointment to the Commission as a nuisance, and the same man goes and becomes the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and he thinks that Government is really very unreasonable not to accept the advice of the Commission. So, there is a difference of approach there. Naturally you have to create a climate where the advice of a semi-judicial body is accepted by the administrative body, even if you are 100 per cent sure that that advice is wrong, because, it is a question, after all, of one or two or three cases. Look at the advantage of having such a climate. You create in the whole country an atmosphere that a body is there which has nothing to do with the administration, which has nothing to do with a particular candidate, which makes a recommendation which is really binding on the Government, whatever that Government might be. For the sake of three or four cases is it worth-while that you should lose such an advantage? I do not think so. Now, for example, the Minister has argued about one year or two years' probation. How does it really come in and how is it really important? He says that it is a matter of policy. Then it should not go to the Commission. After all, when the case goes to the Commission, you should accept the advice. They also are administrators who have retired from service after 25 to 30 years of work. If you say that this is a matter which they do not understand then that is very difficult to swallow.

I believe that you must prepare in this country a condition, not only at the Centre but in every State, that Commissions and Courts are above all things. When a candidate is selected

by the Commission, a candidate must feel that he is as good as appointed. It is no use saying that the appointment is cancelled, that it is no longer necessary, that economy will be effected, etc. All these excuses can be manufactured in numbers, but one must feel that the selection of a candidate by the Commission is final for all practical purposes.

I shall now say a few words about the State Public Service Commissions. When there is a conflict between the administrative and the judicial body, and the judicial body is very, very fair, sometimes the administrators, namely, the Government body, become restless and try to influence in other ways. It happened in the American Supreme Court. As it was very judicial, they tried to put in people who were more accommodative. So, this corruption comes the other way about. That is why there is difficulty: that the appointing authority is the same as the authority which has to take the advice of the Commission. It is very difficult to get over this difficulty at the Union level. But there is a chance to get rid of that difficulty at the State level. Why not do it? Why should the State Commissions be appointed by the Governors? They can very well be appointed by the President of India. Of course the Constitution has given a lot of safeguards so that justice is done: no Commission member can have Government service afterwards and all that. But what about the obligation before the appointment? Suppose I am a Collector somewhere and the Chief Minister says: "I was thinking of you for a membership of the Commission now." For one and a half years, I hang round the Chief Minister and once I am appointed, naturally the obligation is there. I see that he may not be able to give me anything in the future and he has already given me. If a candidate brings a recommendation to the Commission members, he is debarred, but there is nothing to prevent any citizen of India from getting any recommendation for his own appointment as a member of the Commission. These are the points to be considered.

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

I would suggest to the hon. Minister to see that appointments to the Commissions in the States are made by the President of India, and to secure that there is greater justice, possibly, we have to create conditions. We know that there is a lot of communalism, linguism, provincialism.

An Hon. Member: Casteism.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Yes; there is also casteism as my hon. friend puts it. To avoid all that, you must create a machinery so as to eliminate the disadvantages. Why not the Commission, at the State level, have somebody from outside the State? It is better to have the views of somebody from another State. A man sitting in the Commission, however fair he may be,—he may not listen to the recommendation—may be subject to other influences of a very subtle kind. Social pressures are there. He may say "I know he is son of a friend of mine" and so on. These pressures are there. When you get a person who is free from these pressures, naturally he can act in a just way. Why not make use of him? India is a big country. We are all one. I suggest that if this is done, it will greatly help in improving the status of the Commission and also result in greater justice in the matter of appointment.

We have a lot of public undertakings. I would ask the Government to bring all these bodies under the purview of the Union Public Service Commission.

I would like to make one or two suggestions. Sometimes, you get a case with complete confidential records. There may be another case with a few records which are probably complimentary and with the adverse remarks suppressed. So, it is very difficult to give a correct estimate of the relative merits of both cases. I suggest that the Commission should have another branch where they should automatically have the records of every officer who comes under its

purview. Suppose, an annual confidential record is made, it should be sent, without asking, to the Commission also. Along with the records, they must also send the record of the person who is making the remarks in the records. Suppose a man says that such and such a person is corrupt, and the man who is making that remark is himself a corrupt man and not of good integrity, we can follow that up by looking at the two records, which will show the true position. In the Commission, it should be possible, within a ten-minute notice, to go to the library or record room and pull out a drawer and find out the record of a particular officer whose case is before the Commission. In that way, there will be no difficulty in assessing the true merits and there will be no reason for any abuse of authority.

About *viva voce*, some people think that it is rather unfair that a candidate is just debarred because the Commission member gives so many marks for each and then adds up the marks scored at the other examinations and so on. So, there is a tendency to minimise the importance. In fact, Members of Parliament who go through the Question Hour every day can find out how much could be done in two or three minutes, and know how much even a Minister does not know and how much he is trying to avoid in those two or three minutes! You can find out from it the depth of a Minister's knowledge. So, it is much easier for a trained person who sits on the Commission as a member of the Commission to find out exactly how much a man knows. What the candidate's capacity is or what the candidate's reactions are, can be found out. For example, when a candidate says that Queen Victoria is the Mother of Parliaments, naturally he does not know anything of political science or whatever it is. You ask a candidate, "what games do you play?" He says, "cricket". Then you find that he does not know what a leg-by is; you know what he is. Thus, you can study the character, approach, and all that.

My hon. friend just now suggested about general knowledge. The purpose of the Commission members is not to find out all that the candidate knows. They want to find out what the capacity of that person is, the subject that he is interested in, how much he knows of it and whether in that very subject he has got a broader outlook. So, the oral test, I think, should be given the importance it deserves. If you want to add to it, have psychological tests. In the army they keep the candidate for two or three days. You have that for higher appointments if you like, but do not minimise or cut down the things which have been found useful.

About language, the only thing I can say is, whatever language and pattern you choose, you have to see that every candidate is made to bear the same amount of load. That is all that is important. If you do that, it does not matter whether it is Hindi, Tamil or Gujarati and so on. But let there not be a feeling in the country that a man from U.P. will get an advantage over a man from Madras. That is what Rajaji is saying, namely, you will not be anywhere if Hindi comes. So, see that the man from U.P. has to carry the same amount of load as a man from Madras by making some other language from the south also compulsory. Then, there will be satisfaction everywhere.

About scheduled castes, my hon. friend made some remarks. We have general sympathy for them, but what is the object in giving concessions to scheduled castes? The sense of inferiority feeling they have, a sense of feeling that they are not equal to others, should be removed. That can be removed if they come into open competition with others. I know if there are disadvantages, they should be helped. But what we have done is, we have created separate classes, separate examination and separate teaching for them. So, they are competing amongst themselves and they will never get the confidence that

they can compete with anybody else. There are quite a number of them who can do as well as any candidate from the higher castes. So, we have to create opportunities, but they do exactly the opposite. What they have done so far is those who are selected on the basis of merit are removed from that calculation of 15 or 16 per cent, so that we have only very backward people who come out of that 15 or 16 per cent. In fact, those who are interested in the welfare of scheduled castes should have insisted the other way. If three scheduled castes get appointed on merit, they should give up 6 from that quota. That will give them the confidence that they are on the same basis and they can compete with others. How long can you go on like this treating them as a separate compartment? To be backward seems to have become a sort of vested interest and I know a number of people would like to be backward if they can get the chance to enter.

Lastly, there are so many irregular appointments and so on, but that has not been touched in the memorandum. Of course, no advice was given and so it was not necessary to mention that in the memorandum. But those cases should also have been mentioned where the Commission has not agreed with the *ad hoc* appointments of the Government. If that is also mentioned, that would be very useful.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, my observations on the eleventh report of the UPSC together with the memorandum of the Home Ministry will be few and I believe I shall be able to do that within a short time. My observations will be confined to two broad categories: observations of a general nature on the report and the memorandum and observations with particular reference to the problems of the scheduled tribes, because as my hon. friend who spoke before me just now said, I belong to that privileged or under-privileged tribal community and I am

[Shri Swell]

supposed to know a little more of the problems facing the scheduled tribes at least in my particular area than anybody else in this House. Therefore, I claim that I can speak on the subject with a little amount of authority and I would request the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs to kindly pay particular attention to that portion of my speech. If he is not in a position to reply to certain proposals which I am going to make, he may not, because I think this problem of scheduled tribes in my area is engaging the attention of the Home Ministry and the Government otherwise.

First, going through this report, I think I am at one with my hon. friend, Shri Saraf, who paid compliments to the UPSC for the good work they have done during the year under review. I say that, of course, subject to a few exceptions. I will not go into details, but I will confine myself to the broad fundamentals. I think the UPSC has done an outstandingly good job in standing up against certain what would appear vested interests in certain ministries of the Government. The UPSC is a statutory body. It has a very important role to play in the nation. It is its duty to ensure the efficiency and the stability of our civil services. To that extent, I am a bit unhappy that this discussion of the report of the UPSC should take place today because of obvious reasons. Yesterday and this forenoon, the energy and attention of this House were engaged in the discussion on Ladakh and the speech of the Prime Minister. Granted that is a subject of the greatest topical importance in the country but, yet, if you go into the fundamentals, Sir, you will find that what is really important to the nation is the character of the nation. Even for purposes of defence or international relationship that character of the people, that character of the administration is of fundamental importance. I do not believe that we can stand up to China or any

other nation in the world unless the character of our people, the character of the administration is strong. And, Sir, it is a very important duty, almost the sacred national duty of the Public Service Commission to ensure that the character of our administration is of the very first standard. Therefore, I should have liked that there should have been a little more time, that there should have been a little more attention paid, to this important problem of the nation.

However, I think, as I have said, the Public Service Commission has shown a very good spirit in standing up against certain efforts of certain vested interests in certain ministries to hustle and scuttle the Public Service Commission into rubber-stamping their decision. Sir, cases of that have been mentioned in this report, where certain irregular appointments or irregular promotions have been made and after they have been made the ministries go to the Public Service Commission and ask them to approve of them. I am happy to note that the Public Service Commission while trying to accommodate these people taking into account certain difficulties in the day to day administration, in the long last has stood up against it and has refused approving such cases.

Sir, the other day when we were discussing about the power crisis here in this capital city it was an open statement accepted by everybody that the power crisis here in Delhi was on account of maladministration, and a number of speakers even on the Congress side had said that the responsibility would lie in certain leagues and cliques that are the pockmarks of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Well, that is a pointer, that unless and until the Public Service Commission exercises its duty in a bold manner the danger is that the entire administration will collapse, will be corrupted.

The Public Service Commission in its report, on page 12, has made a claim about the assessment of its performance. It is said that the follow-up of candidates recruited by the Commission shows that 93.80 per cent of them have been found to be quite suitable for the jobs. I wish it were so. But I am afraid that this assessment of the Public Service Commission is a bit ambitious. I am sure if this report had been written after the discussion on the power crisis in Delhi and after a little more examination of the affairs in the country the Public Service Commission would not make such an ambitious claim. However, I agree that on the whole the administration of the country is stable and to that extent the credit will go to the Public Service Commission.

On one point I find that I am unable to agree with the proposals of the Public Service Commission, and I am inclined to agree with the Government, the Home Ministry on that point. That is with regard to the period of probation. It seems there is a difference of opinion between the Home Ministry and the Public Service Commission as to the period of probation. The Public Service Commission is of the opinion that the period of probation should be for one year. I am talking with reference to the Indian Administrative Service in particular. The Public Service Commission seems to think that a period of one year for training and probation is good enough, and the Ministry thinks that after training the candidate should be on probation on the field for another one year. I think it is a correct thing that the period of probation should be for two years, because however clever a young man may be in the precincts of the college or within the confines of the training institution, it is altogether a different thing to find him in the field, in contact with the people and how he deals with the people. It is not enough just to be a good scholar or to be able to write. The important

thing about an administrator is that he should know the art of public relationship, he should know how to get co-operation from the public, and you cannot form your opinion of a person unless and until he has been put to the field. I think to that extent I agree with the Home Ministry, that the period of probation should be for two years.

Sir, I will come now to the problem of the Scheduled Tribes. There are certain remarks made in the report with particular reference to the Scheduled Tribes. On page 8, this is what it says—the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs also in his opening speech while moving his motion referred to that, and I will read out that portion and the other portion relevant to it:

“A sample analysis of infructuous recruitments during the year under report disclosed that the recruitments had failed on account of (i) dearth of qualified candidates, (ii) the highly specialised qualifications insisted on in certain cases (ii) unattractive pay scales, and (iv) paucity of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for whom the posts had been reserved.”

Then on page 9 it says:

“The Commission are alive to the need for stimulating the intake of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government services in respect of posts reserved for these communities. For such posts, competitive selection is normally confined to candidates belonging to these communities in the first instance, and at the time of selection, maximum relaxation of the standard of suitability compatible with the maintenance of efficient administration is kept in mind.”

Sir, if you ask me what is my reaction to this, my reaction is that I

[Shri Swell]

do not like at all that these remarks should be in the report of the Public Service Commission, because it does not do credit to the Scheduled Tribes, because it gives a sort of impression that the Scheduled Tribes people are a people, class apart, that are inferior in calibre, in gift, to the other people.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is that not a factual report?

Shri Swell: Yes, it is a factual report. I have reason to think that the Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs have been giving this attention and thinking of the problems of the Scheduled Tribes in this way. But what I would suggest to them is that they should not always take an attitude of patronising the Scheduled Tribes; that they should do certain things which will bring the Scheduled Tribes rapidly on a par with the other communities in India.

Sir, I know the Scheduled Tribes a little better than others. I have been a professor in Shillong for the last 15 years. I know of a number of my own students, about ten or fifteen of them, who have studied under me and who have come out with flying colours in the all-India competitions and have been recruited to the Indian Administrative Service and others. I would ask you, Sir, to refer to another part of this report. On page 5 it is said—it is about the number of candidates to the Indian Administrative Service, Police Service and others recruited during the year under review:

"The names of 97 candidates in the order of merit were recommended for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service. These included 86 candidates who were also recommended for the Indian Foreign Service. Among those recommended, there were 9 Scheduled Castes candidates, of whom 6 were recommended for the Indian Administrative Ser-

vice/ndian Foreign Service, and 3 for the Indian Administrative Service only, and 5 Scheduled Tribes candidates of whom 4 were recommended for the Indian Administrative Service|Indian Foreign Service and one for the Indian Administrative Service only."

I might state here for the information of the hon. Home Minister that all these five Scheduled Tribes candidates during the year under review come from my constituency. Four of them are Khasis belonging to my particular community. I know them personally. Another comes from the Mizo Hills. They were my students. I know them. Many of them come from the ranks. At least two of them came into the Service through open competition after having been in service under the Government of Assam. A few of them, without any particular training and through their own merit, competed and passed. I know at least of the case of one or two who were recruited into the Service through open competition and not through any special consideration.

If we look into the picture of the State as a whole, whereas we have five Scheduled Tribes candidates recruited into the Indian Administrative Service, if I am not mistaken, there is only one other candidate in the whole State of Assam. You know, Sir, Assam is a multi-racial and multi-lingual State. There are Bengalis, Assamese and so many other people. But as against five Tribal candidates there was only one more in the whole State of Assam through open competition. What does it show? It shows that given chances our people can do as well as the others or can do much better than the others. But the difficulty here is that you are not giving us the right chances.

The home Ministry talks of giving special scholarships and special faci-

lities to the Scheduled Tribes to come and get some special training in the Allahabad University. At least I am not aware of any student from my area who has availed himself of that opportunity of training in Allahabad and who has been successful in the examination after the training in Allahabad. I do not believe that you can get people pass these competitive examinations through any kind of special training. What is required is the general standard, the background of the family, the general intellectual development and the background in the society. Until and unless that general background of that particular community is raised, you can never expect good young men, good students to compete in the examinations.

Today, the Bengalis and the Madrasis, if I am not mistaken, are proportionately more in the Services in the country. If you ask me the reason why.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The number of Bengalis is going down. Now it is the Madrasis and the Punjabis.

Shri Swell: Maybe, it is going down now but it was so until a few years ago. Now it is the Punjabis. All right. About the Punjabis I do not know what the reason is, but as far as the Bengalis are concerned, I am sure that one of the reasons why they are proportionately more in the Services is because.....

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Not now.

Shri Swell: I am not talking of now; I am referring to the past. That is because they were the people who first received Western education in this country. The same thing applies to Madras. If you take the case of Punjab, I wonder if the proximity of Delhi is not the cause for the rising proportion of the Punjabis in the all-India administration. But here are the Scheduled Tribes out into the confines of the country, in the bound-

aries and you are not doing much about it. I am talking of the Scheduled Tribes in my community. What is the Government doing, the Government of India or the Government of Assam? Will you believe me that 15 years after the achievement of independence neither the Government of Assam nor the Government of India have established a single college in the Hill Districts of Assam?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Swell: Sir, I am on a point which is important and I request you to give me a few minutes more. I will conclude soon.

They have not established a single college there. Whatever little education has been spread in the Tribal areas is the work of the private agencies, particularly, the Christian missionaries. Now you talk of reservation for the Tribal people and of giving them scholarships in a place that is thousands of miles away from where they are living. You are not doing anything to educate them and to raise the general intellectual standard of these people. To me it sounds, if I may use a strong word, a little bit hypocritical.

In my speech on the last Finance Bill I had made a proposal before the Government of India that the crying need of the people in the Hill Districts of Assam is a university of their own. The University Grants Commission has made a sort of a decision in another context which is good for the country and that is that in order to ensure the integrity and the unity of the country there should be a federal university in each of the States of the country. If the Home Ministry really want that the Scheduled Tribes people should do away with reservation and things like that, let them establish that university in the Hill areas. I have had occasion to discuss this informally with the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and I am repeating it here that if

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you want to do a thing like that, please take education nearer to the Tribal people. As my hon friend said just now, a time shall come when we shall not only stand on our own but we shall do better than the other communities.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, while welcoming the Report of the Union Public Service Commission I pay my tribute to the members of the Commission who happen to be men of very high prominence. On going through the Report and action taken, I understand that even the requests of some particular Ministries for regularising some promotions have been rejected by the Union Public Service Commission. This shows that the Union Public Service Commission is an independent body and it is trying to raise the administrative standard of the country.

With the integration of the services recently in Jammu and Kashmir State I understand that the administration had better efficiency and we had some very good standards. But the integration of the services is limited only to the administrative services. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see whether we can integrate the services of the Jammu and Kashmir State with regard to engineering, medical and forest services so that the services could be more effective, more efficient and more beneficial to the State.

Secondly, I would suggest that IAS officers in the cadre of our State may be transferred to other States and IAS officers from the other States may be transferred to our State so that administrative efficiency could be achieved in a better manner. I understand that posts in the IAS cadre have been allotted to particular States. When I read the Administrative Report I find that Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are still lacking in that number. I cannot quote exactly but most probably we

are still lacking about 10 or 12 persons in the IAS cadre of our State in addition to other services.

I find that in the all-India competitions these backward areas do not get proper representation. But at the same time I very much appreciate what Shri Bakar Ali Mirza said before me. Most probably he happened to be a member of the Public Service Commission in Hyderabad State and has great experience. But I understand that these opportunities are not extended to the backward areas just as they are given to central places like Delhi, Madras and Bengal. As Shri Swell has said just now, people from Bengal, Punjab, Delhi or Madras are dominating. The main cause is that proper education or proper educational facilities are not extended to the backward areas or the weaker sections of the population. Today, we find, of course, as everybody agrees, that the standard of administration is getting better day by day. But, at the same time, we do not get representation for the various communities, for the various sections and for these backward areas like the Jammu and Kashmir State, Himachal Pradesh and N.E.F.A. I am glad, at the same time, that four of the five persons from the Scheduled Tribes, have come from the Hill tribes of Assam. That shows that even without Government effort, persons from the backward areas can make their mark in the competitive examinations. But, when we compare the Government institutions, we should admit that the Government institutions are not up to the mark in imparting education even in the centre of the country like Delhi. If you compare private institutions with government institutions, everybody will prefer to get a seat for his child in a private institution. Why? The Home Ministry and the Education Ministry should look into the cause of this. Why are government institutions looked down upon and why should the common man prefer a private institution, although it is very

costly for him? A poor man cannot afford to get his child admitted in a public school. But, in spite of his difficulties, he tries to get his child admitted into a public school. That shows that the Government is not keenly interested in running its institutions. I would suggest that for the purpose of getting better persons in the service of the country, we should look to the educational standards in the government institutions. Only then we can go ahead.

In this respect also, I would suggest this as regards the weaker sections. As Shri Saraf said earlier, there are weaker sections and they do not get proper representation. There are other classes; they do not get proper representation. If you read the lists of the Public Service Commission, you will find that some communities are totally missing. That creates a great grievance to the communities who are not represented in the cadres. I would request that due consideration should be given to all the communities irrespective of which side they come from. Otherwise, there will be some sort of a lack of confidence in the administration and in the Public Service Commission. I would submit that all these factors should be taken into consideration and all communities should get a chance to be represented in the I.A.S. and I.P.S. and the I.F.S.

I find from the report in the indices, there are some posts which are still lying vacant for which they do not get suitable candidates. That also shows lack of efficiency in imparting education or a defect in the ways of imparting education to the common man. That also requires a check-up. When we spend not only thousands or lakhs, but crores of rupees on education—it may be education on the technical side or Arts side—why should we not have a look at it or at least have a cursory glance at it as to why the institutions are not functioning properly as other institutions are functioning. I would say that unless we improve the standard of education, unless we improve the

standard of our technical education, unless we improve the standard of character, we cannot get better persons to give a better administration or better service to the nation.

In these circumstances, surely, I expect this from the U.P.S.C. There are very great people on its membership, people of high eminence, highly educated. But, still, when we come to the I.C.S. and the I.A.S., the general impression is that the I.C.S. people are much better than the I.A.S. people. That also requires to be looked into as to why the difference in standard is there. If the I.C.S. people are much better, why should we not make the I.A.S. people reach that standard? Administration is the responsibility of the officers. After all, Parliamentarians are here and State legislators are there in the States. The running of the Government is their business. Somebody may say, the Congress Government is a corrupt government or some other Government is corrupt. Primarily, the government is run by the I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers. If they are honest, if they are above corruption, if they are efficient, if they are true patriots, I am sure, the country will go ahead like anything. Our plans will develop into realities. Of course, the policy is that of the Government. But, their execution is primarily with the I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers. I had a chance to be a member of a big committee in the Posts and Telegraphs department. There also, this question arose. Some officers were complaining that the particular Minister is a God on our head, he does not allow us to work. I said, if you are honest, if you guide the Minister rightly, there is no reason why the Minister should be misguided. You are there permanently. The Ministers come and go. Today there is one Minister. Tomorrow, there will be another Minister. The head of the department who may be an I.C.S. or an I.A.S. officer is there permanently. If he becomes a honest man, surely, if he guides the Ministers, surely the Minister will have nothing to say. I assure the

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

services that Parliamentarians and the State legislators have got their best regard for the I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers, whether they are on the administrative side, or the engineering side or the medical side. If they raise their standard, the standard of the country will be raised and we will feel that our nation is going ahead.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the Constitution was being drawn. I remember, in the discussions, the question of an independent body for recruiting the best available personnel for our services was considered and the provision for a State and Central Public Service Commission was included in the Constitution. The time has now come for us to judge how far we are actually getting the best available personnel through this means. We have, today, also got to remember something about which the last speaker spoke, about the kind of education. Shri Swell particularly and pertinently laid stress on it, I remember and that was, in accordance with the type of education that we give to our people, so we can expect the personnel for our services. If adequate education does not reach certain people, it is not their fault that from such communities as the Scheduled Tribes, you cannot always get proper recruits. It is outside the sphere, to some extent, of the Union Public Service Commission. It is some other agency which has to train those who can be later selected as the best type of personnel. If the best personnel is not there, how can we expect the UPSC to select them? I make this particular point because, in the discussion last year, our eminent colleague and Member on this side Shri Harish Chandra Mathur said that it was the fault of the Union Public Service Commission that the best type of persons with proper moral background were not recruited by the U.P.S.C. I will suggest very humbly to him and to others of the same point of view, is it the fault of the U.P.S.C. or is it our fault and that of the Government as a whole that so far, our

educational opportunities have not been of the right kind?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not say that; you are provoking me to participate in the discussion.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: You may certainly speak. I have looked up your speech last year and this is what I find. I feel that we cannot put the entire blame on the U.P.S.C. in this regard, because they must recruit from what is available. It is our educational opportunity, not only the expansion of education, but the quality of it, the fibre of that education which will determine the kind of persons that we have for recruitment. Therefore, it cannot be the fault of an independent body which is set up merely for the purpose of recruiting personnel.

Another point that has to be taken into consideration is this, and this is a point which the U.P.S.C. have included in this year's report. They have said that there is no forward planning and no proper co-ordination between the different Ministries as to the type of recruits that are wanted and the number of recruits that are wanted. I think many Members of the House would have had experience of that, and I think it would be quite true to say that perhaps, we might even lower the number of persons that might be required, if there were proper co-ordination between allied Ministries in this respect before they ask for personnel.

In regard to planning, certainly, for implementing the Third Five Year Plan, there should have been a complete programme in regard to the number of recruits wanted year by year, and not only should the UPSC have been informed of it, but the educational institutions also should have been informed so that the right calibre of persons could be trained for the purpose. So far as that is concerned, I agree with the UPSC, but I also feel that the UPSC which has

been set up as an independent body ever since our Republic was formed, has gradually got within its fold much more work to do than it did in the earlier days,

Now, I turn to the Industrial Management Pool. The Industrial Management Pool has also been entrusted to the UPSC. Here, I would agree with Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others that the UPSC as it is constituted today may not be properly qualified even to deal with the recruitment of such personnel, quite apart from the fact, as the UPSC have pointed out, that the Government on their part have not framed even proper rules in regard to the type of recruits that are wanted, and they do not even know what type of persons are required. That is one part of the question, but the other part is this; I would ask the Home Minister particularly to consider either the expansion of the present UPSC, or the setting up of some other commission of a like nature. Whatever it be, the persons who are to choose and select candidates for the Industrial Management, I feel, should certainly understand something of industrial management. Of course, the answer would be given that on each such occasion, the UPSC co-opts some technical person or somebody who understands that particular thing. But I feel that such persons should be there all the time, because they also take some time to understand how to select the personnel. You may co-opt an engineer to select engineers on a particular day for a particular purpose, but he cannot have that experience which the other members of the UPSC have acquired to be able to select persons quickly, and, therefore, his being co-opted for a particular purpose for a particular day is not good enough. I think the time has come when the Central Government should consider this aspect of the matter, namely whether the UPSC, as it is constituted today, can deal adequately with the recruitment of personnel of a type that they have never dealt with in the past.

There is also another thing that I would like to mention. I have heard this even individually from members of the UPSC. I do not know whether it is permissible to mention it here or not. When complaints are made that there is so much of delay, the answer is given that the volume of work is so great, and that is why there is delay. So, when they speak of delayed references and irregular appointments by Government, I feel that Government on their side have some justification. I have some experience of this. It is all very well to say that there might be nepotism. Yes, there might be nepotism, and there might be all sorts of things happening, if the proper procedure is not followed. But what has Government to do if there is an emergency? You cannot always have forward planning for something new which turns up. When some officers are appointed for the time being, in such cases, the Public Service Commission always views such appointments with suspicion. Even though the matter is referred to them, it will take some time before they can advertise and recruit the persons, but in the meantime, the officer is required for the job on hand. This kind of thing happened in the case of the Rehabilitation Ministry at the Centre and the Rehabilitation Departments of the State Governments. When a large number of refugees started pouring in, in an emergency like that, people had to be recruited not only at the lower levels, but also at the higher cadres in respect of which normally the Public Service Commission would have to be consulted. Even in such cases, when appointments are made, the Public Service Commission have looked with suspicion on those appointments. Besides, emergencies of

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

a different type might also turn up, and the Home Ministry might suddenly be empowered by this Parliament

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

itself to take on some additional work which was not there before; then also, they would have to bring in people. If they delay the appointment, then this House might ask them why they had delayed the execution of what was entrusted to them. If they do not make the appointment, they would have to wait for a long time for the Public Service Commission to make the appointment. Therefore, I feel that there should not be any rigidity on the part of the Public Service Commission also in regard to this matter. They should go into each case on merits and see whose fault it was that Government had sometimes to take the lead and appoint somebody, and not look upon every such appointment with suspicion, or that such appointment has always some nepotism behind it. I do not say that nepotism is entirely ruled out but it is because of the inordinate delay on the part of the Public Service Commission that it happens. Therefore, the best answer would be to have a sufficient number of persons on the UPSC, and if necessary, to demarcate their spheres of duties, by having different sections if necessary or by having some such thing, so that there would be an adequate number of persons on the U.P.S.C. to deal with recruitment in a very quick manner. That would be the best solution. But until such time I do not think that it would be quite fair for this House to blame Government always if they go in for irregular appointments as they are styled by the U.P.S.C. As for delayed references, I agree that delayed references should not be there. References should not be delayed to the U.P.S.C. But irregular appointments can happen whenever there is some kind of emergency, as I have pointed out already. I would like to draw the attention of the U.P.S.C. to this matter namely that when they write their reports, they should make a difference between those cases where in a situation of emergency or for the purpose of quick implementation of something new some persons have been appoint-

ed, and other cases where references have been made to them in a delayed manner, and where they can perhaps legitimately have a cause for some kind of suspicion in regard to the appointments made by Government.

There is one other point on which I would like the Home Minister to explain the position to us adequately, and that is the reason why the Home Ministry has taken a decision against the wishes of the U.P.S.C. in regard to the period of probation of the I.A.S. officers. The period of probation was one year till recently. The U.P.S.C. have stated in their report that they wanted it to remain one year only, but the Home Ministry after consulting the State Governments have increased it to two years. I would like to know what justification there is for this decision. Of course, there might be some justification for not listening to the advice of the U.P.S.C., but I hope the Home Minister will explain this matter properly.

I do not want to make a long speech. Before I conclude, I would once again emphasise that the whole business of recruitment to the services and getting good personnel depends not only on the U.P.S.C. and on the Home Ministry but on the type of education and educational background that we give to our children in the future and to the young people who are coming into the universities today. I know that there is a great move for having the regional languages as the media of instruction at the universities. When I say this, I speak guardedly, realising as I do that in this House, there may be people who hold an opinion different from mine, but all the same, I do say that I do not know how far it will be helpful for the All India Services if we go forward with this move to have regional languages as the media of instruction at the university stage. We want more and more all-India services. We want national integration. I come from a State where the regional language has been in use in

all stages and even in the university stage on perhaps a much wider scale than in any other State because it was optional; and many utilised the option and so we did use the regional language in the university stage to a great extent. I think if we encourage this today, we shall be encouraging a parochial and provincial outlook to a great extent, and the all-India services to which we are looking forward will not be able to be formed in a proper manner. It may be said that English will be kept out or Hindi will take its place at a later stage as an additional language. But the governance of this country cannot be carried on in an 'additional language'. It must be carried on in a language which is the medium in the university stage.

16 hrs.

I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Home Minister. I hope the Ministry will have its own viewpoint on the subject which will be taken into account before a decision is taken. I know that some universities, particularly Gujarat University, have already gone in for it. There are others who do not go in for it, but there is a persistent attempt made to try to induce them to go in for the regional language at the university stage. I would like the Home Ministry, particularly the Home Minister, to look into this matter and give it consideration from the point of view of all India services which are on the increase today.

With these words, I say that—whereas I do not agree that the Public Service Commission's recruitment is always wrong and that it has tended towards bringing down the service conditions, I do feel that there is a lot of improvement that can be effected, to which I have already referred. I hope the Home Minister will take note of it.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Ranjnandgaon): On a point of order.

With due regard to the Chair, I have been noticing the Marshal requesting the Chairman and then motioning to Members who have been wanting to speak. The Marshal is not the person to decide who should speak. Other Members have also noticed this. This is not fair to the Members.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Since this has been mentioned, if it is, in regard to me, I may say.....

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shrimati Renuka Ray:.....that I had already sent a note to the Deputy Speaker that I had to attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee called by the Speaker.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Should I raise a point of order now that he should not speak?

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Is my name on the list of speakers?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are there many speakers?

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I rise to appreciate the Report of the Union Public Service Commission. I wish to make some observations.

First of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry and also the Public Service Commission to the cases that are pending consequent on the reorganisation of States—page 22 of the Report. When reorganisation took place, a lot of cases from Madhya Pradesh came up before the Public Service Commission. I am sorry to say that most of the cases, running into hundreds, are still pending.

The fact is that three kinds of reorganisation took place in Madhya Pradesh. Firstly, there were the former Indian States which had their services. Then there was a reorgani-

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

sation consequent on the 1956 scheme. For instance, in Vindhya Pradesh, first of all, the individual States had their services. Then they were formed into what is called 'C' class States. Later, they have been grouped under Madhya Pradesh.

What has happened is that the 'B' and 'C' class States, when they saw that the reorganisation was coming over, immediately for reasons known to them, upgraded and confirmed them. But in the 'A' class States which were within the purview of the rules of the Public Service Commission is that they remained where they were. After that they went to the Government. These cases have been pending for so many years. Many of the persons concerned are already dead or have retired and gone. So my humble submission is that such cases as are before the Public Service Commission should be expedited and something should be given to them.

The second point is about recruitment from army officers. This is a matter which has come to my knowledge. Officers in the army sometimes retire between 45—50. Some of them even get extension in service between 45—50—55. Generally, it is found that those who are between 45-46 and so on are being recruited for other work. As for the others, though they may get retirement at the age of 55, they are not recruited. My submission that this criterion should apply to all army officers—I am referring to their recruitment for work in connection with making roads etc.—and this field should be open to officers even at the age of 55 and not only to those who retire at 45 or 46.

The third point is this: I was going through the list of members of the Public Service Commission. I do not want to say anything personal. But it is high time that even the Chairman of the Public Service Commission should not be a member of the civil service. For instance, in the list I find

the name of Shri V. S. Hejmadi. Even now there is an ICS officer as Chairman. This is not a correct thing. When the other Members happen to be men of eminence, educationists and others, the Chairman should also be one of them.

As I said, I do not want to say anything personal, but the tendency is natural for an officer to prefer people of his class. We know of cases. They may not be here, but they are there in the States.

In the States, we find that people who have been officers are immediately after their retirement, put on the Public Service Commission. The moment a man completes the age of 55, the moment his service is over, the next *baksheesh* he gets is by becoming a member of the Public Service Commission. This thing must be stopped. This is not going to help recruitment. The intention of the Public Service Commission is to get the right sort of people, to recruit straightword youngsters who are physically nice-looking, educated nicely, who will shoulder the responsibility for the future. If you put them in the old rut, the consequence is that they do not see anything.

These people who are put there look at things only from one angle, or circle, as one hon. friend said. If the man happens to be in the business circle, naturally his inclination will be to the business circles. If he happens to be in the officers circle, the consequence is that he will be inclined towards that side. The result is that most of our very good youngsters who are coming from the public schools and other places do not get into the service. How many such people have got into the service? Very few. With the result, they go and join English and other concerns, tea gardens etc.

When persons are over 60, in order to increase their income for their

livelihood for two or three years, they remain on the Public Service Commission. I am not speaking of the Union Public Service Commission; I am saying this with regard to the State Public Service Commissions which have got relation with the Union Public Service Commission. This is in the Report. You always take them over. You take certain officers from the States. When you take those officers, naturally you co-opt their members. When you co-opt their members, all the difficulties are there. I do not wish to refer to any particular State, but these are cases which you will find if you examine this matter.

The other point is about the backward classes. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get special facilities in Allahabad. I do not know why there should not be the same facilities to backward classes also. The backward classes should also get the same facilities for training and other things like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Allahabad.

I am glad that the period of probation has been made two years, because I feel that the period of one year was not sufficient. I have seen youngsters having only five or six years of experience being put in charge of districts. I would not like to mention the names of places, but firings have taken place due entirely to the inexperience of officers, because they do not know even the fundamental things. I know of one case where a district officer did not know what to do, and all the time he was ringing up the higher authorities on the telephone to get instructions. Such types of officers should not be placed in charge of districts. So I believe even this period of two years of probation is not sufficient. A young man of 25 or 26 years of age, with barely five or six years experience, should not be put in charge of a district. Immediately after his training he is appointed Assistant Commissioner, and within two or three years he becomes the Collector or District Magistrate. Most

of these people do not have enough experience, and they do not have the training also. Therefore, I think increasing the period of probation to two years is good, but personally I feel that if it is made three years, it will help them from the point of view of administration and knowing the art of running the districts.

About the examination etc., I do not know what the medium of the examinations is so far as other places are concerned, but in Madhya Pradesh the medium of instruction is entirely Hindi. If you go through the statistics, you will find how many boys from Madhya Pradesh have been taken by the Public Service Commission for various State jobs. I cannot say it categorically, but I can say with an amount of confidence that wherever there is the Hindi medium of education, the percentage of IAS and IPS officers from that place is less, because when they appear for examinations they generally have to write in Hindi, but the Union Public Service Commission insist on the *viva voce* and other examinations to be in English. The result is that a boy who goes up to B.A. or M.A. has been reading in Hindi finds that when he comes before the Public Service Commission for *viva voce*, it is entirely in English, and that too of a very high grade, and naturally the boy from the backward areas, whether he belongs to the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or not, naturally fails because he comes from a State where Hindi is the medium of instruction, and he is never taken. In order that the States that have introduced Hindi as the medium of instruction may not suffer, I think it is high time that the Public Service Commission started the *viva voce* in Hindi rather than in English. What is the difficulty in conducting the *viva voce* in Hindi, when they can be conducted in English, because practically all the Members here know Hindi? If five or six questions are put, you can certainly put at least two or three of them in Hindi; otherwise, it is going to be fatal to the backward States.

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

So, the Home Ministry may review this and see that *viva voce* takes place in Hindi also.

I reiterate my request that the cases of Government servants in the integrated States should be dealt with as early as possible, as this is most important, and the benefit should be given also to those who have been superseded, who have retired from service, and whose cases are pending.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कौराना) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय मैं भी सदन के सामने पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं आपके द्वारा उप-गृह मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले इन्टरव्यू के सिस्टम को खत्म किया जाये, जिसका सिलसिला बहुत गलत है । मैं एशिया की सब से बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी का सेनेटर रहा हूँ । रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग यूनिवर्सिटी में मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है, बिल्कुल क्लोज टच से देखा है कि जो स्टूडेंट्स हर तरह से फर्स्ट आते हैं, वे इन्टरव्यू में जाने अच्छे नहीं रह सकते । हम हर जगह देखते हैं, हर इम्तहान में देखते हैं कि एक लड़का अच्छे से अच्छे नम्बरों से पास होता है, यूनिवर्सिटी का रिकार्ड बीट करना है, उसका स्वास्थ्य, उसके मारलज, उसका सदाचार उसका चरित्र सब से ऊंचा है और आज तक वह कभी किसी तरह से भी पीछे नहीं रहा है, लेकिन जब वह इन्टरव्यू में जाता है, तो बन्द मकान के अन्दर उसको रिजेक्ट किया जाता है, थर्ड नम्बर पर पास किया जाता है ।

जितने करप्शन होते हैं, वे बन्द कमरे के अन्दर, अन्धेरे में होते हैं । जब हमने "फ़ेयर फ़्रीड एंड नो फ़ेवर" का वादा किया है, तो फ़ेवर करने का मौका न दिया जाय । आधी रात के अन्धेरे में हमने आजादी ली थी, इसलिये हम फल-फूल न सके । हम अग्रप्रभाव

की किरणों में, आफ़ताबे-आलम की शुआओं में, जिस वक्त दान होता है, जिस वक्त मुबह-ए-सादिक का जहर होता है, आजादी लेते, तो आज इस देश में दूध घी की नदियां बहती होतीं, आज चमन खिले हुए होते । बन्द कमरे में बुला कर इन्टरव्यू के नाम से उन लड़कों को फ़ेल करना, जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी में फ़र्स्ट आए हुए हैं, एक बड़ा इनजस्टिस है ।

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member be a little restrained. He speaks about *andhere* and other things.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह उनके जाती इल्म की बात नहीं है। वह तो अपने इन्फ़रेन्सेज दे रहे हैं। वे इन्फ़रेन्सेज सही हैं या ग़लत, इस बारे में अलग अलग राय हो सकती है, इसलिये उन पर ज्यादा जोर न देकर माननीय सदस्य वाक्यात पर ही जोर फ़रमायें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं आपके द्वारा उप-गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का स्तर हमारे ईक्वल होना चाहिए, बराबर होना चाहिए । हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जो लड़के इशियार हैं, बहुत बुद्धिमान हैं, उनको इन्टरव्यू में फ़ेडिट नहीं मिलता है । इसलिए गोपन एग्जामिनेशन किये जायें ।

इसके बाद मेरी सलाह यह है कि जो नौजवान आई०ए०एस० हांकर के जाते हैं, उनके लिये यह ला बनाया जाए कि ब जनतंत्र की आधियों के बीच में न रगड़े जायें । जो लोग आई०ए०एस० में जाते हैं या किसी दूसरी ऊंची सर्विस में पास होकर जाते हैं, उनको उन प्रैशर्ज से बचाया जाये, जो कि चारों तरफ से उन पर पड़ते हैं, उनको उन लोगों के असर से बचाया जाय, जो कि जनतंत्र में किसी तरह से चेयरमैन या एम०पी० या एम०एल०ए० हो कर आ गए हैं ।

अपनी आंख से देखता हूँ कि एक ऊंचे से ऊंचा अफसर है और उसका मुआयना कौन लिखता है उसका मुआयान लिखता है वह दर्जा चार पास आदमी, जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का चेयरमैन बन गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विद्या, बुद्धि और प्रतिभा का स्थान ऊंचा है। जिसके पास कॅरेक्टर है, चरित्र है, विद्या है, बुद्धि है, उसका स्थान इन इल्लूशनों से ऊंचा है। यह हमारे सारे समाज की कमजोरी है और मैं इसे जनतंत्र का अभिशाप कहता हूँ कि एक एम० ए०, एल० टी० पास व्यक्ति प्रिंसिपल है, जिसने डाक्ट्रेट ली हुई है, और उसका मुआयना लिखता है एक चेयरमैन, जो दर्जा चार पास है।

अपूज्या यत्र पूज्यन्ते, पूज्यानां च व्यतिक्रमः
श्रीणि तत्र प्रवर्तन्ते दुर्भिक्षं मरणं भयम् ।

जहाँ अविद्वान लोग विद्वानों का मुआयना लिखते हैं, जहाँ सेमी-एडूकेटेड, हाफ-कल्चर्ड, हाफ-एडूकेटेड लोग एम० ए०, एल० टी० लोगों का मुआयना लिखते हैं, वह समाज बुझ जाया करता है। समाज में विद्या, बुद्धि और प्रतिभा को ऊंचा स्थान मिलना चाहिए। इस लिए मेरा सजे शयन है कि इस जनतंत्र की आधियों के बवंडर से उन लोगों को दूर रखना चाहिए।

वह समय चला गया, जब हम अंग्रेजी से अपने नौजवानों की काबलियत को नापते थे। यह हमारे देश के ऊपर बड़ा भारी डिग्रस है, बड़ा भारी कलंक है। इस से बढ़ कर हमारे समाज की हिमाकत नहीं हो सकती। आज इतने दिन हो गये, जब हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह पास किया था कि हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जायगी। वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता नहीं जा सकती। यह एक-कलम जायगी, तभी काम चलेगा। इंडोनेशिया में स्वतंत्रता के अगले ही दिन उन की अपनी जुबान में काम होना शुरू हो गया। आयरलैंड में डी वेलेरा ने

कहा था, "अगर तराजू के एक पलड़े पर हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता को रखा जाय और दूसरे पलड़े पर देश की मातृ-भाषा को रखा जाय, तो मैं देश की स्वतंत्रता को छोड़ दूंगा और मातृ-भाषा को अपना लूंगा। क्योंकि अगर मेरी मातृभाषा रहेगी तो आजादी तो वापिस आ जायगी लेकिन अगर मातृभाषा नष्ट हो गई तो आजादी वापिस नहीं आ सकती।" जिस दिन आयरलैंड आजाद हुआ उससे अगले दिन से वहाँ पर गैलिक भाषा में काम आरम्भ हो गया। इस वास्ते सब से पहली जरूरत इस बात की है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के इम्तहानों में से अंग्रेजी भाषा के कलंक को खत्म किया जाये, इस कलंक को मिटाया जाये। जिन की जुबान, जिन की वाणी, जिनका मनन अध्ययन आदि विदेशी हो चुके हैं, उन्हें बदलना पड़ेगा और बदल करके यह दिखाना होगा कि हमारी मातृभूमि में मातृभाषा ही पनप सकती है, दूसरी भाषा नहीं पनप सकती है।

जहाँ हमें जरूरत है स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचे करें, वहाँ पर इस बात की भी जरूरत है कि हम चरित्र का तथा सदाचार का भी स्टैंडर्ड कायम करें। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को अपने सामने यह कानून रखना होगा, यह नियम रखना होगा कि जो शराब पीता है, सिग्रेट पीता है, चरित्रहीन है उसको किसी भी हालत में सर्विस में न लिया जाये, फिर चाहे वह कितने ही ऊंचे स्टैंडर्ड का क्यों न हो। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हमें भारतीय संस्कृति का निर्माण करना है और दूसरी तरफ हम डिग्री को, कागज़ के इस टुकड़े को ही काबलियत का मयार समझ बैठे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भी सर्विस में लिया जाये उसका नील, सदाचार और उसका चरित्र ऊंचा होना चाहिये। हमारे समाज के कंस्ट्रक्शन में अगर चरित्र का कोई स्थान नहीं होगा, अगर कॅरेक्टर का कोई स्थान नहीं होगा

[श्री श्यामल सिंह]

तो समाज समाप्त हो जायेगा, समाज तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। मुझे याद है शैले ने एक जगह पर लिखा है :—

“The most fatal error that ever happened in the world, was the separation of political and ethical sciences”.

जब तक हमारे जीवन में चरित्र नहीं आयेगा, जब तक हम अपने मन, वचन और कर्म से चरित्र को साबित नहीं करेंगे, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस वास्ते पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के सामने यह नियम होना चाहिये कि चरित्रहीन लोगों को सर्विस में न लिया जाये। सब से पहले आज इसी बात की जरूरत है कि हमारे लोग यह समझें कि इस देश का निर्माण करना है। मुझे याद है कि डिप्टी कलैक्टर के इम्तहान में एक नौजवान से यह पूछा गया था कि नर्गिस कहाँ पैदा हुई थी। वह नौजवान बहुत होशियार था। उसने कहा कि सरकार मझे पता नहीं था कि इन रकासाओं के बारे में इन नर्तकियों के बारे में जानकारी रखने की भी इम्तहान में जरूरत होती है और आईदा मैं इस को भी पढ़ कर आऊंगा। इस वास्ते मेरा कहना केवल इतना ही है कि देश में चरित्र निर्माण को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

मैं एक यह बात भी बड़ी निर्भीकता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्हें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट कहा जाता है, जिनको अब भी ग्रान्टचेबलज कहा जाता है उनको इमदाद होनी चाहिये, उन पर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये और उनको खुशहाल बनाने की हर सम्भव कोशिश होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में रिजर्वेशन के नाम से लिया गया तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फेल हो जायेगा। हमारे हरिजन भाई जो ऊँचे से ऊँचा चरित्र हासिल करना चाहते थे अपने नाम के सामने दयानन्द

व्यास, उदयवीर सिंह गहलौत आदि लिखते थे लेकिन अब उन्होंने रिजर्वेशन के बाद गहलौत, पंडित, व्यास आदि लिखना छोड़ दिया है, ठाकुर लिखना छोड़ दिया है और जो ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय आदि बनने जा रहे थे वे दुबारा चमार भंगी बन रहे हैं।

तैयार थे नमाज को सुन सुन के जिक्रे हर भलवा बुतों का देख के नीयत बदल गई।

जो यह चाहते थे कि हम ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय बनें, हमारा स्थान ऊँचा हो, वे दुबारा आज भंगी और चमार बनने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमारे समाज में कर्म प्रधान रहा है। वाल्मीकी भंगी थे, रवी दास चमार थे, नाम देव धोबी थे। इन्हें हम अवतार मानते हैं। हर को भजे सो हर का होय। जाति पाति पूछे न कोय। इसलिये अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जाति के नाम पर, वर्ग और सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर आप रिजर्वेशन रखते हैं तो आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल नहीं सकता है, वह फेल हो जाएगा। जब हम कहते हैं कि सभो को बराबर के हकूक दिए जा रहे हैं तो इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि समाज के हर माध्य को बराबर का मौका आप दें। मैं मानता हूँ कि हरिजन और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट जो बने हैं, वे हमारे अत्याचारों, हमारे प्रत्याय से बने हैं और उनको ऊपर उठाने का हर सम्भव उपाय किया जाना चाहिये और अगर जरूरी हो तो उनको खातिर टेक्स लगा करके या किसी और तरह से उनको समाज में ऊँचा उठाया जाए लेकिन ऐसा कोई काम नहीं होना चाहिये जिससे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इस तरह की बू आए कि राजपूत या ब्राह्मण या चमार या भंगी को इस आधार पर लिया जाए कि वह भंगी है या चमार है और अगर ऐसा होता है तो हो जायगी तो बहुत ही खतरनाक होगी। यह सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि काबिलियत का सम्मान हो, चरित्र का सम्मान हो और हमारे जो आई० ए० एस०

आफिसर्स हैं वे इलैक्शन को आंधियों से दूर रहें और उनको काबलियत और उनके चरित्र का सम्मान हो। उनका मुआयना लिखने का अधिकार उनसे कम पढ़े हुए किसी आदमी को कभी भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

हजारों साल नरगिस अरनी बेनूरी पे रोती है बड़ी मुश्किल से होता है चमन में दीदावर पैदा।

अगर कोई ज्यादा पढ़ा निवा आदमी है, ज्यादा विद्वान् आदमी है, उसका मुआयना आप किसी कम पढ़े लिखे आदमी से लिखवाते हैं और उसको यह अधिकार देते हैं तो आप का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फेल हो जाएगा। यह अनर्थ है, पाप है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि पार्लिमेंट में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, असम्बलोज में होना चाहिये। लेकिन सर्विस में नहीं होना चाहिये और फेयर कम्पीटीशन में सबको कम्पीट करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि छः छः करोड़ जिस जाति के मँबर हैं, उनको यहां पर बिल्कुल भी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला हुआ है, एक भी गूजरों का मँबर इस सारे हाउस में नहीं है, न कांग्रेस का और न ही अपोजीशन वालों का। चाहे वे बैकवर्ड जाति में लिखे हो, उनको बाकायदा टिकट दे करके, उनको बाकायदा सम्मान दे करके पार्लिमेंट में आप लायें, असम्बलीज में भेजें, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है, इसमें से चमार के, राजपूत के, ब्राह्मण के, बनिये के सवाल को आप खत्म करें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी हमारा समाज आगे बढ़ सकेगा।

हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी बड़े विद्वान् हैं और मैं उनका आदर करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उनको कोई सजेशन दिया जाएगा और वह ठीक होगा तो वह उसको मान लेंगे और कोई बजह नहीं है कि हम भी अपने आपको

उनके कथनानुसार ढालने की कोशिश न करें। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि समाज के चरित्र को हम ऊंचा करें और एक कलम अंग्रेजी को खत्म करें, एक कलम दुश्चरित्रता को खत्म करें। तम्बाकू पीने वाला, शराब पीने वाला, गन्दे सिनेमा देखने वाला कोई भी आदमी पब्लिक सर्विस में न आ सकें, इस तरह का इन्तजाम हो जाना चाहिये।

हमारे देश का निर्माण हो, हमारा देश एक परिवार की भाँति आगे बढ़े, ऊंच नीच का, छद्म अछूत का कोई लिहाज न हो और जब इस तरह की बातें हो जायेंगी तब हमारा देश बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकेगा, इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। अगर नीच ऊंच का, बड़े छोटे का सवाल रहा तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। जो नौजवान इस साल अपीयर होने वाले हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनको अंग्रेजी से वह एग्जैम्पशन दिलायें। यह देश के ऊपर कलंक है। आज भी काबलियत का मीयार अंग्रेजी को माना जाता है। इस कलंक को सबसे पहले हटाने की जरूरत है। अगर इस कलंक को नहीं हटाया जाएगा तो देश का चरित्र गिरता चला जाएगा। इस वास्ते इस और सबसे पहले ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। पब्लिक सर्विस और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा हम देश का निर्माण कर सकते हैं और मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भर्तों की हम एक ऐसी प्रणाली और एक ऐसा तरीका अख्यार करें जिसमें देशभक्ति और चरित्र पनप सके और जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह ऊंचे से ऊंचे दर्जे का और अच्छे से अच्छा हो ताकि हम शेष संसार के सामने एक आदशे उपस्थित कर सकें।

श्री शिख नारायण (वांसी) : सभापति महोदय, ठाकुर साहब ने जो अभी मुन्दर उपदेश दिया है, उसको मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। भारतीय संस्कृति के बड़े-बड़े नारे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हम मुनते आ रहे हैं। मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जातपात लाने के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, क्या चमार जिम्मेदार है, भंगो जिम्मेदार है या ऊंची जात वाले जिम्मेदार हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि तुम विश्वकर्मा हो, तुम उसके रचयिता हो, तुम ने इसको बनाया है, हमने नहीं बनाया है। हम तो कहते हैं कि इसको मिटा दो। इस काम में हम आप से दो कदम आगे हैं। हम आप से ज्यादा आगे हैं। मान्यवर एकलव्य का नमूना इस देश के अन्दर मौजूद है, इतिहास के पन्नों में मौजूद है। मैं इसको खूले आम कहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ आप इस को सुन लें। द्रोणाचार्य ने एकलव्य के साथ बेईमानी की थी क्योंकि वह नहीं चाहता था कि अर्जुन से वह आगे बढ़ जाए। एकलव्य जाकर जंगलों में पूजा करने लग गया और उसने ऐसा वाण मारा कुत्ते के मुँह में कि उसको कोई चोट नहीं आई।

मान्यवर, आज होता क्या है इम्तहान होते हैं और इनमें हमारे लड़के टाप करते हैं, जो लिखित पेपर होते हैं उनमें टाप करते हैं लेकिन जब प्रैक्टिकल होता है तो उनका मुँह देखा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि ये काले कलूटे कहां से आ गए। अलाहाबाद का किस्सा मुझे मालूम है। वहां के एक लड़के ने जो मेरे ही जिले का है, कमिशन के इम्तहान में टाप किया था। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम आप से या किसी दूसरे से कमजोर नहीं हैं। मुझे इस बात का गुमान है कि मैं हरिजन का बेटा हूँ और समाज को कमा करके खिलाता हूँ, सौसाइटी को खिलाता हूँ। हम में दम है और आप हमारी कमाई पर मौजूद उड़ा रहे हैं। मैं आप को मिलिट्री के लिए नौजवान दे सकता हूँ, जिस किसी क्षत्र के लिए आप आदमी चाहें मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि

तराजू के पलड़ों में आप सब को बराबर बराबर नापें। किसी के साथ भी बइसाफी नहीं होगी चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट में यह दर्ज है कि पिछले साल एक हरिजन मेम्बर था वह भी अब नहीं है। क्या कहें मैं इस पत्रे को। दीगरा नसीहत, खुद फजीहत एक नोट हमारे पास है। मेरी एक वहन बैठी हुई थी और वह हम से जिक्र कर रही थी कि जब सर्विस खाली होती है तब कूडीडेट्स का चुनाव होने लगता है और जब कूडीडेट का चुनाव होना है तो सर्विस पैदा की जाती है। यह एक आम कहावत है कि "चिराग तले अग्धेरा"। लेकिन इस के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? जो अपने को बड़े आदमी कहलाते हैं। आज २० परसेंट लोगों के लिए सब कुछ है जो कि इस देश के अन्दर "मम्मी, मम्मा और डंडडी" की जमात पैदा कर रहे हैं। आज चमार, ब्राह्मण का झगड़ा एक तरफ हो गया और "मम्मी, मम्मा और डंडडी डंडडा का दूसरा क्लास देश में पैदा हो रहा है। इस का क्या हल आप करेंगे? हम को आप छोड़ दीजिये कि यह चमार है, ब्राह्मण है या यह तो माइनस हो गया और "मम्मी, मम्मा और डंडडी, डंडडी" वाली जमात आगे आ रही है। म भारतीय संस्कृति का उपासक हूँ, हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा का उपासक हूँ इस पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर, इस पार्लियामेंट, हाउस में राष्ट्र के महान नेताओं के पास बैठ कर हम ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाया था। मुझे वह दिन याद है जब सन् १९४६ में मैं मनानीय पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के पास गया था। मैंने दो लफ्ज अंग्रेजी के बोले तो टंडन जी ने कहा : "आय, आय, तुम हिन्दी नहीं जानते, तुम हिन्दी नहीं जानते? मैं सन्न हो गया। उस दिन से आज तक मैं उनका अनुग्रहीत हूँ, मैं हिन्दी का विद्यार्थी, रहा हूँ। नार्मल हिन्दी में पास किया एडवान्स हिन्दी में पास किया और बी० ए० में भी हिन्दी ली। आज भी हिन्दीका पोषक

हूँ लेकिन किसी भाई के ऊपर मैं इस को थोपना नहीं चाहता। संस्कृत इस देश की राष्ट्र भाषा रही है। कब ? गुप्त काल में भारत की राष्ट्र भाषा संस्कृत रही। आप हैं कहां ? आप संस्कृति का दम भरते हैं, रामराज्य का दम भरते हैं, लेकिन उधर आना नहीं चाहते। पढ़ो संस्कृत। दक्षिण हिन्दुस्तान वाले भाई भी हमारे साथ खड़े होंगे को तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप उर्दू और हिन्दी को मिलाकर ब्राडकास्टिंग करवाते हैं। यह जो घपलेवाजी है उस को आप चेक क्यों नहीं करते ? मैं तो ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं तो चौथी स्टेज का आदमी हूँ। ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, वैश्य और शूद्र। अरे, तुम स्वर्ग में रहोगे तो हम भी स्वर्ग में रहेंगे और अग्न नर्क में रहोगे तो नर्क में रहेंगे। हम तो सब से पीछे हैं। मेरे मित्र ने कहा, मैं उनको चेलेंज करता हूँ *interruptions* आप मुनिये। मैं चेलेंज करता हूँ कि आप इस रिजर्वेशन को माइनस क्रीजिये। मैंने यू० पी० असेम्बली में कहा था यहां भी रिपोर्ट करता हूँ कि इस रिजर्वेशन को माइनस करो। मैं पंडित हरू की सरकार से यह चीज कहना चाता हूँ। मैं डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द की सरकार को ३६ पेज को जवाब लिख कर दिया था इस रिजर्वेशन के प्रश्न के ऊपर। हम कलैक्टर नहीं होना चाहते हैं, हम एम० पी० नहीं होना चाहते हैं, मगर क्या हम चपारासी भी नहीं हो सकते ? चौकीदार नहीं हो सकते ? थानेदार नहीं हो सकते ? मातहत वाली जगह भी हम को नहीं मिल सकती ? क्या हम डिप्टी मिनिस्टर नहीं हो सकते ? प्राइम मिनिस्टर पंडित नेहरू हैं लेकिन क्या हम मिनिस्टर भी नहीं हो सकते ? आखिर आप चाहते क्या हैं ? जब नियत दुरुस्त हो तो सब कुछ दुरुस्त हो सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी से भी पीछे नहीं हैं। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के ऊपर मेरा चार्ज है कि वहां ईमानदारी

से काम नहीं किया जाता। आप ईमानदारी से थ्योरी को ले लीजिये, प्रैक्टिकल को छोड़ दीजिये। जिस लड़के को रिक्मेंटेशन मिल जाये प्रिंसिपल से या यूनिवर्सिटी से कि **ही बैयर्स ए गुड मारल करैक्टर**, उस को ले लीजिये। लेकिन हम एम० एन० एज और एम० पीज० से रिक्मेंटेशन मांगते हैं। इतना परेशान करते हैं जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। अभी हाल ही में मैंने यहां दस्तखत किया और ६ तारीख को बस्ती गया एक लड़के को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट होने का सर्टिफिकेट दिलाने के लिए। इस चीज को रिकार्ड किया जाये, मेरी फाइल में सारे कागज मौजूद हैं। एक लड़के ने २० आने का टिकट लगाया, मैंने सर्टिफिकेट दिया, हरिजन बलभर आफिसर ने सर्टिफिकेट दिया कि वह हरिजन है, लेकिन उसके बाद कलेक्टर को एक क्लर्क ने चरका दिया और वह बेचारा लड़का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं पा सका। मुझ से कहा गया कि एफिडेविट दाखिल क्रीजिये। मैं ने कहा कि मैं पांच लाख आदिमियों का रिप्रेजेन्टिव हूँ और लाख या डेढ़ लाख वॉट मुझे मिले हैं ? लेकिन फल यही हुआ। मैं ने लड़के से पूछा कि क्या एफिडेविट दूँ ? उस ने कहा कि आप मत लिखिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन किसी से भी पीछे नहीं हैं। वे कमा कर खाते हैं, अपने कंधों पर बन्दूक रख कर चीन और पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में डट सकते हैं। हम किसी भी तरह कमजोर नहीं हैं। फाइनेन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं ने कहा था और आज फिर रिपीट करता हूँ कि हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। न पढ़ने में कम हैं न लिखने में कम हैं। हां, हमारे अन्दर गरीबी जरूर है।

मैं राजा साहब की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि ४० वर्ष की उम्र से नीचे के किसी आदमी को कलैक्टर न बनाया जाये। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन उन का सिलेक्शन न करे। जिस दिन मैं आया था, हमारे गवर्नर साहब के पी० ए० और चेअरमैन, कौंसिल के पी० ए० दोनों में बात चीत हो रही थी कि हमारे सूबे

[श्री शिव नारायण]

में बारह बारह वर्ष से लोग काम कर रहे हैं। जिन को गवर्नमेंट ने अप्वाइंट किया था। अब उन लोगों को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन भेजा जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी में जो पढ़ा था वह कोई याद थोड़े ही है, शैली की पोयम याद थोड़े ही है। वे अपनी नौजवानो में सर्विस में आये अब इतनी उम्र में उन को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने भेजा जाये, इसे मैं घपलेबाजी समझता हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी स्टैण्डर्ड के आदमी रक्खे जायें और हर आदमी को उचित अवसर दिया जाये। जब आप ने खुद इस किस्म का ढांचा बनाया है तो उस में चमार लिया जाये, ब्राह्मण लिया जाये, ठाकुर लिया जाये, मुसलमान लिया जाये, उन के लिये सीट्स रिजर्व होनी चाहिये। यह ढांचा हर एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में रक्खा जाना चाहिये। वहां पर हरिजन भी होना चाहिये, ब्राह्मण होना चाहिये, मुसलमान होना चाहिये। तभी देश का ढांचा ठीक होगा और ईमानदारी सब जगह आयेगी। पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन भी अच्छे अच्छे आफिसर्स का सेलेक्शन कर सकेगा।

आप देखिये कि हमारे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशनों में सेलेक्शन का तरीका क्या है। हमारे यहां सेलेक्शन हो रहा था। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने पूछा कि जो हैलथ मिनिस्टर चरन सिंह हैं उन्होंने ने यह कानून बनाया वह कैसा है? कौन्डिडेट ने कहा कि ठीक बनाया। उस लड़के को सिफर दे दिया गया। क्वेश्चन पूछने के अजीब अजीब ढंग हैं। यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। सवाल पूछने की एबिलिटी होनी चाहिये और साथ में ईमानदारी होनी चाहिये। इस मुल्क में क्रिएट करना चाहिये।

मैं ठाकुर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरा नीचे उतरें। सही मानों में जिम्मेदारी से इस सदन में काम करें। कहा जाता है कि

हम नीचे हैं, वे ऊपर हैं, वे बड़ी मूख वाले हैं। हम उन के पीछे हैं। हम पछवाड़े रहते हैं और पिछड़े कहे जाते हैं लेकिन हम उन से एक इंच पीछे नहीं हैं। हम ईमानदारी में, त्याग में, तपस्या में और मुल्क की रक्षा करने में उन से एक इंच भी पीछे नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि "चिराग तले भन्धेरा" वाली बात को माइनस किया जाये और इस देश में शुद्ध-शुद्ध कार्य किये जायें तभी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशनों का कल्याण हो सकेगा, हरिजनों का कल्याण हो सकेगा और देश का कल्याण हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप हरिजन नाम छोड़ दीजिये। आप अपने को चमार क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : आप कहते हैं, इसलिये मैं ने कहा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, as the time at my disposal is very little, I want to confine myself to two or three points. I have read this particular report of the U.P.S.C. with interest, and I must say that this particular organisation is doing a lot of service in selecting good candidates and efficient candidates.

In this very House, Sir, when another report was being discussed, I pointed out the evil of some corruption which is visible sometimes in the matter of selections. I do not attribute any motive on the U.P.S.C members who are supposed to be like Caesar's wife, but I must say that in some of the selections where a departmental official comes as an expert there is some room for wrong selection or, we may say, some favouritism or nepotism. I must, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether there is any way

out to avoid the inclusion of a departmental official at the time of selection. A particular post might have been advertised and the candidates might have been asked to appear before the U.P.S.C. I admit that the presence of an expert is absolutely necessary. But supposing a candidate is being recruited to a particular National Physical Laboratory or for any particular Ministry, I have a feeling that an official of that particular Ministry or department should not be taken at all as an adviser or as an expert.

There is another point. It has been mentioned by some of my hon. friends also. That is, even after the selection, even after the examination, a candidate has to wait for months together for the final orders to be given. He does not know whether he has been selected or not. In this age of unemployment, where for each post at least 100 to 200 people apply, such an abnormal delay or even ordinary delay should not take place. That is my submission and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it.

Another very interesting thing has been brought to my notice. I am surprised by this and I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether this is a fit case for reference to the U.P.S.C. A question was asked in this House by my hon. friend, Dr. U. Misra. The question was addressed to hon. Minister of Home Affairs. The question was:—

- "(a) whether it is a fact that a number of IAS officers have been permitted by Government to join private concerns;
- (b) if so, their number and which are the concerns where they are working; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that some of these officers are earning three to four times more than their salary which they would

have been normally paid by Government?"

The answer was given by the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and it reads:—

"(a) and (b). The Government of India are aware of only one such case in which the services of a serving I.A.S. officer have been lent by the Government of Bihar to the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

(c) 'The attached statement contains the relevant particulars about the case.'

I am making reference to this with reference to a particular item in the UPSC's Report which says that the UPSC also permitted some of the IAS officers to join other departments. This is a solitary case of one Shri Ram Sinhasan Pandey who was working under the Bihar Government. This particular IAS officer was one of the Deputy Secretaries—I do not know whether he was the Secretary of the Labour Department. I also do not know whether any reference was made to the UPSC either by the Bihar Government or by the Central Government before lending his services to the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Now, what is the salary that he is drawing? He is drawing basic salary in the scale of Rs. 3250-125-4250; dearness allowance of Rs. 300; entertainment allowance.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, could I have your permission to point out that the hon. Member is mentioning a particular officer by name? It is the practice in this House that the name of any officer or any such person who is not here to defend himself should not be mentioned. Secondly, he is also referring to the policy of the Bihar Government who has appointed one of its officers as Tata's agent. As I know, there is no need to refer this to the UPSC and the Bihar Government is permitted to do this in its jurisdiction. I want you to give your

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ruling on these two points, namely, whether he can mention the State Government and whether he can mention an officer by name in this House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, before you give your ruling, I have a submission. This particular question was raised in this House and it was only on the 13th August, that is, yesterday that this had been answered by the hon. Home Minister. I hope, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad will not defend the wrongdoers in Bihar Government, whether they are ICS officers or IAS officers. This question was answered by the hon. Home Minister yesterday and whatever I am referring is from the debates of Parliament. I might have mentioned the name.

Mr. Chairman: The ordinary rule is that names should not be mentioned because persons whose names are mentioned are not here to defend themselves.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will not mention the name. This particular officer is drawing basic salary in the scale of Rs. 3250-125-4250; dearness allowance of Rs. 300; entertainment allowance of Rs. 250; car allowance of Rs. 150; Provident Fund contribution at the rate of 8.13 per cent of basic salary and is getting profit sharing or annual bonus at the rate declared by the Company every year. Since this question was answered in the House I want to know whether the permission of the Central Government was taken and how an IAS officer can retain his lien while in private employment. Under what rule can he do so? I would also like to know whether the UPSC were consulted in this case. If not, it shows that this particular appointment is purely based on political motives and this officer should not have been there in this appointment. I would submit that this a matter where an example should be set before the IAS officers. If Bihar Government can

make an exception in the case of an IAS officer, other Governments would also be permitted to do so. The UPSC must give a ruling on this.

Mr. Chairman: If he was going to mention this, previous notice should have been given to the hon. Minister so that he could have an opportunity to reply to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: His senior had given the reply.

Mr. Chairman: He also should have an opportunity of replying to it and previous notice should have been given to the hon. Minister. That is what the hon. Member has not done. Therefore I am ruling this part out of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He may reply to it or not but this is for his information. Such a thing should not happen in this country. IAS officers have replaced the old ICS officers. If A is permitted like this in Bihar, then B will be permitted in UP and C will be permitted in Delhi. Naturally, it will be difficult for the I.A.S. officers to function. I request that, if he is not answering today, at least, the Minister will take note of it and try to answer it.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, I have to thank you at the outset for giving me a chance to place my views on this report. I will not take long. I will make some points in which I am interested.

At the outset, I would like to say it has pained me when one of my hon. friends on the opposite side said that in the services, particularly Scheduled Caste considerations should not be brought in and if this consideration is brought in and the Scheduled Caste candidates are drafted into the services there will be ruin or the administration will go down.

was the remark which was made. That remark has not been substantiated by him though he has made all these vague allegations and reflections on the Scheduled Caste candidates. Particularly it has pained me; also it would pain others outside.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): It has pained me also.

Shri Sonavane: Coming to the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, my friend on my right who spoke very vehemently, spoke from his heart and gave a true picture of the conditions of Scheduled Caste people, their environments and training, the hardships through which they have come up and passed and taken degrees with honours and with good marks. They have come up encountering all these difficulties. Their work should be appreciated. They should be encouraged. They should be given encouragement. That is the work of the Government. I do understand that the Government is doing its best. We have no complaint on that ground. But, we say that the Government is doing a little. They should do much more. There are so many other aspects in which the Government could go a long way to help these candidates coming from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes so that they can come up to the standards or even better standards than other candidates. For instance, if training facilities are given to these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates, I am sure, they may do much better and fare will.

A complaint was made that these backward class candidates do well in the written examinations, but unfortunately, an unforeseen hand puts them down in the *viva voce*. I do not know how far this allegation is correct. But, there is a lurking suspicion and fear and a doubt that some such thing may be taking place. Otherwise, many posts which are reserved

for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would not go unfilled. I find in the Gazette, so many posts are reserved for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. But, it is also stated along with it that if no suitable candidate is found, the post will be treated as un-reserved and filled by others. What does that show? That would show that even if a Scheduled Caste candidate has passed the written test, yet, according to the Commission, he may not be quite up to the standard in the *viva voce*, and so that candidate would be dropped, and that place would be given to and that place would be given to some others. Therefore, if proper training facilities are given, I think Government will have taken a step in the right direction. I was told that the Allahabad University has such a programme, but one University taking up such a programme would not do. Other universities also should take such a step, and Government should impress upon the other universities also that such a step would be in the right direction, and that would go a long way in helping these people and in bringing up these people to the level of others.

Generally speaking, there is a lot of opposition, so to say, from certain quarters, and it is said that merit alone should count. I think that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes do have merit. But to say that merit alone should count would mean that there is some kind of prejudice against the Scheduled Castes. The moment a Scheduled Caste or Harijan is taken, an innermost feeling is there in the minds of certain people that they necessarily would be inferior to others or would be lacking in merit. That prejudice is responsible to a great extent when some of my friends say that Scheduled Castes should not be given administrative posts of high rank. If this prejudice is done away with, I think that our minds will be clearer and will be better towards these people.

In regard to character, I am at one with my hon. friend who has said that people of character should be drafted, and this aspect should be taken into consideration by UPSC while selecting the candidates. There are many cases of corruption in the administration now, and if this test is applied, it would be a very good thing, and therefore, I would support the suggestion made by my hon. friend. At the same time, I do not know what would be the measuring-rod to test character. That is a great handicap. Character certificates are very easily forthcoming, and in fact, even I might give character certificates for persons whom I have not known for long, because pressure is brought on me. Therefore, there should be some standard assessment test which the Home Minister should think of, and this character test should also be applied while selecting people.

The last point that I would like to place before the House is this. The UPSC had about eight members; one of them was a Scheduled Caste member. We fought that on every Commission or Committee, wherever these recruitments are made, members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should be taken on these commissions and committees so that there would be proper appreciation of the merit of candidates coming from these sections. I learn from this Report that Shri S. Vashanmugam Pillai retired after the close of the year, on 17th August 1961. Thereafter, to my knowledge, the vacancy has not been filled by either a member of the Scheduled Castes or of the Scheduled Tribes. It is not that if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member is there, our quota would be filled. But then we would have the confidence that our man is there, and therefore, we will not be denied justice. He might fight for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the other members. That confidence is there among the candidates.

Therefore, I would suggest that this post should be filled up by a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes by men of eminence and there are many such men in the country. I feel that this step would go a long way in the furtherance of the welfare and recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the competitive examinations.

श्री कि० पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, आज सदन में यूनिवर्सल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के बारे में जो चर्चा हो रही है उस चर्चा के अन्दर देश को जो आसन करने वाले अफसर लोग हैं उन के बारे में चर्चा होनी लाजिमी है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि इस देश में अभी जो आई० ए० एम० आफिसर्स हैं उन को आई० सी० एम० आफिसर्स से इनफीरियर समझा जाता है। यह आम धारणा लोगों में है कि ब्रिटिश जमाने में जो आई० सी० एम० आफिसर्स होते थे वह लोग आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के इन आई० ए० आफिसर्स से कुछ ज्यादा अच्छे थे। ऐसा कहना शायद ठीक ही है कि अभी आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के आई० ए० एम० आफिसर्स पहले के आई० सी० एम० आफिसर्स से खराब हैं, इनफीरियर हैं या उतने अच्छे नहीं हैं और उस का मूल कारण यह है कि अफसर लोगों को चुनने का जो आधार उस जमाने में था यानी गुलामी के जमाने में जो आधार था आज भी उसी आधार को अभी तक कायम रखा गया है। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन अफसरों का आज भी उसी ढंग से सैलेक्शन करता है जिस ढंग से कि ब्रिटिश जमाने में सैलेक्शन हुआ करता था। गुलामी के जमाने में गुलामी भी एक आधार था यानी जो उस समय देश के दुश्मन होते थे उन लोगों को इस आई० सी० एम० कैंडिडेट में आना ज्यादा आसान हो जाता था। अभी भी खैर उन को में देश के दुश्मन तो नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन जनता के

श्रीर लोगों के जो दुश्मन होते हैं उन को भी आज इस आई० ए० एस० कैंडर में आना आसान है ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण पद्यों जारी रखें ।

श्री कि० पटनायक : ठीक है, धन्यवाद ।

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the clock on Thursday,
August 16, 1962|Sravana 25,
1884 (Saka).*

[Tuesday, August 14, 1962/Sarvina 23, 1884 SAKA]

COLUMNS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1641—82

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
269	Export of iron ore from Orissa	1641—43
270	Additional taxes by States	1644—47
271	Licensing of industrial projects	1647—48
272	Pak. propaganda against India	1648—52
273	Indians in Tanganyika	1652—55
274	Evaluation of Rehabilitation Schemes	1655—60
275	Paper manufacture in Jammu	1660—62
276	Second Wage Board for Working Journalists	1662—64
277	Import of cotton from U.S.A.	1664—66
278	Export of Bananas to U.S. S.R.	1666—69
280	Exports to Afghanistan	1669—71
281	Pattern of power development	1671—73
282	Kidnapping of Indian fisherman by Pakistanis	1674—75
283	Rehabilitation of refugees in Assam	1675—77
284	X-ray films	1677—78
286	India Cultural delegation to Japan	1678—80
288	Application of Labour Laws to State Sector	1681—82

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

1682—1742

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
279	Study of International Trade by U.N.	1682—83
285	Foam Glass Factory in Bombay	1683—84
287	Paper mill in Manipur	1684
289	Economic cost of energy	1684
290	Indian in Macao	1684—85
291	Development projects in Nepal	1685
292	Textile industry in Pondicherry	1685—86
293	Power Plant at Tarapur	1686
295	Goans leaving for Portugal and Brazil	1687—87

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
296	Telstar Communications Satellite Project	1687
297	Firing by Pakistanis	1687—88
298	Credit facilities for exporters	1688
299	Roads in Nepal	1688—89
300	Export of iron ore to West European countries	1689—90
300	Fishermen of Goa	1690
302	Demarcation of area in Berubar	1690—91
303	Export of textiles	1691—92
304	Rural Industrial Projects	1692—93
305	Monopolistic tendencies in newspaper industry	1693
306	Newsprint factory in U.P.	1693
307	Financial position of Dandakaranya Project	1694
308	Import of books	1694
309	Prices of daily newspapers	1694—95
310	Supply of iron ore to steel mills	1695—96
311	Chinese attitude towards Indian traders in Tibet	1696—97
312	Development of Bhutan	1697
313	Kidnapping of two Indians by Pakistanis	1697—98

U.S.Q.
No.

646	Industrial loan to Tripura	1698—99
647	Dandakaranya Scheme	1699
648	Production of ilmenite	1699—700
649	Building for Press Club of India	1700
650	Labour disputes in Tea Estates of Tripura	1700—01
652	Classification of P.W.D. contractors in Tripura	1701
653	Kodayar Hydro-Electric Scheme	1701—02
654	Export of wood articles	1702
655	Toy-making industry in Jammu and Kashmir	1702
656	Delhi and Third Plan	1702—03
657	Techno-Economic Survey of Kerala	1703
658	Rehabilitation of rural refugees	1703—04

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
659	U.N. observers in Kashmir	1704
660	Extension of Labour Laws to Goa	1704-05
661	Export Promotion	1705
662	Import of rutile from Australia	1705-06
663	Central Housing Board	1706
664	Allocation of funds for Nagaland	1706-07
665	Trade with Yugoslavia	1707
666	Accident in Kolar Gold Fields	1707-08
667	Village industries	1708-09
668	Prices of bicycles	1709
669	Export of bicycles	1709-11
670	Sports factories	1711-12
671	Manufacture of sports goods	1712-13
672	Export of textiles	1713
673	Small-scale battery industry	1713-14
674	Production of copra	1714
675	Committee on reduction of construction costs	1614-15
676	Drama troupes	1715
677	Import of machinery etc. for rubber estates	1715-16
678	Silicosis Compensation	1716
679	Displaced persons	1716-17
680	Sugar Wage Board	1717
681	Taxes due to Simla Municipal Committee	1717-18
682	Rashtrapati Bhavan, Simla	1718
683	Implementation of Second Five Year Plan	1718-19
684	News-prints	1719
685	Exhibition of documentaries in rural areas	1719-20
686	Report on Second Five Year Plan	1720
687	Central Government Undertakings	1720-21
688	Shoes for coal miners	1721
690	Enforcement of Labour Laws in Jammu and Kashmir	1721-22
691	Trade and Merchandise Act	1722
692	Industrialisation of Kerala	1722-23
693	Paper from Kas-Pahabhe	1723

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
694	All India Port and Dock workers	1723-24
695	Courts in Goa	1724
696	Hand-knitting Units in Delhi	1724-25
697	Engineering Export Promotion Council	1725
698	Trade Agreement with North Korea	1725-26
699	Textile mills in Madurai	1726
700	Passports for U.K.	1726
701	Rates of commodities	1727
702	Trade Unions	1727
703	Indo-Pak Conference	1728
704	International Trade Exhibitions	1728-29
705	Amendments to Labour Acts	1729
706	Azad Market, Delhi	1730
707	Shortage of coal and Transport	1730-31
708	Exchange of fire between Indo-Pak police	1731-32
709	Importers in Goa, Daman and Diu	1632
710	Radio station at Jodhpur	1733
711	Price of imported silk	1733-34
712	Sub-office of Coal Mines Provident Fund at Kothagudum	1734-35
713	Singreni Collieries Company	1735
714	Singreni collieries	1735-36
715	Cycle industry	1736-37
716	Export of Coffee	1737
717	Central Institute for Labour Research	1737-38
718	Refugee Market in Udhanda, Calcutta	1738
719	Holy shrines left in Pakistan	1738-39
720	Staple Fibre Factories	1739
721	Tea auction market in Assam	1739
722	Tea production	1739-40
723	Development of tea gardens	1740
724	Indian Missions abroad	1740-41
725	Exchange of fire between Indo-Pak border police in J. & K.	1741-42

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 1742-47

(i) Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported digging of trenches by Pakistani Armed Forces along the West Bengal-Pakistan border. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Mani Ram Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the collision between a goods train and a bus near Kashi-pur in Nainital district (U.P.) resulting in the death of one person and injuries to others.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 1747-48

- (1) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian, Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1960-61.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2444 dated the 4th August, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.
- (3) A copy of Government Resolution No. 55(1)EP. (Coord)/62 dated the 12th July, 1962 constituting an Export Inspection Advisory Council.
- (4) A copy of Government Resolution No. Ch(1)-6(9)/61 dated the 18th June, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.
- (5) A copy of Government Resolution No. WB-16(1)/62 dated the 10th August, 1962 setting up a Wage Board for the coal mining industry.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1748-50

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan) made a statement regarding Power supply position in Delhi.

MOTION RE : INDIA CHINA
BORDER SITUATION . 1750-82

Further discussion on the motion re : India-China border situation continued. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate. The substitute motions moved by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and Shri P.K. Deo were withdrawn by leave of the House and the discussion was concluded.

MOTION RE : REPORT OF
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION . . . 1782-1869

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B.N. Datar) moved that the House take note of the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon.

The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS AD-
VISORY COMMITTEE
PRESENTED 1870

Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee was presented.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
AUGUST 16, 1962/SRAVANA
25, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the motion re: Report of Union Public Service Commission. Discussion on the motion re: Railway accidents.