

**LOK SABHA  
DEBATE**

**Third Series**

**Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

*[May 26 to June 7, 1962/jyaistha 5 to 17, 1844 (Saka)]*



**FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)**

*(Vol. III contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 6th June, 1962/  
Jyaistha, 16th 1884 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### 'Silicosis' in Mica Mines

\*1310. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the disease of 'Silicosis' is widely prevalent in Mica Mining Area of Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) The disease is prevalent but not widely.

(b) Wet drilling and suppression of dust have been made compulsory in all mica mines. Regular inspections are being made to enforce them.

Eight beds have been reserved in the T.B. Hospital, Nellore for the exclusive use of T.B. and Silico-T.B. patients among the mica miners and their families, and the State Government have been requested to reserve three more beds. Travelling allowance is paid to the mica miners who attend the T.B. Hospital, Nellore as outdoor-patients.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of a T.B. ward in the  
915 (A) LSD—1.

9082

hospital at Kalichedu, for the domiciliary treatment of T.B. and silicosis patients, and for mass X-ray of mica miners.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that mica miners are not using wet drillers and so on and are not implementing the regulations issued by the Department?

**Shri Hathi:** I think wet drilling is being done. They have to do it.

**Shri Yallamanda Reddy:** Are the Government aware of the fact that these diseased people are not being paid compensation even two or three years after death? Will the Government take care and see that compensation is paid in time?

**Shri Hathi:** Certainly it will be seen that they are paid compensation if they suffer or contract the disease during employment.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Are such facilities as have been set out in the hon. Minister's answer extended to all labour who are exposed to what are called occupational diseases?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a wide question.

**Shri Warrior:** What is the percentage of incidence of silicosis in mica mines and what preventive measures have been taken to reduce the number year by year?

**Shri Hathi:** The percentage in mica mines in Andhra Pradesh in 1955 was 1.5 for underground workers. In 1960 it was 2.41 per cent. and in 1961, I think, it was 1 per cent. The precautions that have been taken are that there should be wet drilling and that the dust should be stopped as far as possible.

**श्री बड़े :** जो माइका माइन्स प्राइवेट सेक्टर में झाबवा (मध्य प्रदेश में) चलती है क्या उनमें भी हवा से जो मज़दूरों को नुकसान होता है उसके लिए मैडिकल फॅमिलिटी सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है?

**Shri Hathi:** All mines.

**Shri K. R. Gupta:** Is the disease prevalent in other areas also, particularly, Rajasthan?

**Shri Hathi:** It is not there in Rajasthan but in Bihar it is there.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** What measures have been taken of late to stop this dust coming there?

**Shri Hathi:** I have answered that

#### Islands in Ceylon

\*1311. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians staying in Ceylon from 1949 onwards are required by the High Commissioner there to produce documentary evidence to prove that they have been staying there from such a date; and

(b) if so, their number?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Persons who have been staying in Ceylon since 1st November, 1949 or later who have applied for travel documents or for registration as Indian citizens at our High Commission in Colombo have to produce documentary evidence in support of their applications.

(b) No accurate statistics regarding the number of such persons are available. However, over 500 such applications were received during 1961.

**Shri Umanath:** What is the purpose of this calling of documentary evidence from those persons who are staying in Ceylon since long?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** This is part of the agreement that was reached bet-

ween the two Prime Ministers in October, 1949. The main purpose is to check illicit immigration.

**Shri Umanath:** What is the sort of documentary evidence that the High Commissioner requires of them, and how do Government propose to deal with those persons who have actually been staying there from 1949 but do not have documentary evidence?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** This documentary evidence is either some evidence they can produce from India, on which we refer the cases to India, or some documentary evidence like rice ration books or any other papers to establish their stay in Ceylon.

**Shri Umanath:** May I have the answer to the other part of the question? How do Government propose to deal with those Indians who have been staying there from 1949 but do not have documentary evidence?

**Mr. Speaker:** If there is a clear requirement that the documentary evidence would be essential, how they would deal with it otherwise does not arise.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the new Bill that is going to be introduced in the Ceylonese Parliament debarring persons of Indian origin from being employed in the plantations in Ceylon, and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Yes, Sir, the matter is under negotiation with the Ceylon Government.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the attention of Government is drawn to the Ceylonese Prime Minister's statement in the House of Representatives to the effect that official level talks should precede the talks that they propose to have with our Prime Minister when he visits Colombo in July; if so, whether those official level talks have actually taken

place and, if they have taken place, the progress made so far?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** No talks as mentioned by the hon. Member have taken place. But when our High Commissioner meets the officials there, there are some talks....

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister of Ceylon made a statement that there would be some official conference or meeting first—that is what he is asking about.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** That has not started, Sir.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I have the answer to the next part of my question, whether our Prime Minister is visiting Ceylon in July and whether there will be talks between the two Prime Ministers on this?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I am not going to Ceylon in July. I might go there in September. If I go there, talks will take place on many matters. Maybe, these matters also would be talked about.

**Shri Umanath:** May I know whether the Government of Ceylon propose to send out Indians offering them compensation and whether they have approached the Government of India in this respect and, if so, the reactions of the Government on that proposal?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The whole matter is under discussion regarding the status of the Stateless people.

#### Labour Productivity

\*1312. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau has completed its study regarding increase in labour productivity;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) whether the study of labour productivity undertaken by Labour

Bureau included industries both in the private as well as public sectors?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) The Labour Bureau has completed labour productivity studies in nine selected industries.

(b) The findings are not yet finalised.

(c) Yes.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Labour Bureau assess also the percentage of contribution made by both parties in order to help labour productivity?

**Shri Hathi:** That means employers and employees?

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Yes.

**Shri Hathi:** They will take into consideration that factor also.

**Shri Oza:** May I know whether this study will include the finding out of a formula to share the gains of further productivity between labour and the employer?

**Shri Hathi:** This will deal with productivity, the increase or the decrease in the productivity of each industry. They have taken only nine industries. I do not know, after we see the report it may be possible.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** Does the Ministry contemplate to frame a model incentive scheme so that the workers may be benefited and the productivity may be increased?

**Shri Hathi:** Well, it is a good suggestion.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** With a view to increasing the productivity of labour in so far as the public-sector industries are concerned, is there any proposal before Government to institute awards or prizes or other incentives to labourers in selected industries?

**Shri Hathi:** That is under consideration.

**Shri K. R. Gupta:** What are the industries in which the productivity has been taken account of?



**Shri Hathi:** Jute textiles, Cotton textiles, Woollen textiles, Iron and Steel, Paper, Sugar, Cement, Matches, Glass and Glassware.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There is an increase in productivity team. May I know whether the Labour Bureau is working in conjunction with it or working separately?

**Shri Hathi:** In collaboration and consultation also.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** When is the report likely to be finalised?

**Shri Hathi:** The report will be finalised within six months or so. It has been circulated to the other Ministries concerned to check up the data.

**Shri Daji:** Is the Government considering the question of incentive payment scheme to increase productivity?

**Shri Hathi:** That was the question put by Mr. Kamath. I have replied.

#### Import of Sporting Rifle Cartridges

\*1313. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of sporting rifle cartridges has been completely banned; and

(b) if so, what has prompted Government to take this action particularly in view of the fact that rifle cartridges are not manufactured in this country?

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

(b) Cartridges meant for sports are being manufactured indigenously and the indigenous production is sufficient to meet the country's demand.

**Shri S. P. Singh:** May I know how many different types and sizes of non-prohibited bore rifle cartridges are being manufactured in India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** .12 and .22 bore, and 8 MM, 315".

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमान्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का पता लगायेंगे कि कारतूसों की कमी की वजह से उनकी कीमतें कितनी बढ़ गई हैं और उसके कारण जनता को कितनी परेशानी हो रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** ऐसा तो हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आया है। यह जरूर है कि जो इम्पोर्टर्स लोग हैं वह रोज़ टेलीग्राम्स भेजते हैं कि इनका इम्पोर्ट खोल दिया जाय। हम यहां अपने देश के भीतर चार लाख रुपये के कारतूस बना रहे हैं। अब फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से इम्पोर्ट बन्द करने के अलावा और कोई चारा ही नहीं था।

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to supply cartridges for those rifles for which cartridges are not manufactured in this country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This mainly related to sports guns cartridges other than normal rifles. For that, ordnance factories are producing adequately. If there are any particular sizes for which difficulties are experienced, we shall certainly look into those cases.

#### Sitaram Mills, Trichur

\*1317. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Sitaram Mills, Trichur has been closed down since the management felt that it could not meet the present high rate of excise duties on power looms; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that interests of labour are protected?

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

**Shri Warrior:** Yes, Sir? I do not follow. Part (b) of the question was,

if so, what steps Government propose to take to see that interests of labour are protected.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall I go to the next question?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The point is that the matter has already come to our notice. All the power loom people have represented to the Government of India as happens whenever excise duty is levied. All these questions are inter-related and we must await the Finance Minister's Finance Bill.

**Shri Warrior:** I wish to know whether any particular steps have been taken in this particular case where notice has been issued to labourers to quit—notice of closure of mills is also there.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Whenever an excise duty is levied, every interest represents that the duty should be removed. In order to prove their point, they go to the extent of issuing notices. All these inter-related questions, not only excises on one commodity, but all commodities as you know, are under the consideration of the Finance Ministry. When decisions are made, it will be known.

**Shri Warrior:** I wish to know whether this is not action taken against the code of conduct that was agreed upon in the tripartite conference?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No. There was no such contract at all. In the case of excise duties, no Government makes a contract with anybody.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Daji.

**Shri Warrior:** It is code of conduct.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called another hon. Member. I might give him another chance.

**Shri Daji:** Has the Government any scheme to ensure their working even if necessary by taking over such units where the industry has closed down because of the taxation policy of the Government?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I would request the house to wait the decision and then see whether there is any

closure or it is only a device to get the excise duty withdrawn.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government that not only the Sitaram Mills, Trichur, but a very large number of mills which were employing power looms have now closed down and if after the Finance Bill they still continue to close down, whether the Government of India will take any steps to see that they are re-opened?

**Shri Speaker:** A hypothetical question.

**Shri Warrior:** My question was about the code of conduct and not contract. I am sorry the Minister mistook that word. Is it not against the code of conduct agreed upon in the tripartite conference?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** How does the code of conduct arise from a question where due to the levy of excise duty, somebody threatens that he would close the mill?

**Shri N. Sreekantam Nair:** In view of the chequered career of the Sitaram Mills in which the spinning section has been closed and about 1000 workers are now left idle, will the Government consider special concessions regarding this mill? Otherwise, another 7,000 workers will go out.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** All those matters are under consideration.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that this excise levy has in certain cases been imposed very heavily with regard to powerlooms, may I know whether the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry is prepared to consider such cases and recommend to the Finance Minister the withdrawal of the excise duty on those powerlooms?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is too much of internal knowledge.

#### **Workers' Participation in Management**

\*1318. **Shri Maheswar Nalk:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special officer has been appointed in

his Ministry to deal with the subject of workers' participation in management;

(b) what are the various spheres of undertakings, industrial or otherwise, where this scheme has been introduced; and

(c) whether any assessment of the result accrued has been made?

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

(b) A list of the undertakings in which this Scheme is functioning is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

(c) Evaluation studies in respect of 26 undertakings in which the Scheme was introduced have been completed.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know to what extent, if any, productivity has gone up as a result of the participation of labour in management? May I know whether any assessment has been made, and if so, whether the productivity has risen or has dwindled?

**Shri Hathi:** The productivity had increased. But there are other benefits also which have been visible, such as better industrial relations, a more stable labour force, reduction in wastes etc.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** A conference of the Central Ministers held in 1961 was to go in for a review of the situation. May I know whether the review is in respect only of the progress of labour participation in management or in respect of productivity as well?

**Shri Hathi:** That was in the matter of joint councils, not actually in regard to productivity, because more data has got to be collected in respect of that, before we can actually decide the amount of productivity or the percentage of productivity.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** How is it that this scheme has been introduced only

in 12 units of the public sector whereas it has been introduced in 18 units in the private sector? I thought that the public sector would show the way but here it is the private sector which is showing the way.

**Shri Hathi:** This is not a statutory provision. This is based on voluntary considerations or the wishes of labour and management; wherever the workers are ready and the employers are ready, this can be introduced. We have appointed a special officer who now looks to these things and tries to extend this scheme to more units.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Has any evaluation been made of this experiment of workers' participation, and if so, what are the conclusions reached? May I also know whether the hon. Ministers' attention has been drawn to a remark by the Labour Minister of Madras to the effect that the experiment has completely failed because of the inefficiency of labour?

**Shri Hathi:** I have already replied to the first part of the question. As regards the second part, I do not think that that is a correct version.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The statement laid on the Table of the House indicates, as my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has just said, that there are 30 undertakings in which this scheme has been instituted, 12 in the public sector and 18 in the private sector. Is the workers' participation in management purely in a consultative capacity or is it fuller participation than merely consultative or advisory?

**Shri Hathi:** In certain respects, it is consultative. It is not fuller in the sense that they take full part in the production, management etc.

**Shri Warrior:** May I know how the representatives of the workers are taken on the managements, whether by nomination or by election?

**Shri Hathi:** The representatives of the workers are taken according to the strength of the various organisations functioning in the unit.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are they taken by election or by nomination?

**Shri Hathi:** I think, by nomination.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know to what level in the management participation of workers is allowed, whether it is only at the level of the board of directors or also at the executive level?

**Shri Hathi:** It is only in the board of directors.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** May I know whether these management councils are competent to decide industrial disputes, and especially those disputes which are of a financial nature?

**Shri Hathi:** They can do it.

**Shri Daji:** Is it a fact that in all these cases all real powers are kept out of the joint board of directors and only matters of discipline and safety are given to them?

**Shri Hathi:** We cannot say that all powers are kept out.

**Shri Daji:** Is there a single case where any power, apart from that relating to safety and discipline, has been given?

**Mr. Speaker:** When he has answered the question, why should he ask that?

**Shri Daji:** It is an equivocal answer that he has given.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I know whether any arrangement has been made to give the representatives of labour facilities for training so as to enable them to participate in management? Secondly. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Only firstly; no secondly.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** May I know whether the representatives of labour required for the purpose of implementation of the scheme of participation in management have been given a chance by the Government of India, Labour Ministry, to have proper training? If so, what are the details thereof?

**Shri Hathi:** We have got various schemes for workers' training and education.

**Mr. Speaker:** He asked whether there is any scheme to train workers so that they may be able to participate in management.

**Shri Hathi:** There is a scheme for workers' education.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Has it been implemented. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The question relates to training for workers' participation and whether there is any scheme for it. He is referring to a scheme for literacy. He is taking cover under the word 'education'. We protest.

**Mr. Speaker:** If a question has to be put, it has to be with my permission. That was what I objected to. I do not object to the question.

**Shri Nath Pai:** May I know what exactly the word 'education' connotes? Is it the normal literacy campaign which some philanthropic industrialists carry on or is it any scheme for training workers in participation so that they are enabled to discharge the duties expected of them in management?

**Shri Hathi:** The workers' education programme is not mainly or purely the adult education programme, as the hon. Member thinks. But there is training given with regard to the philosophy of trade unions, what role they can play in the expansion of industries, what is their function etc. All these things are being taught.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** May I know what is the percentage of labourers taken on the board of directors, and whether they are taken only on the board of directors or on managements at different levels also?

**Shri Hathi:** They are not taken as directors.

**State Trading Corporation for Agricultural Commodities**

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\*1319. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri P. C. Borooh:  
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up another State Trading Corporation mainly to take up export of agricultural commodities such as oil-seeds cashew-nuts, etc.; and

(b) whether export of jute would also be undertaken by the said State Trading Corporation?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The matter is under examination.

(b) No, sir.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Is it not possible for the present Corporation to take over these agricultural commodities?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The point is not actually what the question poses. The work of export of minerals, iron ore and manganese ore, is expanding so fast that it is not possible for one single trading corporation to look after so many commodities. So the bifurcation under contemplation is that there will be a separate minerals and metals export corporation and the residual functions including agricultural commodities will continue with the present STC.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** May I know why jute has been excluded from the scope of this corporation? I ask this because the buffer stock agency which has been established has not improved the position in any way in the matter of giving a reasonable price to the agriculturist. Why is jute not taken up by the STC, as was done some years back?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The second part of the question about the buffer stock agency really does not concern this question. But we are aware that the buffer stock agency, as it is at present working, is not one hundred per cent satisfactory. We are trying to buy more. The present price in the jute market is round about Rs. 30, which is the price Government have broadly indicated. We are also studying whether buffer stock operation in a major way, which can be undertaken by the STC itself, will be required.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** As the Government proposes to set up a second STC for agricultural products, may I know whether the private exporters will be allowed to export?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There are plenty of items for the STC and the private trade to share.

**Shri Venkatasubbaiah:** Is it not a fact that the STC has taken up the export of ground nut oil by procurement of ground nut through cooperatives? Since that scheme is working very well, may I know whether the hon. Minister will consider the possibility of extending these facilities to other agricultural commodities also immediately?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Different commodities have been taken up. It is true that the oil experiment on the whole is working very successfully. We are continuously expanding participation by the State Trading Corporation in the export trade.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether the second STC would confine its activities only to export promotion, or whether it will also deal in the internal market?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Broadly speaking, State Trading Corporation are primarily oriented towards export, but as the hon. House and the Member will appreciate, there are certain aspects of the distribution of canalised imports also which affect the internal market, and to that extent it may have to participate.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran:** May I know whether the Government of India have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the setting up of a corporation for the cashew industry?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This morning we had a conference with the Minister from Kerala, and we advised him that to start a corporation for cashew at the present moment is totally inadvisable. We shall assist them to the extent possible through the STC.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Warrior.

**Shri Warrior:** My question has been almost covered by that question, but may I know . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In the papers we have read that a certain amount of jute will be permitted to be exported. Is this export of jute to be permitted out of the IJMA buffer stock or directly through the Jute Balers' Association or any other private agency?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is done by the private trade, and about one lakh bales will be exported to the East European countries and about one lakh to the other countries.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Central Jute Committee Bulletin where it has been alleged that large-scale smuggling of jute to Pakistan, where an open market operates, takes place? If this is true, what steps do Government visualise to check this, if not allowing trading through the STC?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Smuggling of jute to Pakistan!—this is the first time I hear of it from the hon. Member. As a matter of fact, there is no allegation at all.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have quoted from the Bulletin.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mostly he quotes from very reliable sources. Shri Naik.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether it is not a fact that in respect of jute, co-operative marketing has been advocated lately; if so, whether the interest of co-operative trading and STC will not clash?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no clash of interests. In our mind, the agriculturist's interests are supreme. We want to give him a fair price. As the House is aware, round about Rs. 30 is the price we are trying to maintain. The buffer stock and various other operations have so worked that the prices have been well maintained throughout the last month.

#### Radio-active Experiments near Cochin Sea Coast

\*1324. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Radio-active experiments are being carried out near the Cochin Sea Coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Deputy Conservator has issued orders prohibiting the fishermen from fishing near the Cochin Sea Coast during these experiments?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). Yes, an experiment using the radio-tracer method was carried out in May 1962 near Cochin Port to determine a suitable site for dumping dredged silt.

Special scandium glass ground to simulate the Cochin silt and irradiated in the Canada India Reactor, Trombay, was dumped into the sea bed on the south side of the navigational channel of Cochin Port by means of a special remotely-operated injection apparatus. By following the radiation from the silt with the help of special electronic instruments, the movement of the silt was watched. Preliminary results of the experiment carried out show that the site presently used for dumping the dredged silt is not suitable. Further experiments are planned to determine a suitable site.

The entire experiment was planned and executed by the scientists of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay in collaboration with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, and the Cochin Port authorities.

(c) Yes, the Deputy Conservator has issued a notice prohibiting the plying of fishing vessels and other country crafts in the area upto 7th of June, 1962.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** How long will the experiments continue? Have Government any plan to help the fishermen who have been prevented from fishing in that locality?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** This particular experiment is over now; and they had warned the ships not because of any danger to the ships but because that might disturb the experiment that was being carried on.

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I want to know whether Government have any plan to help the fishermen who are prevented from plying fishing vessels in that area.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** What help, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not by sympathy alone but by money. That is what he probably means.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** This is a small area near the port; and they can go a little out into the sea and fish there.

**Shri Umanath:** May I know whether the effects of this experiment on the people in the surrounding area and the fish around had been ascertained before going into it? If it had been adverse, what protective measures Government took before getting into that?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The whole thing has been examined by the Health Physics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment and it was considered quite safe.

**Shri Warlor:** How long will the fish in that area be affected by radio active elements? How long will the effects continue?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** It would not be effected to any dangerous extent.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether it is a fact that similar experiments were carried on in Bombay and Mangalore with absolute safety?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I could not follow, Sir.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** May I know whether similar experiments were carried out at Mangalore and Bombay with absolute safety?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us confine ourselves to this experiment.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** For a country situated as India is, has any assessment or estimate been made as to whether power and fuel from conventional sources would be cheaper than from the atom in the foreseeable future?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a very wider question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He can give an answer, Sir. We are thinking of developing power from the atom.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question was limited to the experiment that was carried on near Cochin, whether it was satisfactory or not etc.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Should we stop with the fish, Sir? Can we not go further?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think we should not go deeper into the sea now.

**Chinese Protest alleging Indian Intrusion into Longju**

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\*1325. { **Shri Hem Barua:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has recently lodged a protest with the Government of India alleging violation of Chinese territorial integrity at Longju in NEFA; and

(b) if so, how far this allegation is corroborated by facts?

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

(b) The Chinese allegation is entirely without foundation. The Chinese note of 19th May, 1962 and our reply thereto dated 28th May, 1962 are placed on the table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 92).

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the Chinese allegations about Longju in NEFA are a part of the calculated design on the part of China to dislodge the McMahon Line, which she proposed to do during November 1961 and which she has been repeating now? If so, has this position been examined by our Government?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Whether it is design or not is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I could not follow, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion whether it is a calculated design or not.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have linked it with the Chinese threat held out during November 1961 to dislodge the McMahon Line. Therefore, I want to know....

**Mr. Speaker:** He should put some question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Some other question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that China has built up or installed a network of transmission centres, at least 15 in number, along the McMahon Line and has been carrying on regular slanderous propaganda against India which could be heard even at places like Digboi and Naharkhatiya in distant Assam? If so, may I know what steps Government have taken to counteract this?

**Mr. Speaker:** That also is not allowed. Has he any other question?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I do not understand why it is not allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** It covers such a wide range that the question does not warrant that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It is in connection with NEFA.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are so many connections between one and the other that sometimes we have to travel a long distance to have that connection.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It has been a very serious matter of late; and they are indulging in hostile propaganda.

**Mr. Speaker:** A discussion can be raised on it. Questions are there to elicit information. He may put a question if he wants.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is a fact that when Shri Chou En-Lai met our Prime Minister last time he gave an impression that the eastern sector of our Sino-Indian border would be left severely alone and if so, whether these actions do not show a tendency on the part of China to go back on her assurance?

**Mr. Speaker:** Then again, tendency has to be interpreted.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Hon. Member is introducing questions on the whole border on the eastern side.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I come from there.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, the whole border should also come here?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We cannot answer these questions. They have been dealt with in the course of the numerous debates as to what happened and what impressions one gathered two years ago or six years ago when Shri Chou En-Lai came or somebody else came.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Even though we know that our troops have withdrawn from Longju since 1960 from this correspondence we find that false allegations are made against our Govern-



ment. May I know if these allegations are linked with our defensive action in the western sector, that is, Ladakh?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They are linked not in the minds of somebody else. So far as Longju is concerned it is verging on the border and according to us it is on this side of the McMahon Line. The Chinese have said, quite apart from their refusal to recognise the McMahon Line, that it is on their side of the McMahon Line. That is a factual difference of opinion. Whether their agitation or their propaganda is due to something that happens in the west, I do not know. It is all part of the same thing and the propaganda goes up and down.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Have the Chinese taken up any position south of Longju in a village called Rouya or in any other place?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know, Sir. I cannot give more information than stating that the posts are within a short distance of the border?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the note that our Government sent to the Chinese Government, it is said:

"If the Chinese Government have any doubt about the precise alignment of the border in this area, the Government of India would be glad to discuss the matter with them and clarify their doubt."

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** At Longju?

**Mr. Speaker:** In the note sent to them it is said that if they have any doubts about it the Government of India would clarify it.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Is it about Longju?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Yes; the last few lines of the last but one paragraph of our note to China. May I know if they have shown any desire

to discuss this matter so that the doubts may be clarified?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not yet; not to my knowledge.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In the words used by the Government in one of their notes to China, is it the Government's policy to merely pile protests on protests while China mounts aggression on aggression? Has the Government administered so far a warning, apart from protests to China against aggression?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think that requires any reply. This is a wider question which has been dealt with.

**Mr. Speaker:** They want to know whether any warning has been given.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** On what?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Against the Chinese aggression on India.

**Shri Hem Barua:** China has warned us already.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Well, hon. Members have heard many times the statements on the subject. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There is a difference between warning and protest. China has not been warned yet.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He may frame a question if he wants to put one.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has the Government administered, up to this day, a warning to China against any aggressive or sub-versive activity against India? That is the question; it is a simple question.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member must have taken the trouble to read what he calls protest after protest that we have made. I do not know what he considers a warning to be, unless the warning is that we shall go to war with China.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not at all. He has misunderstood the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Hon. Members should not stand all at one time. Warning to do what? If that is not given, how can any answer be given?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The warning is just this—I had quoted an example in the House, a few days ago, namely, a warning was administered by President Nasser to the Chinese Mission in Cairo two years ago, against subversive activity, on pain of the Mission being closed down. I mean some such step, not that very step.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then it come to this: a warning must have something that would follow.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A warning to desist from the activity on pain of something happening. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Not necessarily war.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The question appears to be a suggestion that we should warn them, that we should cut off diplomatic relations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, not quite.

**Some Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Unless a warning has been issued, that is, if this is not conceded, then another thing, namely, breaking, I should say, of diplomatic intercourse or other steps should be taken. That is what he means.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is what I said.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have not given any warning.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Certainly not. We do not propose to, till we decide on breaking or other steps.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The question has been misunderstood. The point is this.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might put a question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that China has mounted up her allegations against India during recent days, and, at the same time, she has bolstered up her claims by slow and steady military occupation also, may I know whether our Government consider that to be a step towards further aggression or a total war on us by China?

**Mr. Speaker:** That goes too far. Is there any answer to be given to it?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This is a question of opinion, I do not think any total war is a prospect in view.

#### Trade Delegation from Sudan

\*1326. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Cotton and Trade Delegation from Sudan is currently holding discussion in India with the Indian textile interests to conclude barter deals for supply of Sudanese cotton against textile and other goods from India; and

(b) how far the barter deals when concluded are expected to meet the shortage in the country's cotton supply position following the last crop's failure?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) A Trade Delegation from Sudan visited India on the 14th May, 1962 and held discussions with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as well as with the trade in Bombay. The proposed supply of Sudanese cotton was on cash and not on barter basis. We were not in a position to spend foreign exchange over and above the usual six-monthly quotas released for purchase of cotton on global basis.

(b) We are trying to procure as much cotton as possible and we are fully confident to meet all the needs of the country's textile industry.

**Sūri Maheswar Naik:** Is it not a fact that Sudan had stated that it had a bumper crop last year and that that bumper crop would be available in most advantageous terms and conditions for India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is true—that they had an abundant crop, but they wanted cash sterling. We only wanted to have a commodity exchange. Therefore, the negotiations did not go on successfully.

**श्री बड़ै :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं कि सूडान से लांग स्टेपल काटन आयागी या शार्ट स्टेपल काटन आयागी, और कितनी वेल्स मिलेंगी ? हमारे यहाँ १० लाख वेल्स की शार्टेज है उस में से कितनी वेल्स काटन मिलगी ।

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** इस में जो सवाल उठता है वह सूडान का है । उस में हम ने बतलाया कि उन से जो हमारे नेगोशिएन्स हुए हैं उस में जो जो स्टेपल हमें चाहिये थे, वह वे कैज पर बेचने के लिये तैयार थे । हम ने कहा कि आप काटन के बदले में कापर ले लीजिये या कोई और चीज ले लीजिये । हम कैज नहीं दे सकन । इस लिये वह मामला स्थगित हो गया है । हम आशा करते हैं कि शायद सूडान अपने ऐटिट्यूड का बदले और तब और बात-चीत हो सकती है ।

#### Quality Control in Export of Spices

\*1327. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality control scheme has been extended to the export of spices;

(b) if so, for which of the spices;

(c) when the scheme will take effect; and

(d) what other steps are being taken to increase their export?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) & (b). Quality Control has not so far been extended to spices, but a scheme has been formulated for Quality Control for Black Pepper, Cardamoms and Chillies intended for export.

(c) The Scheme is likely to be in operation from October, 1962;

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase exports:—

(i) Formulation of Spices Export Promotion Council,

(ii) Publicity in collaboration with Spice Trade Associations in importing countries for increasing consumption of spices,

(iii) Participation in various International Trade exhibitions and fairs,

(iv) Inclusion of spices in trade agreements entered into with other countries.

(v) Sending out delegations to foreign countries to explore markets, and

(vi) Conducting market survey etc.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know which are the importing countries and how much foreign exchange is earned every year?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** About Rs. 16 crores from various spices. Most of the countries are West European East Asian countries and some East European countries also.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** May I know if there is any proposal to take up the trade by the STC?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** There is no proposal at present to bring in STC in every matter. But if at any time any commodities need assistance, we always try to plan it through the STC.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what is the quantum of export of

spices during the last year and which countries eat more spices than India?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Those figures are not available. If the hon. Member can indicate any particular country in which he is interested, I will supply the figures.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Spices and Cashewnut Committee, which has recently been formed, has taken any steps for the control of quality?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes; that is what I mentioned in the answer also. They themselves voluntarily evolved a compulsory quality control scheme which is to come into operation from October, 1962. It is their suggestion that we have accepted.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any hon. Member who wants any question to be answered?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Question 1322 is important. It may be answered.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Question 1316 may be answered.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** Question 1315 may be answered.

#### Sale of Arms to Indonesia

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 \*1316. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**  
           **Shri Y. N. Singha:**  
           **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been made to the Government of India by the Dutch Government not to sell arms to Indonesia while the dispute over West Irian is pending; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Loans to Non-Gazetted Central Government Servants

\*1315. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of houses in Delhi is being hampered due to inadequacy of loan fixed for non-gazetted Central Government servants with low income; and

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

#### The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao)

(a) On account of the increase in prices of building material etc. Central Government employees were finding it difficult to build houses with the help of loans equal to 24 months' pay as admissible under the Rules.

(b) It has been decided, with effect from 26th May, 1962, to enhance the loan amount, from 24 to 36 months' pay of an employee, subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000/-. Low paid employees, whose 36 months' pay does not add upto Rs. 4,800/- can, nonetheless, get a loan equal to an amount of Rs. 4,800/-.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** May I know how the amount to be paid to a loanee is determined?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The loanee has to apply and the loan is paid in instalments according to the progress of the construction of the house.

**Shri K. R. Gupta:** May I know why the Government does not take up the construction of houses of their own accord for its employees instead of giving loans?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** It is an entirely different matter, not related to this question.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Are the non-gazetted officers given the option to build in their own respective States or in Delhi?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Yes, Sir.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या सरकार को इन कर्मचारियों की ओर से कोई इस तरह का ज्ञापन मिला है कि इस समय किस परिमाण में कर्जा दिया जाता है उसके क्वॉटम को बढ़ाया जाये और क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है ?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Taking into consideration the increase in prices of building materials, the loan amount has been increased to 36 months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000.

**Shri Maheswar Naik:** May I know whether these loan facilities are extended or proposed to be extended to those employees who want to purchase houses of their own?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The loan can be had to purchase a house provided (i) it is a new house; (ii) it is not a built-in house; (iii) nobody is residing there and (iv) the house is constructed by Government or by any semi-Government organisation or by an autonomous corporation like the Improvement Trust. Further, there is also the condition that none of these houses to be purchased were constructed under any of the MIG or LIG housing schemes.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कुन मिताकर अब तक इन कर्मचारियों को कितना ऋण दिया जा चुका है, और ऋण वापस लेने की यत्न क्या वही है जो अन्य लोगों के साथ रखी गयी है ?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Till the end of May 1962—that is, 31st May, 1962—the amount paid as loans is Rs. 131.71 lakhs.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर कई बार दिला चुका हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दी के प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिये जा रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** स्वामी जी ने कई दफा

कहा और मैं ने भी कई दफा जवाब दिया है कि जो मिनिस्टर हिन्दी में जवाब नहीं दे सकें उनको ऐसा करना के लिये मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** वह समझ तो लेते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कई मिनिस्टर समझ तो सकें हैं लेकिन बोल नहीं सकें।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जो समझ सकता है वह बोल भी सकता है।

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** In view of the assertion made by the hon. Deputy Minister that these loanees are not in a position to build their houses on the condition that the loans are to be repaid within 24 months and therefore the Government have undertaken to extend the period to 36 months, may I know whether the Government is prepared to write off the interests due on these loans?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** The hon. Member did not catch my answer. It is not a question of extending the time for repayment of loans; it is only the quantum of payment. Formerly an employee was entitled to a loan equivalent to 24 months' pay, but now it has been extended to an amount equivalent to 36 months' pay.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Renu Chakravartty wanted some question to be taken up, what was that?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Question No. 1322. It stands in the name of Shri Indrajit Gupta. He is not here, but because we have still some more time and it is an important question I thought it might be answered.

**Shri Morarka:** Question No. 1320 also may be taken up.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Question No. 1323 also.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** All the questions may be called again.

**Shri N. R. Laskar:** Question No. 1323 may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot put so many questions at one and the same time. Let Question No. 1322 be answered first.

**Conference of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce**

\*1322. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) who represented India at the recent Conference of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce in London;

(b) whether Indian businessmen were excluded therefrom;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) nature of the decisions or recommendations of the Conference?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c). The Congress is a conference organised by a non-official body and as such the question of Government of India's representation at the Conference does not arise. So far as Government of India is aware, a non-official delegation representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce have gone to London to attend the Congress and some Indian businessmen were also included as members of the delegation.

(d) The Government of India have received no official information of any decisions or recommendations of the 21st Congress.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know what is the private organisation that organised this conference and whether it is a fact that only the Associated Chamber of Commerce was invited and none of the other Indian Chambers of Commerce received any invitation?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That was not the point. The people who have gone 915 (A) LSD—2.

are from Associated Chambers, Bengal Chamber, Madras Chamber, Upper India Chamber, Calicut, Tuticorin, Coimbatore and various other places. About seven are Indians out of a delegation of 16 who have gone. The real problem is that the Commonwealth has direct affiliations and the Associated Chambers of Commerce in those pre-independence days was directly associated with it. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is also taking up the question with the Commonwealth Conference to associate them directly.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Which is the private organisation that has sent out the invitations?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chamber of Commerce. The Commonwealth Conference of the Chambers in every country of the Commonwealth has its apex body in London called the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In view of the shortage of foreign exchange and also in view of the fact that Rs. 75 are given to a person who goes abroad, how are these persons going to meet their expenses?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We have to discharge all international obligations to the minimum extent possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Morarka wanted Q. No. 1320 to be taken up.

**Exports**

\*1320. **Sbri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to levy a cess of 1.5 per cent on goods consumed in the country but excluding those which are exported has been under consideration with a view to boosting up exports; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matters?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is under consideration.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether the proposal is to levy a cess of 1.5 per cent or 2 per cent, because there are different reports in the press?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It has not yet been decided. The basic-principle which we are trying to work out is that a small cess may be levied on production so that a portion of it, or a very large portion of it, may be used for export promotion. Various incentives and other assistance would be given for export purposes.

**Shri Morarka:** I want to know whether the cess would be levied on the entire production or there would be some exceptions? If so, what are the exceptions?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the matter progresses, from time to time, we will consider which of the items should be taken over and which should be given exemption. In any case, the levy will be only on such volume of production which can afford it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Hem Barua wanted Q. No. 1323 to be taken up. Now it may be taken up.

#### Atomic Power Plant at Tarapore

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\*1323. { Shri Osman Ali Khan:  
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract has been signed with U.S.A. for the erection of an Atomic Power Plant at Tarapore near Bombay; and

(b) the terms of the contract?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh**

**Singh):** (a) No decision has yet been taken regarding the selection of the tenderer.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Which are the countries that are interested in this atomic power plant—USA and France?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** UK, France, USA and Canada.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that if we have a plant under the US proposal it will have to be based on enriched uranium, which we do not have, and that is why we shall have to import uranium?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** No scientific splitting or scientific conversation in answer to a question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is science taboo here?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It may or may not be. I have not got the tender before me. Whether it is so, or whether it is worthwhile having it or not is a matter for experts to decide.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that the whole plant is based on enriched uranium, may I know whether we shall have to import uranium?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** As I said, the whole thing is under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri S. N. Chaturvedi wanted S. Q. 1314 to be taken up. He may now put the question.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग

\*१३१४. { श्री सरजू पांडे :  
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि

में उत्तरप्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के मूल कार्यक्रम में कुछ परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना की मूल योजनायें क्या थीं ; और

(घ) क्या उद्योगों के लिये धनराशि और बढ़ा दी गयी है ?

**योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६३]।

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know whether the additional amount will have to be borne by the State Government and will be at the expense of other items?

**Shri Hathi:** It will be within the ceiling and will be borne by the State Government.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में बताया गया है, कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये ८० लाख ३६ हजार रुपया उद्योगों के लिये और रखा गया है, लेकिन यह रकम जो प्लान का टोटल एनाटमेंट है उनके ही भीतर रहेगी इसका यह मतलब हुआ कि और मदों में से काट कर यह रकम उद्योगों के लिये रखी जा रही है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये प्लान के टोटल एनाटमेंट को भी बढ़ाने का विचार सरकार कर रही है ?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I request that S.Q. No. 1321 may be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

#### Food Parcels to China

\*1321. **Shrimati Savitri Nigamu:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are permitting the despatch of large number of food parcels to China by Chinese staying in India?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh):** Yes, Sir; we are aware that a large number of food parcels are being sent to China by members of the Chinese Community in India. The despatch of such parcels is permissible under our regulations. Specially on humanitarian grounds, we do not consider it proper to place any restrictions on the despatch of food parcels to China at this time.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In view of the failure of crop and scarcity of food in China, are we considering the relaxation of our export rules?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has not said that—no question of relaxing the rules.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** No question has arisen, nor is it likely to arise.

**Shri Hem Barua:** On humanitarian considerations, because China is experiencing a famine and there is large exodus from China, are Government considering sending some relief from our country?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion for action.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### डा० आश्रो का हत्या

\*१३०६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० आश्रो को मारने वाले का पता लगा लिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या उनकी हत्या में नागा विद्रोहियों के अतिरिक्त विदेशी तत्वों का भी हाथ था ?

**वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री स० जू० जर्मर) :** (क) डा० इम्कोगलिबा आश्रो की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में तीन तीन व्यक्तियों पर सन्देह था, उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है।



(ख) भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

### ड्राफ्ट्समैन प्रशिक्षण परीक्षा

२६३५. श्री गहमरो : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय द्वारा ली जाने वाली ड्राफ्ट्समैन प्रशिक्षण परीक्षाओं में प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों को भी बैठने की सहूलियत थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह नियम भविष्य में भी जारी रहेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण ?

भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में भ्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) भ्रम नहीं।

प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों को जनवरी, १९६२ तक ही ड्राफ्ट्समैन (सिविल और मैकेनिकल) की अखिल भारतीय प्रशिक्षण परीक्षाओं में बैठने की सहूलियत थी। इन परीक्षाओं में असफल होने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अवसर और दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

(ग) ड्राफ्ट्समैन (सिविल) और ड्राफ्ट्समैन (मैकेनिकल) व्यवसायों में मिलने वाले कामकाज के अवसरों में कमी आने के कारण, तथा इसलिये भी कि पोलि-टेक्निक और इंजीनियरी कालेजों ~ इन व्यवसायों का सिखाना आरम्भ हो गया है, राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपनी छठी बैठक में, जो २१ से २३ अगस्त, १९६१ के बीच नयी दिल्ली में हुई थी सिफारिश की कि प्राइवेट उम्मीदवारों को दस्तकारी प्रशिक्षण योजना के मातहत चलायी जाने वाली अखिल भारतीय व्यावसायिक परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठने दिया जाये।

इस सिफारिश को सरकार ने मान लिया है और जनवरी १९६२ के बाद होने वाली सभी व्यवसायिक परीक्षाओं पर इसे लागू कर दिया गया है।

### Scheme for Economic Development of Districts

2636. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission have evolved any scheme to develop different types of economic activities in each district in a co-ordinated manner; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Central and State Governments to carry out this scheme?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) and (b). Each State Government normally prepares district plans and plans for blocks which fall within the framework of its five-year plan for the State as a whole. At the district level, co-ordination is achieved through the Zila Parishads. The block serves as a unit of development for several rural programmes and co-ordination is achieved through block plans formulated by Panchayat Samitis.

### Rural Housing Scheme

2637. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to the Government of Orissa for granting loans for improvement of houses under the Rural Housing Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) the allocation of funds made under the Third Five Year Plan for grant of subsidy to the Government of Orissa for securing house sites for landless agricultural workers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) A total

loan of Rs. 32.70 lakhs was drawn by the Orissa Government during the Second Plan period under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for improvement of housing conditions in the rural areas.

(b) A portion of the loan allocation to the Government of Orissa for the Third Plan will be converted into a subsidy for the grant of house-sites to the landless agricultural workers as soon as the details have been finalised. The allocation for Orissa under the Scheme is Rs. 50 lakhs.

#### Cottage Industries in Orissa

**2638. Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish cottage industries in each Panchayat Samiti in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan period for the benefit of rural people; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted by the Central and State Governments respectively for the scheme?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are under preparation.

#### O. & M. Division

**2639. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efficiency of the Government offices has been increased due to the O & M Division started a few years back;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to extend this scheme to the State Governments also?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes, Sir. Generally the result of the work of the O. & M. Division has been that efficiency consciousness has been created among government servants of all grades, the disposal of work has

been speeded up in many Ministries and Departments, a number of detailed procedures have been improved and quite a few organisational reforms have been introduced.

(b) Detailed account of the work done by the O. & M. Division has been given in Reports One to Six of the O. & M. Division which have been already placed on the Table of the House and formed subject of discussion in the House on more than one occasion. In this connection reference is also invited to the announcement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 10th August 1961 in which details of certain measures for strengthening the administration were given. A report on the progress made in implementing these measures was placed in the Parliament Library on 17th May, 1962.

(c) Setting up of O. & M. Units in States is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, it may be mentioned that, as a result of the recommendation made by the Central Government, most of the State Governments have already constituted O. & M. Units or Sections in their administrations. A brief account of the working of O. & M. Units of State Governments has been given on pages 66 to 80 of the Sixth Report of the O. & M. Division placed on the Table of the House on 5th May 1961. Measures for strengthening the administration announced by Prime Minister on 10th August 1961 have also been brought to the notice of State Governments who will be given such assistance as they may require in introducing these measures in their administration.

#### Industrial Estates in U.P.

**2640. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Estates in U.P. by the end of 1961-62 with names of the places of their location; and

(b) the number of such Estates to be set up during 1962-63 and the places where the Estates will be located?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 94].

#### Government Printing Presses

**2641. Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 769 on the 7th May, 1962 and state:

(a) the number of Government printing presses that have been established after 1956;

(b) the places at which these have been established; and

(c) the year in which each of these presses was established?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) One.

(b) Gangtok.

(c) 1960.

#### Government Printing Press at Coimbatore

**2642. { Shri Ravindra Varma:  
Shri Sivasankaran:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 867 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether there is a Government printing press working at Coimbatore;

(b) if so, when this press was established;

(c) what type of printing is done at this printing press;

(d) whether any machinery was imported during the last five years and used for renovation of the machinery in the Government printing press at Coimbatore; and

(e) if so, the year in which this was done?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar):** (a) No; it is under construction.

(b) & (c): Do not arise.

(d) & (e). Some machinery has been imported for the Coimbatore Press and will be installed as soon as the building is ready. Though reference regarding "renovation" was made in relation to the Koratti Press, this was a mistake. The "renovation" was done in fact in the Aligarh Press.

#### सरकारी ब्वाटंर

२६४३. { श्री बृजराज सिंह :  
श्री प्र० प्र० सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, नेताजी नगर, किदवाड नगर तथा मांजराण स्थित सरकारों के कार्यालयों के ब्वाटंरों में प्रत्येक कार्यालयों में किवाड़ नहीं लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन में किवाड़ लगवाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो यह काम कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

**निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी तक कुछ निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Housing Schemes in Orissa

**2645. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to Orissa for construction of houses under the various Housing Schemes during the years 1959 to 1962; and

(b) the number of houses so far constructed during the aforesaid period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagantha Rao):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is attached. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 95].

#### Vacancies Notified in Orissa State

**2646. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the public and private sector industries during 1961-62 in Orissa State; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in the industries during the aforesaid period through various employment exchanges?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Information relating to industrial undertakings in the public and private sectors is not available.

Available information for all establishments under the public and private sectors is given below:

Sector	Vacancies notified during 1961-62	Vacancies filled during 1961-62
Public	33,356	14,201
Private	7,296	2,328
TOTAL	40,652	16,529

#### Ambar Charkha

**2647. Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Orissa from January 1959 to March, 1962;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which are in operation; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced therefrom year-wise during the aforesaid period?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a). 11,608 Ambar Charkhas were distributed in Orissa from April 1959 to December 1961.

(b) The exact number of Ambar Charkhas operating in the field is not readily available. However, it is roughly estimated that not more than 30 per cent of the charkhas distributed are working part-time.

(c) The total quantity of yarn produced on Ambar Charkhas in Orissa during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 is given below:

Year	Production of yarn lbs
1959-60	88,196
1960-61	83,663
1961-62 (Upto Dec. 1961)	38,456

#### Industries in Andhra Pradesh

**2648. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the different industries that have been started in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period with their names and places of location;

(b) the employment potential of these industries; and

(c) the nature of industries to be established during the next five years with names of places?

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

#### Violation of Company Law

**2649. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:**

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

(a) whether there were cases of violation of Company Laws by companies during the last three years;

(b) if so, number of such cases detected by the Company Law Administration; and

(c) the action taken against such companies?

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

(b) 5252, 6272 and 3214 prosecutions were launched for various violations of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and Companies Act 1956 during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and the first nine months of the financial year 1961-62 respectively.

(c) Prior to the enforcement of Companies (Amendment) Act 1960 prosecutions were launched against the companies and their officers in default. Subsequent thereto however additional fees under section 611(2) are also being levied for delay in filing the various statutory documents.

#### Rural Craft Museums

**2650. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of rural crafts museums in the community development areas;

(b) whether any of them has been set up so far; and

(c) if so, the location of the same?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The scheme for the setting up of rural craft museums in the community development areas has to be implemented by the State Governments. Most of the State Governments propose to set up these museums during the Third Five Year Plan. The State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh Administration have already allocated funds for the same.

(b) and (c). Crafts Museums have already been set up at (i) Dehra Gopi-

pur, District Kangra (Punjab), (ii) Chamba (H.P.) and (iii) Churachandpur (Manipur).

#### Chinese System of Mass Employment of Labour

**2651. Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese system of "mass employment" of labour (in projects) has been studied and examined; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up to follow that system?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Industrial Training Institute, Tripura

**2652. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students trained in Industrial Training Institute of Tripura during 1961;

(b) how many of such trained students have been employed in the Industrial Estate of Tripura; and

(c) whether any scheme has been adopted to give employment to all the trained students after completion of their training?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) 16 (Sixteen).

(b) All these trainees have found employment either in private firms or Government Departments. Industrial Estate only provides shed to different Industrial Cooperative Societies and private entrepreneurs who come for the same. As such the point of providing employment in Industrial Estate by Government does not arise.

(c) Not found necessary.

**Muslim Evacuee Waqf Properties**

2653. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) the number of Muslim evacuee waqf properties of a religious character which have been held in the custody of Central or State Governments in various parts of India since 1957;

(b) whether Government have received representations from any quarters for the release of these places of prayers to the custody of local committees or organisation of the devotees; and

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

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

(a) to (c). About 20,000 Muslim waqf properties vested in the Custodians after partition on the migration of their Mutwallis to Pakistan. It was, however provided in the Evacuee Property Law that these properties would be released in favour of new Mutwallis by the Civil Courts. As, however, this procedure entailed some delay, the Central Government took powers in 1956 by amendment of the Evacuee Property Law to release these properties in favour of new Mutwallis. As a result of this measure, practically all the waqf properties have been released in favour of new Mutwallis or representative bodies like Sunni Majlis-i-Aukaf or Shia Majlis-i-Aukaf or State waqf Boards or Waqf Commissioners. Only about 30 cases are pending with the Central Government for decision because the character of properties—whether they are 'waqf' or 'private' could not so far be determined.

**Rajgir Holiday Home**

2654. { Shri K. N. Pande:  
Shri Mulchand Dube:

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

(a) how many workers have visited the Rajgir Holiday Home under Coal Mines Labour Welfare Scheme so far; and

(b) what has been the average period of a workers stay at the Holiday Home?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a) 462 till the end of April 1962.

(b) 2 to 3 days.

**विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग**

२६५५. श्री कृष्णदेव त्रिपाठी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी का कहा तक प्रयोग हो रहा है ; और

(ख) इन दूतावासों में कितनी संख्या में तथा कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं ?

**प्रधान मंत्री तथा वदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** (क) विश्वास-पत्र आदि जैसे राजनयिक पत्र हिन्दी में पेश किये जाते हैं । विदेश स्थित मिशन/केन्द्रों में जाँ पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त होते हैं उनके उत्तर यथासंभव, हिन्दी में भेजे जाते हैं । ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६१ तक समाप्त होने वाली अर्द्ध-वार्षिक अवधि के दौरान में इन मिशनों में कुल मिलाकर १५२ पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए थे और इनमें से १२३ पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया गया ।

(ख) ६९७—यह उन लोगों की कुल संख्या का लगभग ५३ प्रतिशत है जिनके लिये हिन्दी सीखना अनिवार्य है ।

### **Establishment of Caustic Soda Plant of Nepanagar**

2656. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a Caustic Soda Plant at Nepanagar for supply of chlorine to Nepa mills;

(b) if so, the total estimated outlay for the plant;

(c) whether the construction of the plant has started; and

(d) if so, when this will be completed?

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

(b) About Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Latter part of 1963.

### **Low Income Group Housing Scheme**

2657. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the specific arrangements for granting loans to low-income group for construction of houses;

(b) the amount sanctioned for 1961-62;

(c) whether Government propose to extend additional facilities to persons having an income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per year during the Third Plan period; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to build pre-fabricated houses for Government employees having an income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum including the houses which the Central Government build for accommodating their employees eligible for accommodation in the General Pool?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) The

Scheme is administered through the State Governments who make all necessary arrangements for the grant of loans to the persons eligible for the benefits of the Scheme. In the Union Territories, the loans are granted according to the Rules, prescribed by the Central Government.

(b) Rs. 538 crores were provisionally released under the Scheme during 1961-62.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan contemplates the construction of subsidised rental housing for economically weaker sections of the community, i.e. those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800. This proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(d) No.

### **Export Houses**

2658. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 451 on the 25th November, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of export houses functioning to give fillip to the export of goods manufactured in the country and the condition in which they are working; and

(b) whether in the light of the experience gained Government propose to liberalise the terms to encourage the promotion of more export houses?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Two Export Houses, viz. M/s. Amalgamated Export Corporation Ltd., Bombay, and M/s. Bharat Exports Ltd., Calcutta, have been recognised in accordance with the existing scheme for recognition of Export Houses. Both the Export Houses are striving to export non-traditional goods from the country and have achieved some measure of success.

(b) Government are considering the liberalisation of the procedure for recognition in the light of the experience gained so far.

#### **Import of Printing Labels, Card-Boards etc.**

**2659. Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fish exporters have been allowed to import printing labels, card-boards, boxes and corrugated containers; and

(b) if so, whether such materials could not be printed and supplied by Indian printers and manufacturers?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir, Card Board Box, Corrugated containers and printed labels (and not printing labels) are allowed to be imported against exports of fish and fish products.

(b) The quality of indigenous material has not yet come up to the standard required by foreign importers.

#### **Coffee Growers**

**2660. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee growers are not allowed to retain even a little coffee for their own use; and

(b) whether the prices of Coffee have declined from Rs. 2.50 per point to Rs. 2 per point and whether this decline is adversely affecting the growers?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Owing to the fall in the prices realised for coffee in the export sales since middle of 1960 and consequent reduction in the net realisation from the sale of coffee, distributable to the growers, the final return per point to the growers out of the 1960-61 crop is expected to be about Rs. 2 as compared to Rs. 2.24 in 1959-60. The final payment on the 1960-61 crop has not yet been made. It is, however, not correct to say that this decline is adversely affecting the growers.

Better prices are being realised for the 1961-62 crop so far. If this trend continues, there may be an improvement in the final return to the grower out of this crop. This will however be known only after the entire crop is sold out.

#### **Employment Exchange in Agartala**

**2661. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed whose names have been registered in the Employment Exchange Office, Agartala from January 1961 to April, 1962;

(b) the total number of candidates in whose favour recommendations were made by the Employment Exchange Office to the Tripura Administration as well as the Tripura Territorial Council for appointments in various posts in the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(c) the number of cases in which appointments have been promised so far?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** (a). 8,892.



(b) and (c). Available information is given below:

	Sub- missions made during 1-4-61 to 31-3-62	Place- ments effected during 1-4-61 to 31-3-62
(i) Tripura Ad- ministration	5,588	369
(ii) Tripura Terri- torial Council	967	84
TOTAL (i) & (ii)	6,555	453

#### Rubber Board Employees

2662. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3003 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has completed study of the implications of the demand made by the Rubber Board Staff Association, that the staff should be granted pensions and gratuity in place of existing Contributory Provident Fund benefits;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has made any recommendations to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. The details are still under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules

2663. { Shri Daji:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri Gauri Shankar:

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

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding the proposed amendments to Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules;

(b) if so, their main objections and suggestions; and

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

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A proposal to amend, in certain respects the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, is under consideration. As required under Section 30(1) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the amendments have been published for eliciting public opinion before finalising them. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as well as many other Associations and Organisations, have sent in their comments. These comments are under consideration. Under sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Act, the Central Advisory Council is required to be consulted in regard to these amendments. In accordance with sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Act, these rules will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible after they are made.

#### Ceiling on Land Holdings

2664. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether legislation for ceiling on land holdings has been enacted in all the States; and

(b) if so, how many acres of surplus lands have been distributed, State-wise?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda):** (a) Yes. In the

former Punjab area although there is no ceiling on ownership the Government has been empowered to settle tenants on surplus area under the personal cultivation of land-holders in excess of the 'permissible limit'.

(b) In Jammu & Kashmir, 4.5 lakh acres were taken over by the State and distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government has come into possession of about 3 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending final disposal. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Punjab, declarations of land held by owners are being scrutinised with a view to determining the surplus area. In the Pepsu area, 3,629 standard acres of surplus land have been distributed to 1,234 tenants and in the Punjab area, 12,657 tenants have been settled on 21,211 standard acres. In U.P. 5,081 acres have so far been found surplus and investigation with regard to other lands is in progress. In Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Delhi and parts of Tripura, the provisions have been brought into force and preliminary steps are being taken for the implementation of the legislation.

#### Metric Weight System

2665. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any foreign exchange has been released for importing components to convert scales, weigh-bridges, etc. to metric weight system?

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

Between October 1958 and April, 1962 foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 28,03,764 was released for importing components for conversion of weighing machines, scales petrol

pumps, barrel fillers, etc. The details, industry-wise are as follows:

	Rs.
Petroleum industry for conversion of petrol pumps etc.	22,76,256
Parts for conversion of weighing machines	4,59,938
Miscellaneous	67,570

#### मुरादाबाद में कलई के बर्तनों का व्यापार

२६६६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद में कलई के बर्तनों के व्यापार को पहले से कुछ अधिक हानि पहुंचा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इसके कारण जानने का यत्न किया है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशों को भी कलई के बर्तनों का निर्यात होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या गत तीन वर्षों में निर्यात का अनुपात बढ़ा है अथवा घटा है, यदि घटा है, तो सरकार ने क्या उमके कारण जानने का यत्न किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इनके निर्यात में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है ;

#### Spindlage of the Textile Mills in Madras

2667. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present spindlage of the Textile Mills in Madras State:

(b) the present annual production of cloth in that State;

(c) the annual requirement of cloth in that State calculated on the basis of a *per capita* consumption of 15 years;

(d) whether there is a demand for increasing the spindleage in that State; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) 3.26 million spindles as on 1.1.1962.

(b) In 1961 the combined production of cotton cloth in the Mill sector and the decentralised sector is reported to be 643 million yards.

(c) 504 million yards.

(d) and (e). An assessment on the subject revealed that Madras State had excess spindles on the basis of existing weaving capacity and population. However, an allocation of 75,000 spindles was made to that State. No demand for additional spindle allocation has since been received.

#### **Local Development works in Madras State**

**2668. Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madras have requested the Central Government to continue the scheme of grants to local development works for some more years; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this matter?

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda):** (a) No specific request was received for continuance of the programme during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(b) However, the programme has been included in the 3rd Five Year Plan, and is being continued.

#### **Government Offices in Private Residential Colonies**

**2669. Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rented accommodation in private residential colonies in New Delhi has been taken by Government for various Government offices;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) the number of Government offices to be housed there and those which have already been housed therein; and

(d) how long the residential buildings are going to be used by Government for non-residential purposes in those colonies?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) 37.

(c) 30 houses are used for accommodating 21 Government offices and 7 houses are being used for C.H.S. Dispensaries.

(d) The houses will be released as soon as adequate office accommodation is constructed.

#### **Jute Mill at Siddhpur**

**2670. Shri Man Singh Patel:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Jute mill at Siddhpur in Gujarat State is closed for the last two years or so;

(b) whether a suggestion was made by any labour organisation or any other authority for taking over this mill and to start it;

(c) whether it is a fact that an industrialist has now purchased this mill on the advice of Central Government; and

(d) whether Government have any plan to start this mill?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) There is no Jute Mill at Siddhpur, but it is presumed that reference in the question is to the Shree Sayajee Jubilee Cotton and Jute Mills Ltd., Siddhpur. If so, the answer is **Yes**.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The mill has recently been purchased by M/s. Bharat Kala Bhandar Ltd., but not on the advice of the Central Government.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Radio Station at Kurseong

**2671 Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1021 on the 1st December, 1961 and state:

(a) the areas proposed to be served by the Radio Station at Kurseong and the capacity of the transmitter; and

(b) the amount to be spent on the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Shun Nath):** (a) The Radio Station at Kurseong will cover the Darjeeling—Sikkim hill area. The capacity of the transmitter is 2 KW Short-wave. The Station has been inaugurated on the 2nd June, 1962.

(b) Rs. 4.03 lakhs approximately.

**भूटान में डाक, तार और टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का विस्तार**

**२६७२ श्री भवत दर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले जब भूटान के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आये थे तो उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय से भूटान में डाक, तार और टेलीफोन के विस्तार के लिये सहायता मांगी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा और

(ग) यह कार्यक्रम कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** (क) जी हां । भूटान के प्रधान मंत्री मई १९६२ के आरम्भ में जब दिल्ली आये थे, तब उस दौरान में उन्होंने भारत और भूटान के बीच डाक द्वारा पत्र-व्यवहार का एक केन्द्र (पुस्तकें) स्थापित करने और भूटान की आंतरिक डाक व्यवस्था का गठन करने के लिये भारत सरकार की सहायता मांगी थी । भारत सरकार भूटान सरकार को इन दिशा में सहायता देने के लिये राजी हो गई है । भूटान के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने दिल्ली प्रवास में तार और टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया ।

(ख) और (ग). किस तरह की और कितनी शर्तों के अन्तर्गत यह सहायता दी जायेगी, इसका व्यौरा देना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि उनपर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है । वहरहाल, आशा है कि कार्यक्रम पर जल्द ही अमल किया जायेगा ।

#### Tea Export Cess

**2673. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tea export cess collected since the introduction of Tea Act 1953; and

(b) the amount allotted to the Tea Board out of the cess collected so far?

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

(a) Rs. 10,31,26,194 up to 31st March, 1962

(b) Rs. 5,81,77,000 up to 31st March, 1962

### Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Gur-Ki-Mandi, Delhi

2674. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress regarding rehabilitation of eligible Displaced Persons of Gur-ki-mandi area of Delhi;

(b) the number of eligible Displaced Persons; and

(c) the number of Displaced Persons in Gur-ki-mandi to be rehabilitated?

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

(a) to (c). According to a survey conducted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there are about 357 displaced families and 70 others squatting in an area of 8.65 acres in Gur-ki-mandi. The Corporation propose to shift these squatters to some tenements under construction at Najafgarh Road and construct 170 double-storey tenements and 12 shops for them on the 8.65 acres of land. Necessary loan to the Corporation for executing the scheme is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

### Redevelopment Scheme of Kingsway Area, Delhi.

2675. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding redevelopment scheme of the Kingsway area and rehousing scheme of inmates of barracks of the area; and

(b) when the actual execution of these schemes is likely to start?

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

(a) and (b). The estimates furnished by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi for the scheme have been technically examined in consultation with the Central Public Works Department and

the financial sanction is expected to be issued shortly. In the meantime, acquisition proceedings in respect of the land required for the scheme have been initiated. It is expected that the Corporation will be able to start the work in about four months after the land is acquired.

### Cottage Industry in Andhra Pradesh

2676. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cottage industry has been organised for the benefit of backward class people of Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

### Small Scale Inventions Development Board

2677. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any prizes were given by the Small Scale Inventions Development Board during 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of inventions and their specialities?

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

(b) 31 prizes were awarded by the Board during the year 1961-62. The total of the value of prizes awarded was Rs. 18,900.

(c) A pamphlet giving brief description of the inventions and their special points has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

**Brass-ware Manufacturers of Moradabad**

2678. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale brass-ware manufacturers of Moradabad are experiencing much difficulty in getting raw materials like copper and zinc in spite of their fixed quota for these raw materials;

(b) if so, whether the shortage is real or artificial;

(c) whether Government have undertaken an enquiry to find out the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). There is a general shortage of non-ferrous metals particularly copper and zinc. Equitable distribution of available supplies is made to the different State Governments, who in turn make allotments to individual units. The Government of India are not aware that the Small Scale brass manufacturers of Moradabad are facing any special difficulties which are not faced by others. The difficulties experienced by the units are due to the increased demand from expanding and new units all over the country. The position in regard to copper and zinc will ease only when the Foreign Exchange situation improves.

**Disarmament Conference**

2679. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently suggested a plan for an International Disarmament Treaty at a meeting of the 17-Power Disarmament Conference;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

915 (Ai) LSD—3.

(c) the reaction of the Conference thereto?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). Draft programmes covering the different stages of complete and general disarmament have so far been submitted to the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee only by the Delegates of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Other delegates have in the course of discussion put forward ideas or proposals designed to assist in achieving an agreed disarmament treaty and Indian representatives have also made such suggestions, both procedural and substantive, which have proved helpful. They have not, however, proposed any draft International Disarmament Treaty.

**Tea Promotional Measures**

2680. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received demands for supporting and subsidising the private Indian Traders to establish their own propaganda and distribution centres in such countries where there exist joint councils for tea and where Government find it difficult to have promotional measures for Indian Tea directly; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir. Recently a firm in India approached Government for some subsidy to enable it 'to float suitable packet of Indian blended tea' in the U.S.A.

(b) The suggestion is under consideration.

**Manufacture of Instant Tea**

2681. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Tea Delegation which recently went round a tour of the U.S.A. and other countries discussed with the President of the American Tea Association the question of American collaboration in regard to manufacture of Instant Tea; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The Tea Delegation met the leading tea interests in the U.S.A. including the President of the American Tea Association. Though the discussions

covered the question of instant tea, they were general in nature. Specific proposals from Indian parties for manufacture of instant tea, with foreign collaboration, will be considered on receipt.

**Registered Unemployed in Mysore State**

2682. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) how many graduates and non-graduates were registered during the Second Five Year Plan period and First Year of the Third Five Year Plan period in various employment exchanges in Mysore State; and

(b) the number of such persons provided with employment?

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

Category	Registration		Placement	
	Second Five Year Plan	First year of Third Five Year Plan	Second Five Year Plan	First year of Third Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5
Graduates	16,750	6,799	3,810	1,856
Non-Graduates	1,25,100	51,534	16,941	13,153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,41,850</b>	<b>58,333</b>	<b>20,751</b>	<b>15,009</b>

**Industries in Mysore**

2683. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the different types of industries started in Mysore State during First and Second Five Year Plans with their names and places of location;

(b) the employment potential of the said industries with detailed break up;

(c) whether Government have received any definite proposals or suggestions from Government of Mysore regarding further expansion of industries; and

(d) if so, whether any priority has been determined?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

**Handicrafts Emporia in Mysore State**

2684. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received out of the sale of handicrafts through

Government handicraft emporia in Mysore State in 1961-62; and

(b) the expenditure for the running of these emporia in 1961-62?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Rs. 11,25,218.

(b) Rs. 2,94,384.

**Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees in Ladakh**

**2685. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to rehabilitate some Tibetan refugees in Ladakh;

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

(c) the number of families likely to be sent there in the first instance?

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

(b) There are some 4000 Tibetan refugees in Ladakh. A majority of these refugees are herdsmen, who brought along with them a large number of cattle. The J & K Government are exploring possibilities of settling as many of these refugees as possible on land and pastures in Ladakh itself. A beginning has been made with a modest scheme at Stakna, some 15 miles from Leh, where it is proposed to settle 50-100 families on 150 acres of land.

(c) It is not proposed to send Tibetan refugees from outside the State of J & K for settlement in Ladakh.

**Government Printing Press at Koratti**

**2686. Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to supplementaries to

Starred Question No. 897 on the 21st May, 1962 and state:

(a) the year in which a plot of land was acquired at Koratti for establishing a Government printing press;

(b) when the first release of foreign exchange was obtained for importing the machinery;

(c) when the machinery was imported; and

(d) the location of the press in which the machinery thus imported was utilized for "renovation of machinery"?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar)** (a) During the years 1957 and 1958.

(b) In March, 1962.

(c) Orders for the machinery are now being placed.

(d) Does not arise.

**Indians Interned in Macao**

**2687. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indians interned by the Portuguese authorities in Macao have been released; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians so released?

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

(b) Fifty-one.

**Industrial Estate in Nainital**

**2688. Shri K. C. Pant:**

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

(a) the cost of establishing an Industrial Estate at Bhimtal in District Nainital;

(b) whether the Industrial Estate has progressed satisfactorily;



(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) Rs. 2,69,000.00

(b) to (d): The construction work of the factory buildings has been completed but the roads inside the estate have not been completed. The P.W.D. authorities have been requested to expedite the completion of the work.

#### **Exhibition of Movie Films in NEFA and Nagaland**

**2689. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a programme of exhibiting movie films in NEFA and Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the type of films exhibited so far and their popularity in these areas?

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

(b) Documentary films have, from time to time, been exhibited in the North East Frontier Agency and Nagaland. These have proved very popular. During the current year, the Government of India received proposals from the Administrations of Nagaland and NEFA, for the screening of 41 and 113 films respectively, produced by the Films Division and dealing with agriculture, community development forestry, education, social welfare and arts and crafts. Steps are being taken to place Nagaland on the free mailing list of the Government of India Films Division and to supply both the Administrations with the type of films asked for.

#### **गुवार-गम**

२६६०. { श्री युषवीर सिंह चौधरी :  
श्री बागड़ी :  
श्री याज्ञिक :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०-६१ में किम-किम गुवार गम के कारखाने में कितने-कितने मन गम तैयार हुआ ;

(ख) इसमें से कितना गुवार का गम उक्त अवधि में भारत में लाया गया तथा कितना विदेशों को भेजा गया, तथा निर्यात से भारत सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ;

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान गुवार गम लिमिटेड नामक गम के कारखाने को, जो भिवानी (पंजाब) में स्थापित हो रहा है, क्या वाषिक उत्पादन-क्षमता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें क्या सहयोग दे रही है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह जान है कि केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय ने, अप्रैल, १९६२ को गुवार गम के उत्पादन को देश में प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये आन्तरिक बताने हुए, इसका उत्पादन को कम करने की मिश्रण की थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) १९६० और १९६१ (जनवरी-जुलाई) के वर्षों में, जिनके आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, संगठित क्षेत्र में तीन कारखाने गुवार-गम बना रहे थे । इन कारखानों के नाम ये हैं :—(१) मेसर्स भिवानी गुवार एण्ड गम, भिवानी, (२) मेसर्स इण्डियन गम इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई और (३) मेसर्स गम प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (इण्डिया), अहमदाबाद । इन कारखानों

में निम्नलिखित परिमाण में गुवार-गम तैयार हुआ :—

१९६०	७,६०० टन
१९६१	४,८०० टन

(जनवरी-जुलाई)

(ख) तैयार किया गया अधिकांश गुवार-गम निर्यात कर दिया जाता है। भारत में बहुत कम परिमाण में इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिसके आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। इसके अतिरिक्त देय के व्यापारिक वर्गीकरण में गुवार-गम अलग से नहीं दिखाया जाता है। इस लिये इसके आयात / निर्यात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। १९६० और १९६१ (जनवरी-१५ जुलाई) में निम्नलिखित परिमाण में गुवार-गम जहाज द्वारा बाहर भेजा गया, जिसमें लघु क्षेत्र द्वारा किया गया निर्यात भी शामिल है :—

अर्वाध	परिमाण	लगभग मूल्य
	टन	₹०
वर्ष १९६०	१०,६९४	१ (एक) करोड़
जनवरी-१५ जुलाई, १९६१	५,६२५	४६ लाख

(ग) मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान गुवार-गम लिमिटेड नहीं) को भिवानी में गुवार-गम बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है। इन कारखानों की गुवार-गम तैयार करने की स्थापित क्षमता ९,६०० टन होगी। उक्त फर्म को गुवार-गम बनाने के लिये सामान्य सुविधायें दे दी गयी हैं जैसे (क) विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग में गुवार-गम बनाना, (ख) विदेशों में मशीनें प्राप्त करना, आदि

(घ) और (ङ) गोमम्बयन की केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की है, जो विचाराधीन है।

### Symposium on Housing Co-operatives

2691. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on Housing Cooperatives was held under the auspices of his Ministry in September, 1961;

(b) if so, what were their main recommendations; and

(c) what action has so far been taken to implement these recommendations in so far as the cooperative house building movement in Delhi is concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the normal practice, the Symposium provided a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences on various aspects of Cooperative Housing. The record of deliberations of the Symposium is circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories for information and suitable action.

Sets of the papers relating to the Symposium are available in the Parliament Library.

लघु उद्योग के लिये फोर्ड प्रतिष्ठान दल

२६९२. { श्री बेरवा :  
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १९ अप्रैल, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोर्ड फाउंडेशन का जो प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भारत में लघु उद्योगों के विकास की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये भारत आया हुआ है वह अब तक कौन-कौन से स्थानों का दौरा कर चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह भारत सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन भी प्रस्तुत करेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक उसका

प्रांवेदन मिलने की आशा है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) दिल्ली, अम्बाला, लुधियाना, मद्रास, बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, बम्बई, कोचीन, त्रिवेन्द्रम, जयपुर, जांघपुर, फालना, कोटा, इन्दौर, कलकत्ता, गौहाटी, शिलांग, भुवनेश्वर, कटक और चण्डीगढ़ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) १९६३ के आरम्भ में ।

#### Hostile Nagas

2693. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Naga Rebels captured during the last three months; and

(b) the number of arms surrendered by them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 254 hostile-Nagas were arrested during the period February 1962 to April, 1962.

(b) 120.

#### Hostile Nagas

2694. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Naga hostiles were killed in an encounter with security forces in Kulingmen village in Mokokchung district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On 4th of May, 1962, a hostile hide-out in Kulingmen,

15 miles North East of Mokokchung, was captured by the Security forces. Two hostiles were killed during the encounter and 7 arms and 105 rounds of ammunition recovered.

#### वर्तनों का लघु उद्योग

२६९५ श्री कछुवाय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तन लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कितनी धनराशि रखी गयी है ;

(ख) इस लघु उद्योग को वर्तमान समय में सरकार की ओर से कौन-कौन सी सहायता दी जाती है ;

(ग) वर्तन बनाने के लिये धातु का कोटा हर राज्य को कितना दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) कोटा निर्धारित करने का आधार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) उद्योग-वार कोई धन-राशि नहीं रखी गयी है ।

(ख) यह उद्योग भी अन्य उद्योगों की भांती राज्य सरकार से ऋण, टेक्निकल तथा दूसरी सहायता पाने का अधिकारी है ।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तन बनाने वालों के लिये कोई अलग कोटा नहीं है । वर्तन बनाने तथा अन्य औद्योगिक उत्पादनों के लिये राज्य सरकारों को इकट्ठा कोटा दे दिया जाता है, इसका आधार सामान्यतः उनके द्वारा पहले इस्तेमाल की गयी धातु का परिमाण होता है । अलग-अलग कारखानों को यह धातु राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बांटी जाती है ।

#### कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

२६९६ श्री कछुवाय : क्या धर्म और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य-बीमा-योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा और औषधि सम्बन्धी कौन-कौन सी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या नेत्ररोग और दन्तरोग में ग्रस्त होने की अवस्था में किसी कर्मचारी को इस बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा की सुविधा मिलती है या नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित चिकित्सा और दवा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं :—

बीमा शुदा कर्मचारी	परिवार
१. बाहरी इलाज दवा-खाने चिकित्सालय ।	अस्पताल में भीतरी इलाज को छाड़कर,
२. डाक्टर का इलाज के लिये घर पर आना ।	चिकित्सा और दवा की उसी प्रकार की पूरी सुविधायें जैसे कि बीमाशुदा व्यक्तियों को मिलती है ।
३. विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें ।	
४. एम्बुलेंस की सुविधायें ।	
५. प्रयोगशाला और रेडियोलॉजिकल जांच के लिये सुविधायें ।	
६. अस्पताल में भीतरी इलाज ।	
७. बीमाशुदा स्त्री-कर्मचारियों को प्रसव के पहले प्रसव के समय और प्रसव के बाद की	

चिकित्सा सुविधायें ।  
सब दवाइयां मुफ्त दी जाती हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Workers' Education Centres in Punjab

2697. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Workers' Education centres started in Punjab during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the names of the places where they have been started; and

(c) the nature of education imparted in these centres?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). One Regional Workers' Education Centre at Yamunanagar was set up in 1960-61. Fourteen unit level classes were functioning under it at the end of 1961-62.

(c) Primarily training in Trade Union methods and philosophy and the rights and duties of workers.

#### New Major Industries in Punjab

2698. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the new major industries likely to be set up in Punjab State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b).

#### CENTRAL SECTOR

Machine Tool Factory at Pinjore (near Chandigarh) at a cost of Rs. 8 crores.

#### STATE SECTOR

1. Cement Factory	Kangra District	} State participation in these projects is to the extent of Rs. 2.5 crores.
2. News- print Fac- tory.	Kangra District	

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

No information is available as the initiative for setting up of industries in this Sector and the choice for the location of such industries lie with private entrepreneurs, subject to the approval of Government.

#### Amount Lapsed in Punjab during Second Plan Period

2699. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilized by Government of Punjab out of the allocation made for the Second Five Year Plan period and the amount that lapsed; and

(b) the reasons for the lapse of the amount?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

#### Staff in Government of India Press, New Delhi

2700. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1073 on the 10th May, 1962 and furnish the information regarding percentage

filled by direct recruitment and promotion in respect of the following categories of posts:

- (a) Impositor;
- (b) Compositor;
- (c) Distributor;
- (d) Mono Operator;
- (e) Lino Operator;
- (f) Binder; and
- (g) Overseer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (g). A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

#### 'G' Type Quarters in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi

2701. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 96 "G" Type quarters in Netaji Nagar occupied by the staff of Government of India Press, New Delhi have not been provided with separate water meters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all other "G" Type quarters in Netaji Nagar have been provided with separate water meters; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Water meters could not be supplied in the 96 quarters mentioned in (a) above because they were in short supply. They will be provided as soon as available. There is no question of discrimination.

#### Import of Printing Ink

**2702. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of printing ink imported during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the import of printing ink in spite of the general assurance given by his Ministry to reduce the imports annually;

(c) quantity of raw materials imported for manufacture of printing ink during the last three years; and

(d) whether there has been any restriction in the import of the raw materials while more printing ink is being imported?

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

(a)

Year	Quantity in '000 K Grams)	Value (in '000 of Rs.)
1958-59 .	548	741
1959-60 .	352	707
1960-61 .	310	710
1961-62 . (upto Feb. 62)	341	643

(b). In view of the importance of printing industry, and particularly the requirements of newspapers, special types of printing inks and the inks not at present manufactured locally are permitted imports.

(c). Licences for import of raw materials for printing ink industry are issued with value as limiting factor. The value of such import licences issued during the last 3 years is given below:

Year	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1959-60 .	33.9
1960-61 .	41.2
1961-62 .	Complete information is not available.

(d). Imports of raw materials for ink industry have been permitted after taking into account foreign exchange availability, indigenous production and exports effected by ink manufacturers.

#### Foreign Collaboration Agreements

**2703. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements concluded during 1961;

(b) names of the foreign firms which are collaborating; and

(c) how many of them are already in operation?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The total number of foreign collaboration agreements—both technical and financial—approved during 1961 was 402.

(b) In view of the large number of agreements approved it is not possible to give the names of all foreign collaborators. It may, however, be added that this information has been

published in the *Journal of Industry and Trade*, as follows:

collaboration agreements approved during January-March 1961	}	In June 1961 Issue
Collaboration agreements approved during April-June 1961.		In September 1961 Issue
Collaboration agreements approved during July-September, 1961	}	In December 1961 Issue
Collaboration agreements approved during October-December 1961		In February 1962 Issue

(c). It generally takes sometime—in many cases even more than a year—for the parties to finally conclude such agreements and it is not, therefore, possible to say at this stage how many of them are already in operation.

#### Sale of Government Built Properties to Refugees

**2704. Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government-built properties which were sold once in public auction to displaced persons were again resold to different displaced persons at different prices by his Ministry; and

(b) how many displaced persons are awaiting sale deeds for the properties allotted or sold after their having made full payments to the Ministry for the said properties?

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

(a) A very large number of Government built properties have been sold by auction to displaced persons. Properties in which transactions were not

completed owing to one reason or the other, have been resold by auction/tender. The exact number of such properties is not available, and the time and labour involved in collecting this information covering transactions spread over a period of about 8 years will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

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

#### Industrial Estates in Mysore

**2705. Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates to be set up in Mysore State with names and location during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of Industrial Estates so far started in First and Second Five Year Plans with names and location; and

(c) the amount spent up to the 31st March, 1962?

**The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 97].

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-  
ANCE**

**EXPIRY OF INDO-TIBETAN AGREEMENT  
AND THE CLOSING OF CHINESE TRADE  
MISSIONS IN INDIA**

**Shri Mohsin** (Dharwar South): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The expiry of the Indo-Tibetan Agreement 1954 with China and the closing of Chinese trade missions in India.”

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** As the House is aware, we have, since the beginning of December 1961, been in correspondence with the Government of People's Republic of China to find a dependable basis for negotiations between the two Governments in order to reach a new agreement in place of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954 which was due to expire on the 3rd June 1962. In our correspondence we urged upon the Chinese Government the necessity of laying a proper foundation and creating a favourable atmosphere for fresh negotiations between the two countries and suggested that, as a first step, the Chinese Government should, with a view to creating the proper atmosphere, withdraw their forces from Indian territory and restore the territorial status quo as it existed at the time of the signing of the 1954 Agreement. While these exchanges were continuing, the Chinese Government informed us on the 23rd May, through their Charge d' Affaires in Delhi, of their decision to recall their Trade Agencies in Calcutta and Kalimpong and asked for requisite facilities for the withdrawal of these Agencies. The Foreign Secretary assured the Chinese Charge d' Affaires that necessary facilities will be accorded. Foreign Sec-

etary also added that the Government of India will be taking a decision on the winding up of Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet on a reciprocal basis and will request the Chinese Government to give necessary facilities.

We received a report that the Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong had started moving out on the 27th May. A later report indicated that the officials of the Chinese Trade Agencies at Calcutta and Kalimpong had left India on the 1st June. The Chinese Embassy had informed us some time back that they had only two Trade Agencies at Kalimpong and Calcutta and there was no Trade Agency in New Delhi. The Chinese Embassy informed us after the withdrawal of the Agency at Kalimpong that the property and buildings of the Trade Agency at Kalimpong have been placed in charge of their Consul-General at Calcutta.

We informed the Chinese Charge d' Affaires on the 30th May, of our decision on withdraw our Trade Agency at Gyantse by 10th June and our Trade Agency at Yatung by the 15th June, and asked for facilities for the Trade Agencies to pack, crate and transfer records and stores. As regards the third Trade Agent who used to visit Gartok, we asked for facilities for him to visit Western Tibet as soon as the Lipulekh Pass was open so that he could wind up his Mission. We told the Charge d' Affaires that none of our Trade Agents will be functioning as such with effect from the 3rd June, but they will take some time to move out with their records and stores and asked that certain administrative facilities be given to the Trade Agents till the date of withdrawal. We also informed the Chinese Charge d' Affaires that we intended to place our property and buildings at Yatung in charge of our Consul General at Lhasa who would keep a small maintenance staff there and convert the place into a hostel for the use of our countries and officials proceeding to or returning from Lhasa. The



[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Chinese Government have asked that the withdrawal of the Indian Trade Agencies in Tibet should be completed within a month. They have also stated that reasonable facilities will be guaranteed for such withdrawal. They have, however, regretted their inability to grant certain administrative facilities, like communications in cypher, with the Government of India until the date of the withdrawal of the Trade Agencies.

Apart from the withdrawal of the Trade Agencies of the two countries provided in the 1954 Agreement, the immediate consequence of the termination of the 1954 Agreement will be the termination of the facilities provided in the Agreement for trade and intercourse between India and the Tibet region of China. Such trade and intercourse in future will, to the extent permitted by each side, be regulated by national laws and regulations of the countries concerned.

**Shri Moshin:** What will be the effect of the closure of these trade agencies in both the countries on our trade and commerce specially in regard to exports and imports of our country?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Obviously, the effect will be that such small trade as was carried on will be reduced still further.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Consequent upon the expiry of the Indo-Tibetan Agreement of 1954, it is learnt, Indian traders in Tibet are winding up their business. May I know if the Government are taking steps for the transfer of their assets to this country?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There has been some correspondence about that. The House would have noticed, when I read out, certain facilities for withdrawal etc. That will be part of those facilities that we have asked for.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad):** Will our other Trade Missions in China continue to function?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, the statement makes that clear.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** In view of the fact that the 1954 Agreement had an Appendix embodying what has since come to be known as the doctrine of *Panchsheel* in international relations, it having been enunciated for the first time in that context in modern history, may I ask whether the scrapping of this 1954 Trade Agreement will entail, as a regrettable consequence thereof, the snapping of the *Panchsheel* tie between India and China as well?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Those principles embodied in what is called the *Panchsheel* agreement are basic principles which remain, whether anybody breaks them or not. So far as we are concerned, we shall try to abide by them in the changed circumstances. I do not know how far it will be possible altogether to act up to them. But we do not propose to contravene them unless we are compelled to do so.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Unilaterally we will stick to them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is bilateral, it is a two-way traffic.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL AND REPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY TEAMS

**The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** On behalf of Shri Nityanand Kannugo I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the

year 1961-62 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-177/62].

- (ii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Foundry Industry in Sweden, U.S.A. and Japan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-178/62].
- (iii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Cost of Accounting and Financial Control in U.S.A., U.K. and West Germany. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-179/62].
- (iv) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar Industry in U.S.A., Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. [Placed in Library. See No. 180/62].

12.08 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): rose-

**Mr. Speaker:** What does the hon. Member want?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I had given notice of an adjournment motion and I have not yet been given any reason as to why it has not been allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is regrettable that the senior Members, the leaders of Groups who know the Rules and also the observations that I have made so many times should ignore them and try to interrupt the proceedings.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I would not like to interrupt the proceedings. The question is only this. By the time I see you in your Chamber, the whole thing is dead. It has no meaning. So it would be better if we are informed of the reasons why these motions are not allowed—some indication why.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I will see that the reason also is given to the hon. Member. He must have been informed. If he has not been informed he will kindly see me and we can see how in future we will regulate it. But

at this time he ought not to have interrupted the proceedings.

12.09 hrs.

\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we take up further discussion of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Badrudduja to continue his speech.

**Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad):** Sir, while discussing yesterday the subject before us I said the Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly concerned with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the State and the manning and administration of the public services. Then I went on and emphasised that this peace and tranquillity in the land could be ensured and guaranteed only if justice—economic, political and social—as laid down in the Preamble to the Constitution, and equality of status and opportunity, could be secured to all classes and sections of people, if the fundamental rights, incorporated in the Constitution, the rights and liberties, honour and properties, status and position, culture and language, of all sections of people, 430 millions of people in the land, could be protected. That alone could ensure peace. It could be ensured only if the forces of darkness and destruction let loose on the land to destroy certain sections of the people could be checked and brought under control, if the subversive forces in the country, which threaten the very extinction of society, could be completely combated, if gangsterism, theft, robbery and dacoity, that corrode and eat into the vitals of the nation, could be checked. That alone would ensure the safety, security, tranquillity and peace in this land. In this connection, I also referred to the great services of eminent leaders of the Congress party. Long

[Shri Badrudduja]

before Partition, when we were only babes and sucklings of yesterday, I was watching with close interest how they had been struggling, suffering, bleeding for the emancipation of the nation from the foreign yoke under the guidance of one of the greatest personalities of the modern Age Mahatma Gandhi. There must be something most extraordinary, wonderful about that great man—who, without any pretence to pomp and power, could so effectively sway the feelings of his countrymen and lure them into paths which ordinary human beings would shudder to tread. We also lined up with the forces of progress in the hope that we would be able to stem the fast rising tempo of communal passions and frenzies which ultimately burst into flames on both sides of the borders. But somehow or other, we were disillusioned after Partition.

Immediately after Partition, the Congress had the reins of the administration in their hands. They were entrusted with the governance of the country. Millions of refugees, streaming across both the borders in successive waves, and forces of disruption generated by the ill-fated partition to which the Congress also subscribed, threw a challenge to the statesmanship, to the vision, to the creative efficiency of the Administration. The Administration accepted the challenge and survived the shocks of revolution, although minorities, in the process, had to suffer terribly and had to pass through blood, toil and tears.

Long before Partition, in the year 1944, I expressed my apprehension. I was opposed to Partition throughout. From December 1941 to 1946, I opposed Partition tooth and nail, not for any lofty idealism—I am a very small and insignificant man—but in the sure conviction that security, safety, peace and tranquillity could be secured for all sections of people in the land, particularly for the minorities in India. That was my dream. That dream was,

however, shattered. My great leaders in Bengal did not listen to us. They played into the hands of the forces of reaction. On the fateful day that they agreed to partition, I cried in despair. Sir, I am a Bengali; I belong to Bengal. On the fateful day on which they set the seal on partition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly Muslims and Hindus agreed to partition, I cried in despair, Bengal lies prostrate today, bleeding from the wounds inflicted on her soul. A disastrous policy has pursued Bengal since the beginning of this century. Since after the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, there has been an organised conspiracy against the talent, genius and manhood of Bengal, and today, forces of reaction which have raised their head, have partitioned, divided and fragmented Bengal which has a disastrous effect upon its cultural hegemony, political integrity, social individuality and economic entity with still more disastrous consequences that are likely to follow. This unnatural division of the province is bound to breed germs of perpetual clash between the two neighbouring States. I wish my apprehensions did not come so true. We found to our dismay, immediately after Partition that minorities both in Pakistan and India were put to a great deal of suffering.

One hon. friend on the other side, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, from West Dinajpur, was waxing eloquent the other day about Islamic Democracy, how East Bengal Hindus were being squeezed out of the country under that system of Islamic Democracy. I shall not join issue with him on that question. Because he is in blessed ignorance about Islam, its polity and its contribution to world civilisation and culture. But, may I remind my hon. friend over there that not in Islamic Democracy alone, but even this Secular Democracy, in this vast expanding, growing and developing Socialistic Pattern of Society, Mussalmans, and all minorities of India have suffered terribly?

We apprehended that minorities could have no quarter, no shelter, no recognition, no appreciation, no encouragement, no facilities (*Interruptions*) no opportunities for self-expression politically, socially, culturally, economically and even physically, they would be at the mercy of the forces of reaction. That is exactly what has happened.

I owe my gratitude to the hon. friends of the Communist and the PSP persuasions who, in the hour of our greatest need, stood by us and sympathised with us. Men like Shri Haripada Chatterjee, Shri Charu Chandra Ehandari, Shib Nath Banerjee, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and other great leaders like Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, Shri Dange and other noble souls stood by us. We shall ever remember with gratitude all the services that they rendered us in 1947 and in 1950, and we shall also remember with gratitude the services rendered by the great Sikh community in 1950. I shall never forget that.

Sir, my apprehensions have come true, not in Pakistan alone, but in India as well. I would not refer at this stage—because that might complicate the situation and poison the atmosphere—to those millions of people, to 85 lakhs of people who have been uprooted from this country, in this Secular Democracy. I would not refer at this stage to one million Mussalmans who have been butchered and massacred in this land, in this Secular Democracy.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Raghunath Singh** (Varanasi): I challenge that. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Badrudduja:** I seek your protection, Sir.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** This is untrue.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** He says that one million Muslims have been butchered and massacred. That is an untrue statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us hear him at least. We have to hear him. The Members have that much of freedom of speech here.

**Shri P. N. Kayal** (Jownagar): The hon. Member must not give a communal colour to it. There are disturbances not only in this country, but in some form or other in every part of the world.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Members here have freedom of speech, but that freedom must be accompanied by a sense of responsibility also. When a Member makes a statement, he must first be sure of the facts that he is stating, and there ought not to be any abuse of that freedom. That is one thing.

Secondly, the wider repercussions of all that he says must also be taken into account. That is all that I can advise my hon. friend, that he should take care that he does not make such statements as may not be borne out by facts. Though he has the freedom to say what he wants here, yet, that freedom is also to be controlled. It is not unfettered; it is not uncontrolled. That freedom simply means this that because there is a check inside the House by Speaker, therefore, the courts do not take action on those speeches; but the Speaker has to exercise that check.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the fact that not in Islamic Democracy alone, but in Secular Democracy too, Muslims have been pursued to the bitter end. I would not refer to those abnormal times which had also their repercussions in Pakistan, on the other side, and not only on the Muslims here. I shall not shut my eyes to the other side of the picture; our Hindu and Sikh brethren were also similarly butchered and massacred and rooted out of Pakistan. We hold the scales even. The Quran lays down:

"Man Quatala Nafsan Bagere Nafsin Au Fasadin Fil Arze Fakannmma Quatala Nasa Jamia Man Ahiaha Fakannma Ahiaha Nasa Jamia."

[Shri Badrudduja]

Whoever kills a soul (whether it be a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian or a Buddhist), except in the requirements of justice, kills all humanity; whoever saves a soul saves all humanity. Whether Hindus are tortured or Christians or Muslims are tortured is immaterial; they all deserve our sympathy and consideration.

Therefore, I was referring not to those abnormal times when there was an abnormal development of the situation, which practically taxed the energy and the patience of the entire nation. It was due to certain historical, certain emotional and certain psychological forces that brought about a terrible and intolerable situation. Simply because my hon. friend on the other side while casting reflection roused me, that I raised this point. Otherwise, I would not have referred to this question at all.

Even coming to normal times, what is the position? My hon. friend, Shri M. Ismail, referred to the position of the Muslim minority throughout India even in normal times. What is the position? Chandausi, Aligarh, Sitamarhi, Bhopal, Sagar, Jabalpur, last, but not the least, Malda—do they not all stand out as a lurid commentary upon the inefficiency, the complacency and the cruel indifference of the entire Administration? Mussalmans have been pursued to the bitter end. They have been tortured with every refinement of cruelty and barbarous savagery. In malignity, in cruelty, in savagery, in criminality, the records of Jabalpur and Malda surpass any records during the British regime. Sir, they cast a reflection on the Administration itself. Not that I say administration has no sympathy at all. Thanks to the hon. Home Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, immediately after the incident at Aligarh, he took stringent measures, arrested the drift and prevented unpleasant developments.

In our State, Sir, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Kalipada Mukerjee, also took action. The other day when the

situation was tense and combustible—and might have burst into flames any moment—he took immediate action on Bakrid Day by arresting a number of persons and preventing mischief. We are grateful for that. There have also been many officers who have played their part to save difficult situations. They have often risked their lives. During the devastating floods of 1959 in West Bengal, we passed through an unprecedented havoc in 11 districts. Leaders of various schools including the Congress stood for the distressed people. The police, particularly, went to their help and rescued many people from the marooned areas and rendered relief in inaccessible regions.

But we did not receive any such help. It is not that we condemn the administration out and out. But the position is different. One of the hon. Members, while criticising tried to justify the riots everywhere. He said that Mussalmans provoked the troubles. Sir, we have been demoralised, we have been cowed down and intimidated. Today the forces are much too strong for us. We cannot cope with them. We cannot provoke conflicts. Though we have lost our all, we have not lost our heads. In not one of the riots that have taken place throughout India—there have been hundreds of them since the Nehru-Liaquat Pact—in not one single case has it happened that a Hindu has been killed or assassinated by a Mussalman or that a Hindu house has been burnt by Muslims. It would be also unfortunate if Hindu houses were so burnt. We do not want that Hindu houses should be burnt. In any case we have every sympathy for the Hindus.

Referring to the Malda incident, may I submit, Sir, that the hon. Prime Minister, the tallest man in the country, for whom I have the deepest regard and admiration, made a statement. We have looked to him in the hour of our greatest need for protection, guidance and inspiration. But he

made a statement which is not at all related to facts. I have facts and figures in my possession. He characterised that grim tragedy, when Muslims were burnt to death, beaten to death, when a girl of 8 was raped, as a tribal clash. I have figures in my possession. The time at my disposal is very limited. I could give a chronological account . . .

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya** rose—

**Shri Badrudduja:** On the 9th, there was a simple clash between a Santal woman and a Muslim, which resulted in minor injuries.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray** (Malda) rose—

**Shri Badrudduja:** On 17th May, the Santals collected together and held a consultation to avenge this wrong. But due to the intervention of our Communist friends, the situation was saved. Tension eased. There was no trouble; there was no tension between Muslims and Santals, nothing of a tribal character. On the 22nd, the day of Holi, Namasudra refugees from East Bengal, 15 of them, started sprinkling coloured water upon the Muslims, men and women, indiscriminately. They went to the house of Sirajuddin. It was resisted. They went to Maher Ali's house. We have collected evidence and by a thorough survey and investigation of all the facts at our disposal, we can say that on that day 6 Muslims were burnt alive, 3 beaten to death, one girl raped.

Whether it was a tribal or communal clash is immaterial. People were burnt to death, beaten to death and a girl of 8 was raped. In this House, I expected from our Communist brethren, hon. Members of the Communist persuasion and their leader, a more generous treatment, more sympathy. Instead, we have seen that attempts have been made to foist the blame on us. Not a word of condemnation, not a word of denunciation, even from the Prime Minister of the inhuman atrocities that were perpetrated on the Muslims of Malda; not a

word of sympathy, not a word of commiseration, not a word of pity, not a word of consideration for the unfortunate citizens of the State by the Prime Minister of the State. He is more exercised, and that very rightly, and I share his feeling . . .

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** On a point of order, Sir. I should like to point out that I was in Malda not exactly . . .

**Shri Badae** (Khargone): It is not a point of order.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I should like to point out that the points that he is making are not correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. She is only disputing the facts, that the Member is not stating correctly what had happened, and I can only give opportunities to the Members to state what the real facts are.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I expected from the tallest man of the country genuine sympathy, generous gesture for the oppressed. Instead, he is exercised and worried over our brethren elsewhere, and we also share his feelings. This Government has done so much for the refugees from East and West Pakistan. Let them open their purse strings for them. Whoever he may be, whatever political persuasion, or religious complexion or social affiliation one may have, there should be sympathy for one if he is oppressed if he is depressed, if he is crushed, if he is tortured in every way. If there were half a dozen such deaths in England due to police tortures or intolerance . . .

Is my time up?

**Mr. Speaker:** Two minutes more.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I spoke only for three minutes yesterday.

**Mr. Speaker:** Four minutes yesterday and 20 today. I have given him 24 minutes.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Thank you, Sir.

[Shri Badrudduja]

If there had been half a dozen such deaths in England due to police tortures or vandalism or the complacency or inefficiency of the Administration, if there had been one single case of rape or abduction, if there had been this burning to death of innocent citizens, if there had been assassination, murder, loot and plunder of this character, the British people would have provoked a first class crisis and demanded the head of the officials responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs and razed the Government to the dust. But perhaps this unfortunate state of things is possible in this Congress administration alone where wanton loot, plunder and massacre of innocents and even rape and abduction have been allowed to go on with impunity. One political cataclysm after another, revolution after revolution, shock after shock, one degrading measure after another, repression upon repression, torture upon torture, tyranny upon tyranny, have led people to one and only one end. It had led Ireland to Sinn Feinism, it has led Russia, China and the whole of Eastern Europe to Communism, it has led Pakistan, India, Ceylon and Burma to freedom, it is leading Congo and Algeria to the throes of a new birth. May God lead the millions of oppressed, depressed and tortured Muslims of India to complete emancipation from the clutches of these destructive forces, these dark and ominous forces, that have raised their head, threatening the extinction of Islam and the Muslim community in India.

Coming to appointments in the Administration. We are not discussing here about appointments of Muslims so much as about the disappointments of Muslims. Unfortunately, almost unrepresented in the services, in the Executive, in the Police, the Judiciary more so in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, conspicuous by their absence, in every department and domain of administrative activity, Muslims present a pathetic commentary on the glorious past and an eloquent testimony to the ravages of all times.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now it is time. Twenty minutes I have given him.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I will wind up. I am extremely grateful to you for giving me this time. I wish I had more time to carry on. You will excuse me for interrupting you so much. I am so grateful to you.

I wanted to say not that I have lost my faith altogether. To my mind, the character of the administration is immaterial, whether it is bureaucratic, theocratic, democratic or even autocratic, provided the men at the helm of affairs are men like Hazrat Abubacker and Omar, Shri Ramachandra, Yudhishthira, Salauddin, Sher Shah and Nasiruddin and men of great mental catholicity and charity of outlook, men who by their sympathies for the unfortunate millions, would inspire confidence in the public mind. Sir, in the stillness of night, in the depth of solitude, in the grim silence of the Heavens, in those moments of anxiety and pure sublimity, when the mind is transported from the sordid surroundings to the serene regions of fancy, wound up by serene and calm atmosphere. It is in those silent moments, that I see the darksome fate of my community in the country. My thought has been instinctively drawn to those men of reason, men of imagination and men of colossal heart, colossal mind that men of all sections of the Hindue, Sikhs and Cristians, who were inspired by lofty idealism and who dreamed beautiful dreams of a new India, a renascent India, a resurgent India, with the Hindus, Muslims, Sikks and Christian, all communities welded together once again with adequate facilities and opportunities.

Sir it is more in sorrow than in anger, that I have criticised the Administration. It has grieved my heart whenever I think of the minorities. Democracy may grow in England, may thrive in America, expand in Switzerland and Japan, amongst people of a homogeneous culture, tradition,

outlook on life and life problems; not in India with heterogeneous elements, with different cultures, with different civilisations, with different religions and with different ways of life. (Interruption). It is not closed. So, you are stultified.

In the services, we are nowhere; we have no share in the appointments today. We have got not even one per cent. The Jamate Islam has no political association yet those who have association with it are being dismissed. They are a remnant of the past; a remnant of the British regime. We have no appointments; but disappointments only. Those who have already put in service for 15 years or 20 years faithfully, suffer because of their association with an organisation which is not indulging in subversive activities but is an organisation with purely cultural ties. They are victimised. They are suppressed. Yet we continue like that. (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I wish you could give me more time to discuss some other aspects of the question. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Sir, I stop. Once again I appeal to all sections of the people for small mercies for the unfortunate Muslims, the most despised, the most hated, the most disparaged Muslim community of India. (Interruptions).

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** I would like to explain, Sir. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Bishanchander Seth.

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत तपस्या करने के बाद बोलने का मौका मिला है इस लिये इसके पहले कि मैं कुछ बोलूँ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

दो रोज के डिबेट में जिस तरह का वातावरण मैंने यहां देखा है उससे मुझे बड़ा

आश्चर्य हुआ कांग्रेस बेंचेज की तरफ से जो लोग कांग्रेस के टिकट पर हमारे सदन में जहां पर कि कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी हुई है, एलेक्ट हो कर आये उनमें से हरिजन भाइयों ने जो यहां पर कल और परसों बोले, कहा कि सरकार ने उनके लिये कुछ नहीं किया, हालांकि सरकार ने अपनी सीमा से बाहर जाकर उनके लिये सब कुछ किया । इतना होने के बाद भी कांग्रेस सदस्यों के द्वारा उन पर जो लांछन लगाये गये उनको सुन कर तो मैं आश्चर्यचकित ही रह गया ।

मैं खास तरीके पर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के मुसलमान सदस्यों ने यहां कहा कि मुसलमानों के साथ हर प्रकार की ज्यादाती हो रही है, उसको सुन कर भी मैं आश्चर्य चकित रह गया । अभी जो बंगाल के सज्जन बोल रहे थे उन्होंने मुसलमानों पर ज्यादाती के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ६ डी० आई० जी० हैं, उनमें से ५ मुसलमान हैं । फिर भी आज कहा जा सकता है कि मुसलमानों के साथ किसी तरह की ज्यादाती हो रही है । मैं दावे के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ . . .

**Shri P. N. Kayal:** Because they are touchables and the Scheduled Castes are in his land untouchables, the Muslims are given preference. . . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ :** मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज हमारे देश की यह स्थिति है कि अगर ईमानदारी के साथ देखा जाय तो भारत के रहने वाले हिन्दू अपने आपको मैकेन्ड क्लास नागरिक महसूस करते हैं जब कि यहां पर रहने वाले मुसलमान हमारे सिर पर सवार हैं । आज जो स्थिति देश के अन्दर बन चुकी है उस के अन्दर मुसलमानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाने के वाबजूद और मुसलमानों की खुशामद करने



[श्री विशनचंद्र सेठ]

के बावजूद बंगाल के जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे वे कम्यूनिस्ट ग्रीग सोशलिस्ट सदस्यों का साया लेना चाहते हैं ताकि उनकी मनोवृत्ति उनकी भावनाओं को अपने साथ ले सकें। मैं इस चीज को देख कर आश्चर्य चकित रह गया। आज ईमानदारी के साथ बतलाया जाय कि पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू रह रहे हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है और जो हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान रह रहे हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति है। बार बार मेरठ आदि जगहों की बात कही जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी इन्सटेंस इस देश में ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर कि कोई केस हिन्दुओं द्वारा प्रथम गुरू किया गया हो। पहले मुसलमानों ने ज्यादतियां कीं, उसके बाद ही कहा जा सकता है कि शायद हिन्दुओं ने कुछ किया हो। मैं आपके सामने जबलपुर की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। जबलपुर के सम्बन्ध में अगर हमारी सरकार ने तुरन्त कार्रवाई की होती और जिन सज्जनों ने उस लड़की का अपहरण किया और उसका जीवन नष्ट किया, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जबलपुर के बाद और कोई भी केस हिन्दुस्तान में न होता। परन्तु हमारी सरकार की डिलेरी और मुसलिम परस्ती की नीति रही। तब किस मुँह से मुसलमान कहते हैं कि उनके साथ कोई चीज नहीं की गई। आज हमारे देश में यह स्थिति है कि यह जानने के बाद भी कि मुसलमानों की ज्यादती थी हमारी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि जबलपुर में लड़कों का प्रोसेशन निकला। उस पर मुसलमानों के घर में गोली चलाई गई और एक हिन्दू लड़का मरा। उन के मरने के बाद हिन्दू मजबूर हो गये, उनके मन में भावना आई और तब वहां कुछ थोड़ा मामला हुआ। आज उस मामले को बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा कर के यहां पर मुसलमान बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहना चाहते हैं, मगर आज पाकिस्तान में मुसलमानों

ने हजारों हिन्दुओं को मार दिया, और उसकी कोई खबर भी हमारे देश में नहीं आती। अभी बंगाल के माननीय सदस्य ने यहां कहा कि यहां पर इतना बड़ा मामला हुआ लेकिन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कोई सिम्पैथेटिक शब्द भी नहीं कहे। मैं दावे के साथ कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जिस प्रकार हमेशा मुसलमानों के साथ सिम्पैथी दिखाई उसी का यह फल है कि आज पाकिस्तान में इस तरह की वारदातें हुई कि हजारों हिन्दू वहां मारे गये।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** अपने घर की बात कहिये।

**श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ :** यह घर वाली ही बात है, अनघर की कहां है ?

इसके बाद मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर के सामने रखीं। मैं उनमें न जा कर कुछ सजेशन उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अगर वे उन पर ध्यान दें तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक महत्वपूर्ण देश हो जायेगा, लेकिन अगर इस तरह का ही वातावरण ऐसी शब्द रचना, जो हमारे पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हो रही है, चलती रही, तो कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। यह हमारी डिलेरी का ही फल है जो कुछ हम आज देख रहे हैं। अगर आज ईमानदारी के साथ देश की दशा को सुधारने का प्रयत्न हमारी सरकार ने किया होता तो कोई भी इस तरह की बात आज हमारे सामने न आती। मैं कुछ सजेशन्स अपने आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर के सामने रखने की चेष्टा कर रहा हूँ।

सब से पहले मैं असम के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। असम के मुस्लिम सदस्यों

द्वारा कहा गया कि सन् १९५१ की जनगणना गलत हुई। कल कांग्रेस की तरफ से एक मुसलमान सज्जन बोले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जनगणना ही गलत है। मुलाहजा फरमाइये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं खुद गया हूँ असम में। जिस वक्त असम में राइट्स हुए थे उसके बाद मैंने वहाँ का दौरा किया। उन राइट्स के बाद देश की कई कमेटियाँ वहाँ गयीं। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन कांग्रेस की तरफ से भेजे गए थे और हिन्दू महा सभा की एक कमेटी गयी थी उसका मैं चेयरमैन था। बाई चांस हम दोनों एक ही दिन असम में पहुँचे थे। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और मैंने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और मैंने उसकी बहुत सी कापियाँ कांग्रेस के सज्जनों को भेजी थीं। मैं उस रिपोर्ट की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी उस समय असम की जन गणना नहीं हुई थी। मैंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था कि अगर आपने पूरा पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया तो न जाने कितने लाख मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से असम में आ जाएंगे और मैं आज डंके की चोट कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो असम आपके हाथ से निकल जाएगा। हमारे देश की कमजोर नीती के कारण लाखों मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आ कर बैठ गए। हमारी सरकार की कमजोर नीति का ही यह परिणाम है कि जहाँ सन् १९५१ की जनगणना में असम में केवल २० पर सेंट मुसलमान थे वहाँ सन् १९६१ की जन गणना के समय असम में मुसलमान ४८.६ हो गए। यह कैसे हुआ। क्या इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में ये लोग आसमान से टपक पड़े। इतनी संख्या कैसे बढ़ गयी। इसका एक ही कारण है और वह यह कि लाखों मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से वहाँ आ गए और वहाँ जो दो मिनिस्टर मुसलमान हैं उनमें से एक ने जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर है उनको फाइनेन्स की मदद की और दूसरे जो एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने उनको

बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें दे दीं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इतने मुसलमान वहाँ आ गए और आज असम का प्रान्त खतरे के दरवाजे पर खड़ा हुआ है। अगर हमारी देश की सरकार ने इस तरफ ध्यान न दिया तो मैं इस हाउस को बर्न करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़े दिनों के बाद असम इस देश की जन गणना के अन्दर नहीं रह जाएगा।

अब मैं आपके सामने एक चीज नागा लैंड के सम्बन्ध में रखना चाहता हूँ। आज से थोड़े समय पूर्व सारे के सारे नागा हिन्दू थे, लेकिन हमारे देश की नीति के कारण, जिसका चित्र मैं पहले आपके सामने रख चुका हूँ, आज यह स्थिति है कि सारे देश में बड़ी भारी मात्रा में ईसाई बनते चले जा रहे हैं। न जाने ईसाइयों के लिये कांग्रेस सरकार के दिल में कौनसा साफ्ट कारनर है कि कोई पूछो वाला नहीं कि इस प्रकार इतने ईसाई किस तरह से बनते चले जा रहे हैं।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४१ की जनगणना में इस देश में केवल ३६ लाख ईसाई थे और आज सन् १९६१ की जन गणना के अनुसार देश में ईसाई एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा हैं। क्या आप इसे राष्ट्रीय खतरा नहीं मानते? यह निश्चित रूप से एक राष्ट्राय खतरा है। अगर इसी मात्रा में इस देश में ईसाई बनते रहे तो थोड़े ही समय के बाद इस देश में फारिन अटैक के लिए और भी फील्ड बन जाएगा। और दुनिया की दूसरी सरकारें हमारे देश पर आँखें लगाए बैठी हैं। मैंने इस बारे में पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था और पन्त जी महाराज को भी लिखा था और निवेदन किया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक छोटा सा कानून बना दिया जाए। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश मैं कांग्रेसी नहीं और अपोजीशन में बैठता हूँ, लिहाजा मेरी बात का मूल्य कांग्रेस के माननीय सज्जनों

### [श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेंठ]

ने नहीं किया मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उन्होंने मेरी बात को मान्यता नहीं तो देश के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। मैंने जो बात पहले कही थी उसको आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि फौरन एक कानून इस प्रकार का बनना चाहिए कि कोई भी स्त्री या पुरुष जो कि २१ बरस में कम उम्र का हो वह बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के अपना धर्म परिवर्तन न कर सके। मैं यह बात केवल हिन्दुओं के लिए ही नहीं कहना चाहता, यह कानून समान रूप में ईसाई और मुसलमानों आदि पर भी लागू होगा। अगर कोई ईसाई या मुसलमान जो कि २१ वर्ष में कम उम्र का हो तो उसके लिए भी यदि वह हिन्दू बनना चाहे तो रजिस्ट्रेशन आवश्यक होगा। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक नमूने का केस जो पंत जी को लिखा था वहाँ भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे एक नर्स रखनी पड़ी थीमार बच्चे के लिए। उसका हिन्दू नाम था और वह अलमोड़े की थी। उस बच्चे पर जो नौकर था वह भी अलमोड़ा का था। पता चला कि यह लड़की हिन्दू थी और एक ईसाई मिशनरी उसके पालने के के लिये ले गया। उसको पालने का नतीजा यह निकला कि उस लड़की को तीन छोटी बहिनें, दो छोटे भाई और उनकी माता, पिता कुल आठ प्राणी एक दम ईसाई बना लिए गए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौनसा कानून है? अगर कोई आदमी किसी मं में जाना चाहता है तो वह ऐसा करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, वह उस धर्म में चला जाए। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि उसके साथ उसके नाबालिग बच्चे भी जाएँ। क्या कारण है कि अगर एक माँ ईसाई बनती है तो वह अपने साथ ६ बच्चों को भी ले जाए। लिहाजा मैं होम मिनिस्टर से यह विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में फौरन ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश का कोई भी आदमी हो अगर वह में परिवर्तन करना चाहे तो

उसके लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन आवश्यक हो और और यदि कोई बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन के धर्म परिवर्तन करे तो उसको मान्य न किया जाए।

अब जो देश के सम्बन्ध में चर्चाएँ चल रही हैं और देश में अनेक प्रकार की जो अनौतियाँ हो रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ सज्जनों ने कहा है। मैं भी उस तरफ अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहना है कि सारी दुनिया में कहीं भी, केवल हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर हथियारों के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं हैं। सन् १८५७ के पहले इस देश में भी लाइसेंस का तरीका नहीं था। अंग्रेज के देश में आने के पहले हथियारों पर कोई लाइसेंस नहीं था। अंग्रेज ने अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए और इस देश का माराल नष्ट करने के लिए लाइसेंस को पद्धति को चलाया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब हमारे देश में अपनी सरकार है तो लाइसेंस की पद्धति को क्यों कायम रखा जा रहा है। यह जरूर है कि लाइसेंस खोलते समय हमको यह देखना होगा कि ऐसे कौन लोग हैं जिनका मन पाकिस्तान में है और शरीर हिन्दुस्तान में है ऐसे सज्जनों के लिए मैं लाइसेंस की सिफारिश नहीं करता। मैं यह सिफारिश इस लिए करता हूँ कि आज गाँवों में डाके पड़ते हैं और ग्रामीण अपनी रक्षा के लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाते। आज एक एक बन्दूक १२०० और १५०० में बिकती है और एक कारतूस ढाई रुपए में मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में ५० रुपए में बन्दूक मिले और दो पैसे और एक आने में कारतूस मिले। फिर हम देखेंगे कि कैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारी तरफ नजर उठाते हैं और कैसे डाकू गाँवों में आते हैं। आज यह स्थिति है कि गारे देश के सामने तरह तरह के संकट आते हैं मगर सरकार कागज के द्वारा ही अपना काम करना चाहती है। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीर मुझे यह कहते हुए लज्जा आती है, अनेकों सज्जनों ने इस बात को कहा है, कि दिल्ली में क्रेकर्स के केसेज होते हैं पर उनका पता नहीं लगता। मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह बात सही है। यह ठीक है कि कोई बड़ा केस नहीं हुआ। लेकिन चार बरस से इस प्रकार के केसेज राजधानी में हो रहे हैं और उनका पता नहीं लगता। मैं तो छोटी जगह का रहने वाला हूँ और अपने यहां की बातें यहां नहीं लाना चाहता। लेकिन दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े नगरों में केसेज होते हैं और हमारी पुलिस में उनका पता लगाने की योग्यता नहीं है। आप यह न समझें कि मैं पुलिस को कोस रहा हूँ। इसका एक कारण है और वह स्पष्ट है। हमारे कर्मचारी तभी अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं जब कि अधिकारियों के हाथ में वे चीजें हों, शाबासी देने की ताकत और दंड देने की ताकत। देश का हर गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट यह जानता है कि हम काम करेंगे तो भी पेंशन तक पहुंच जायेंगे और नहीं करेंगे तो भी पेंशन तक पहुंच जायेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि अच्छे से अच्छा काम करने वाले को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता, कोई एनकरेजमेंट नहीं दिया जाता, और अगर वह खराब काम करता है तो कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है यही कारण है, कि देश की राजधानी में जहा प्रधान मंत्री और अनेक मंत्री रहते हैं वहां केसेज हो जाते हैं और कोई परसों हाल नहीं। अगर मैं अपने शहर की कुछ बातें सुनाऊं तो आप कहेंगे कि प्राइवेट बातों में चले गए। लेकिन वहां भी कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। कल एक मित्र ने आपके सामने फिगर रख कर बताया था कि जायों केसेज मे से कु सौ सफल हो पाये। शेष का पता नहीं चला। आज यह स्थिति है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह वृत्त सामने आ रही है कि कांग्रेस के लोग ही कांग्रेस को कोसने

की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम देश में एक स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज जब आपके ही आदमी आपको कोसने की प्रवृत्ति रख रहे हैं तो किस प्रकार शासन चलेगा और दूसरी तरफ जो देश के अराजक तत्व हैं वे अनेक प्रकार की चीजें हमारे सामने रखते हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता कि जरा पाकिस्तान में जाकर हिन्दू की हालत को देखें कि वहां हिन्दू की स्थिति क्या है। वहां हालत यह है कि अगर किसी जगह हिन्दू मर जाता है और उसके आस पास मियां जो हों तो उसकी लाश को फूका नहीं जाता। एक तरफ पाकिस्तान में यह स्थिति हिन्दू को और दूसरी तरफ यहां मुसलमान की यह स्थिति है कि हमारे सिर पर ब्रेट कर गरजते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें फलां चीज नहीं मिली और डिमकी चीज नहीं मिली।

मैं इनकी ईमादनारी की वावत आपको बतलाऊं कि एक मुसलमान सज्जन जो कि भारतीय सेना में बड़े अधिकारी थे वह हिन्दुस्तान से लौट कर इंग्लैंड गये थे। वहां वह अपने साथ आवश्यक कागज पत्र और सेना के बड़े सीक्रेट पेपर्स लेकर गये और फिर चुपके से वहाँ से पाकिस्तान खिसक गये और वहीं सविस कर ली। क्या यही उनका हिन्दुस्तान प्रति वफादारी का सबूत है? बस मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was shocked and surprised by the speech that was delivered today by my hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja. I was also still more shocked and surprised when I listened to the speech of his cousin brother Shri B. C. Seth. I feel that if things are left to this type of politicians the future of India, the future of this country is completely doomed. If the fate of the Muslims is left in the hands of friends like him, I know that the Muslims would be reduced to second-rate citizens. I know it very well that if the rate of Hindus is

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

left in their hands the Hindus will meet the same fate as the Germans met under the leadership of Hitler and the Italians met under the leadership of Mussolini. I know that it is only the Indian National Congress which has under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru created confidence among the Hindus and Muslims. As far as I am concerned, I can say that I am an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last when the question of India arises, and I am a Muslim first, a Muslim second and a Muslim last when the question of Islam arises.

I believe that there is no conflict between the interests of India and Islam. Islam can thrive in a thriving India, and India can thrive if the Muslims live peacefully and in prosperity. I know it very well that under the Congress regime there is no discrimination against the Muslims. The Muslims hold the highest position. The Vice-President of the Republic is a Muslim, and I say that he is a much better Muslim than my friends on the other side. There are Cabinet Ministers who are Muslims. There are Ambassadors who are Muslims. The greatest associate of the Father of the Nation, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, was a much better Muslim than all the Muslims put together. Therefore, I can say with full authority at my command that the Muslims in India are not being discriminated upon.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Does he know that the Muslims disowned these people and went away from this country?

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** I know the Muslims of India disowned this country when my friend was the leader of the Nationalist Group and as the leader of the Nationalist Group did not allow the Muslims to get even the smallest concession. This was because of him, and there was partition.

**Dr. M. S. Aney:** You are entirely wrong.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** The Congress leaders neither accepted nor rejected the communal award. These friends fought for the communal award and the result ultimately was that there was partition. I can say that the responsibility for partition was not only on Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the responsibility for partition was on friends like him also. I do not justify partition. I fought partition in those days. I was one of those Congressmen who opposed partition. When the resolution came up before the All India Congress Committee accepting partition, I voted against it. I can say, if this mentality continues among the Muslims, the Muslims will be reduced to the status of second-rate citizens. I appeal to my Muslim friends on the other side—I cannot show light to my hon. friend Shri B. C. Seth, but I can show light to them—that they should follow the example of the greatest Muslim of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who gave the clarion call to the Muslims that the Muslims should be loyal to this country, that the Muslims should rub shoulders with the Hindus, that the Muslims and the Hindus should march together so that Bharat Mata or Bharat Varsh may become a really great country, the mother of Hindus and Muslims, the mother of all communities that live in this country. With these words, I support the Demands relating to this Ministry.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):** My friend, Shri Badrudduja, has done me the distinct honour by mentioning me in his speech. He knows I know him. As I heard the speech, I felt it was not for this House, it was for the Pakistan press. In fact, he advocated the cause of Pakistan against what I have said. I did not expect to find in him an advocate of Pakistan. He reminded me

that I am ignorant of Islam. I have no hesitation in pleading my ignorance, though I may tell him that I have gone through the Koran of Muhammad Ali; as I have gone through the other scriptures, I have gone through Islamic scriptures also. Even then, I plead ignorance. But Pakistan is conducting itself in a way as not to allow us to remain ignorant.

That day I referred to the speech of the late Shri Liaquat Ali Khan. Only a few days ago, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Shri Manzur Qadir, gave a press interview at Karachi and there this question was definitely put to him as to why non-Muslims have been totally barred from becoming the head of the Pakistan State, and the reply was that it would be hypocritical to allow them to become the head of the State which was definitely designed so that people might live under the tenets of Islam. That should leave nothing, no scope, to misunderstand them. He has made it quite plain. Therefore, there is no question of my ignorance. I understood it all right.

Shri Badrudduja was referring to Malda. I do not want to go into the details, but the allegation of rape that he made the other day and today is a manufacture and I must deny it. The entire trouble in Malda originated with the molestation of an Adibasi woman in the market. That is the source of the whole trouble.

I wanted that he should make one thing clear. He comes from Murshidabad, a border district. Pakistan has been consistently mentioning that the Muslims of Murshidabad have been totally massacred. He should have taken the opportunity of this speech here to deny that propaganda that Pakistan was carrying on, but he did not. He accused the Indian administration, but he did not deny the propaganda that Pakistan was carrying on against India; he did not say that it was false propaganda by Pakistan that the Muslims in Murshid-

dabad have been massacred. Being a witness himself, he could have said that, that propaganda is absolutely false, but he did not. I felt surprised that he did not do it. In any case, he thought it fit not to do it.

Yesterday, my other friend from the Muslim League also spoke about the League. I was surprised that he did not feel ashamed of getting it revived and carrying on its activities on the sacred soil of this country. He waxed eloquent on the services rendered by that body to India. I was reminded of the services that it rendered half a century ago when it took that deputation to Lord Minto—which the late Mohammad Ali characterised as “command performance”—for the introduction of separate electorates in India. That was a deputation taken to Lord Minto by the Muslim League, and that is how separate electorate came, which ultimately resulted in the breaking up of the country.

13 hrs.

In fact, how did partition come about? The entire process might be reduced to one simple formula. The Congress wanted the Britishers to quit. The Britishers said, “we will not quit unless the League agrees”. The League said, “We will not agree unless there is partition”. That is how partition came about. That was the simple formula on which partition had to be brought about. The Congress raised the slogan ‘Quit India’. As against this, the Muslim League raised the slogan ‘Divide and quit’. That is how partition came. So, the entire thing rests upon the Muslim League. Having brought about the partition of the country the representative of that organisation now says that they had rendered the greatest service to this country.

It is said that the partition was brought about by agreement. Yes, there was a show of agreement but that agreement was brought about by coercion and that coercion was exer-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

cised conjointly by the Muslim League and British imperialism. In fact, I consider the partition of India to be the greatest triumph of imperialism in this century. For that the credit goes to the League and my hon. friend of the League says, "We had rendered the greatest service to India. Show gratefulness to us for what we have done".

Even after partition the problem has not been eased or solved. The fight that was going on between the Congress and the Muslim League is now going on between India and Pakistan. The only change is that the fight has been transferred to a different level. The fight that was being carried on at an organisational level is now being carried on at governmental level and at State level. The fight is going on all the same and the very object for which partition was brought about has completely failed. We have to admit that on the floor of the House today.

13.02 hrs.

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

My hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja was referring to certain places, like Aligarh, etc. Most humbly shall I remind him that for one of his speeches that he delivered in Aligarh itself which provoked communalism he himself had to be dealt with under the law?

**Shri Badrudduja:** The charges were fantastic, concocted and fabricated. They ultimately fell through.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Concocted or fabricated, whatever he might say here, for the speeches that he delivered at Aligarh for provoking communalism there he himself had to be dealt with under the law and now he comes here and reminds us of that.... (*Interruption*).

In his speech he now said, "I speak more from sorrow than from anger". I repeat the sentiment that he him-

self expressed and return it to him. I am also speaking more from sorrow than from anger because the sentiments that he created in the House made the whole House full of mistrust and ill-will. That is not what we expect here. People come here to have an all-India outlook and to move with a vision that we look upon the whole of India as our own. What are we finding here? What is the sort of emotional integration that my hon. friend has created in the House today? Is that the sort of emotional integration you are going to have in India? Will that lead to emotional integration that the hon. Prime Minister and all the great men whom he named have been asking for?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Integration minus emotion.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** In fact, if we want to have national integration, that can be had only by the living examples of personal lives of people who will feel the whole of India as their own, who will feel all the sections of the Indian people as their own and who will symbolise the unity of India in their own person, in their own thought and in their own spirit. Unless we are prepared and able to throw up such personalities, national integration cannot be brought about in fact.

There was Vivekanand who brought about national integration; there was Gandhiji who brought about national integration; there was Tagore who brought about national integration. How did they do it? They did it by their personal lives, by their thought processes and by the activities which they placed before us. It is by following them that we can help that process to go on. Unless we are prepared to take those examples in our own lives, national integration cannot be carried on. In fact, I was awfully distressed by what has been going on for the last two days in the House. The fear of the minorities is being pushed to the most ridiculous

extreme. I say, it is most ridiculous. Everybody seems to have forgotten India and the Indian people. Everyone wants his own pound of flesh and is making a dig at Mother India. Everybody cries: "मैं भूखा हूँ" This

cry of "मैं भूखा हूँ" will rise from all sides and national integration will go under water 20 fathoms deep though we may pay lip-sympathy in the name of that great ideal.

About the Home Ministry, I shall say two or three words. Some of them have already been stated. I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, who has made my task easy. He has explained how this great organisation has worked for the relief and the good of the entire people, how we in this House have been taught and trained to look and act in a way so that the whole of India is before us in what we do and what we speak.

They have referred to some appointments. In fact, if we go by the appointments to governorships, judgeships, the diplomatic service, the Supreme Court, ministerships, Cabinet ministerships, it can never be said that our Central Government has failed to look to the interests of the minorities. They have gone out of their way to do so. They have accommodated all the minorities of India as much as they could within the authority they have and within the scope they have. After all, there should be some gratefulness on the part of people in speaking about the achievements of the Government of India when they refer to their grievances. All the grievances of all the people will never be solved. Some grievance of some people will always be there. But what we must look to is the *bona fide* intention of the authorities that are in charge of remedying these grievances and of solving the problems that have cropped up in our national life, whether that *bona fide* intention is there. I am yet to find somebody—of course, Shri Badrudduja has accused the secular democracy and I leave him aside—who

will not agree that the Government of India is trying its level best to improve the lot of the so-called minorities as much as they can.

Our Constitution guarantees fundamental rights. Our Constitution guarantees adult suffrage. Under the Constitution when we guarantee fundamental rights and confer adult suffrage, how can the minority problem arise? Every minority according to its population gets the advantage that is due to it. I believe, some of these grievances are very unreal. Some of them are deliberately put forward to hustle the Government of India into action which, I hope, they will resist and will withhold themselves from doing that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Rishang Keishing. I will give him only five minutes.

**श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आज का दिन जाली है, बहुत से इम्पार्टेन्ट मेम्बरज रह गए हैं और यह बड़ा इम्पार्टेन्ट सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए दो घंटे का टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाये। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक विवादास्पद बात कह कर सदन में झगड़ा सा पैदा कर दिया है। कई माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहते हैं। इस लिए इस डिस्कशन का टाइम और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**श्री नाथपाई (राजपुर) :** माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल ठीक और उचित बात कही है। कम से कम हमारी हमदर्दी उन के साथ है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Time has been extended by two hours. Shri Rishang Keishing.

**Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur):** Sir, I have listened to the speech of the hon. Minister, Shri Datar, and it can safely be said now that Government is not inclined to



[Shri Rishang Keishing]

abolish the diarchical form of government now existing in the Union Territories. I do not know how the Government is going to ignore the persistent and just demand of the 60 lakhs of people in this country.

It should be understood that the Administration of the Territories Council as it exists today has totally failed. Take, for example, Manipur. It has failed to supply drinking water during the last fifteen years of independence. It has failed to give electric power to the people. The Second Five Year Plan target was 1,200 kilowatts, but it has been able to achieve only 300 kilowatts during the Second Plan.

Manipur deserves some big industrial schemes, but it has given only some loans and grants for handicrafts and handlooms.

The law and order situation has much deteriorated. In the hill areas there is encounter almost everyday between the hostiles and the security forces. In the valley almost everyday murders are taking place.

Government employees have not been able to get pay according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

In the Medical Department we have got altogether 62 hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries. It was decided that everyone of them should be provided with doctors. But so far we have got doctors only in 14 hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries; and in 48 we have no doctors.

In Education, about 40 per cent of the teachers employed are all hopelessly unqualified persons. On production of false certificates they have been employed as teachers.

This is the state of affairs under the present Administration in Territories Council. But still Government is contemplating of modify the Terri-

torial Council Act and carry on with the same arrangement.

There is a big wastage in development funds. Only a few people are enriching themselves. I dare say that it has totally failed. Please change it, as demanded by the people. The matter now rests with the House. I think the House would put sufficient pressure to change this mood and attitude of the Government, and make it grant responsible form of government to the Union Territories.

Regarding services, I am sorry to say that the Central Government has not taken sufficient care about the employment of Tribals and Scheduled Castes in the services. I shall just give you some figures. The sanctioned number of posts in Class I in I.C.S. and I.A.S. is 2,010. Out of this the Scheduled Castes employed is only 39, and Scheduled Tribes 15—there may be one or two additions. As regards I.P. and I.P.S. the total number of sanctioned posts is 1,089. Out of this, 27 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, were employed and thus only 1.83 per cent. has been filled up. If you take I.A.S. and I.C.S. only 1.89 per cent has been filled up. In I.F.S.(A) 2.08 per cent, has been filled up and in I.F.S.(B) 1.7 per cent. has been filled up. That is the fate of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in relation to the appointments in the Central Services.

Nobody is paying any serious attention in the matter of appointing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the time of the interview also, it is easy to know who is a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. But nobody whether the Board or the U.P.S.C. cares for the selection of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In order that these posts may be filled up in due course with persons from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to make a

few suggestions, and they are as follows.

In the first place, in order to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the All India Services, namely I.A.S., I.P.S., I.F.S. and I.F.A.S. separate examination, exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, be held by the U.P.S.C. to select from amongst them the best stuff. Even the age limit may be relaxed, as was done in the Special Recruitment examination for I.A.S. in 1956.

Secondly, as regards representation in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have put in at least five years service in that grade be promoted. The remaining reserved posts might be filled up through competitive examination to be held, and open only to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes employees with suitable qualifications and sufficient experience of Secretariat work.

Thirdly, as regards filling up the posts of Section Officers, Assistants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have put in a service of at least three years be promoted.

Sir, the competition should be exclusively confined to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and from among them the best persons should be selected. If that is done, I think all these vacancies can be filled up.

Then, there is a very important question regarding the land of the Tribals. Land to the Tribal is his most precious possession in the world. Should I say, next to their children is the land. Government has yet to assure that they will remain intact with the Tribals. But it has not been done so far. There is an attack from two sides. One is from the non-tribals: there is a perpetual encroachment on the land of the Tribals from the non-tribals. The other is from the Government Forest Department which is every day increasing its area. That way the Tribal people have been deprived of

their land. I want to request the hon. Minister to see that sufficient steps are taken so that the land may remain intact with them.

Regarding the utilisation of the land up till now there has been a wastage. There is *jhoom* cultivation in practice. Why is it that Government has not introduced the modern methods of cultivation, the scientific and economic way of cultivation? Government will say, "we are spending so many lakhs of rupees for terrace cultivation". But I may with respect submit that fifty per cent of the terrace do not exist. If you go and see you will find that the money has been wasted, because there has not been proper planning in respect of the expenditure of the Tribal Welfare Fund, with the result that the Tribals are not at all benefited. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and rectify it.

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर** (दिल्ली-करोल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के हम पांच सदस्य हैं और दिल्ली में कोई विधान सभा नहीं है जहां हम अपनी बात को रख सकें। दिल्ली की आबादी साढ़े २६ लाख है। उन पांच सदस्यों में से केवल मुझे जो पांच मिनट का समय दिया गया है, उस में मैं क्या कह सकूंगा ? इस पांच मिनट में किस किस बात को मैं गिनाऊं और किस किस को न गिनाऊं, इसको ले कर मैं कुछ असमंजस्य में पड़ा हुआ हूं। दिल्ली की जो समस्याएँ हैं, वे इतनी अधिक हैं कि मैं पांच मिनट में केवल उन्हीं को गिनाने लग जाऊं तो उन्हें भी नहीं गिना सकूंगा। मैं आश्चर्य करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर खयाल करते हुए यह जो पांच मिनट का आपने मुझे समय दिया है, इसको जरूर बढ़ा देंगे।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो गांव आते हैं, वहां पर भूमि सुधार कानून लागू किया गया है। लेकिन इस भूमि सुधार कानून

### [श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

को लागू करते समय उसकी डेफीनीशन में कुछ कमी रह गई है। कमी यह रह गई कि जो अधिकार रेवेन्यू असिस्टेंट को देना चाहिये था वह कलैक्टर या डिप्टी कमिश्नर को दे दिया गया है। चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय की तरफ से भी ऐसा नहीं किया गया और उन्होंने ए० डी० एम० को भूमिधरी के जो सर्टिफिकेट थे, उनको बांटने का काम दे दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि दिल्ली के तमाम उन काश्तकारों को जिन को भूमिधर बनाया गया है, बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है अदालतों में। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को आप कृपा करके देखें और जो डेफीनीशन बनाई गई है इसको चेंज करे ताकि न्यायालय में जो रोज उनको परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है, उसमें वे बच सकें।

क्षेत्रीय परिषद की बात भी इसमें कही गई है। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय परिषद में हमारे माननीय चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय जाते हैं, यह तो ठीक है लेकिन कुछ नान-आफिशल की भी उसमें आवाज होनी चाहिये। आपकी प्रधानता में जो एक सलाहकार समिति है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह सलाहकार समिति जिस भी दिल्ली के सदस्य को, संसद् सदस्यों में से चुने, वह क्षेत्रीय परिषद में दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधित्व करे और दिल्ली की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उन को वह माननीय सदस्य क्षेत्रीय परिषद के सामने रखे।

अब मैं जमीनों की कीमतों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जमीनें एक्वायर की हैं लेकिन आप उनको आगे बहुत ज्यादा कीमतों पर देते हैं। जब इन जमीनों को आप बेचते हैं तो २५ और ३५ रुपये गज के बीच पर आप बेचते हैं जो

बहुत ज्यादा है। इसमें एक बड़ी कठिनाई यह भी है कि पूरा दाम ले लेने पर भी, जितना एकवीजीशन तथा डेवेलपमेंट पर खर्चा आया है, उससे अधिक ले लेने पर भी जमीन जो लेने वाला है, उसकी घह नहीं रहती है, उसके ऊपर उससे लीज अलग ली जाती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे विचार करें और देखें। कुछ कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज हाउसिंग के लिये बनाई गई हैं, उन्होंने जमीनें खरीदीं। जमीनें खरीद कर वे चाहते थे कि वह जमीनें उन को रिलीज कर दी जायें, और रिलीज होने के बाद वे उन को डेवलप कर दें और वहाँ पर अपने मकान बना दें। लेकिन चीफ कमिश्नर महोदय ने बजाय इस के कि उन जमीनों को लौटाते और वहाँ डेवलपमेंट का काम होता, उस सारी जमीन को फ्रीज कर दिया। फ्रीज करने के बाद अब कहा जाता है कि यह जमीनें हम आप को बचेंगे, और वह लीज पर होंगी। इस में मुझे कोई औचित्य नजर नहीं आता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस की ओर ध्यान दें।

समय की कमी के कारण रिपोर्ट को मेन्शन करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। दिल्ली में हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी क्लासज लगते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस का क्या अर्थ है। दिल्ली में साधारणतया हिन्दी बोली जाती है उन के लिये हिन्दी क्लास लगाने से क्या लाभ होगा। दिल्ली के नागरिक, जो दिल्ली में रहते हैं, व सब हिन्दी जानते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ के जो आफिसेज हैं, जो कार्यालय हैं, उन में हिन्दी को लागू करने में, जो वहाँ के ऊपर के अधिकारी हैं वे कुछ अडचन डाल रहे हैं कि दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं।

दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली के लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं, दिल्ली में हिन्दी बोली जाती है, लेकिन दिल्ली के कुछ दफ्तर हैं उन के अन्दर हिन्दी नहीं है, उन में सिर्फ अंग्रेजी जलती है। उन लोगों की शिक्षा के लिये क्लासेज खुले हैं। उन से भी मैं ने पूछा जो कि हिन्दी की शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिये वहां जाते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह से दो घंटे की छुट्टी मिल जाती है। आरामसे वहां चले जाते हैं, हिन्दी तो वे जानते ही है, परीक्षा पास करने से कुछ प्रमोशन हो जायगा। इस तरह से वे लोग कहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली की भाषा हिन्दी है, दिल्ली का प्रत्येक नागरिक हिन्दी जानता है। आज सन् १९६२ में हम यहां पर खड़े हुए हैं। १९६२ में तो हमें सोचना चाहिये कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हिन्दी की जाय। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि दिल्ली के कार्यालयों के अन्दर जितने फार्मस हैं वे सब अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जो से नम्र निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कम से कम जो दिल्ली की अपनी भाषा है, उस में सारा काम होना चाहिये।

दिल्ली के अन्दर छोटी मोटी ५५ सलाहकार समितियां हैं। इन ५५ सलाहकार समितियों के अन्दर, जो कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिये बनाई गई हैं, उन के सदस्यों के नामों को मंगा कर देखें। एक तरफ तो हरिजनों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात हम कहते हैं, यह सही है कि लोक सभा में जो दिल्ली के पांच सदस्य हैं उन में से एक पर मैं सुरक्षित सीट से आता हूं, कारपोरेशन के अन्दर भी ८० सदस्य हैं, उन ८० में से कुछ सीट्स सुयक्षित हैं, लेकिन सद्दूर तरफ जब दिल्ली प्रशासन के लिये कमेटियां बनती हैं तो उन में हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। उन में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व का खयाल तो हमें रखना है होगा। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जितनी कमेटियां हैं, कुछ के अन्दर यह जरूर है कि मुझे रक्षा हुआ है, इसी

तरह से हरिजन वेलफेअर बोर्ड है, उस हरिजन वेलफेअर बोर्ड के अन्दर हरिजनों का प्रतिनिधि है। इस के अतिरिक्त किसी कमेटी में कोई हरिजन प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। यह जो ५५ कमेटियां हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहें कि उन में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व के हिसाब से उन को स्थान दिया जायें।

दिल्ली में भिक्षा वृत्ति की बात कही गई है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि डेढ़ हजार भिखारी पकड़े गये हैं। बहुतसे सदस्य जानते होंगे, रोज देखने में आता है कि कोई रास्ता नहीं, कोई गली नहीं, कोई कूचा नहीं, जहां भिक्षा वृत्ति न होती हो। आप जहां जायें भिखारी मक्खियों की तरह से दौड़ पड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कानून बनाया गया है, उस का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाय।

बरिश के दिनों में, खास तौर से पिछले आठ, दस सालों से भारी वर्षा के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई पड़ रही है। रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि ५१ गांवों में एक तरह से जल प्रलय का दृश्य उपस्थित हो गया। पिछले साल १११ गांवों में पानी भर गया। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि पंजाब से आने वाला पानी जो नजफगढ़ झील में जाता है वह ड्रेन नं० ८ द्वारा आता है और आ कर दिल्ली के देहातों और गांवों में फैल जाता है। नजफगढ़ नाले और झील को चौड़ा करने के लिये बहुत समय से कहा जाता है, उस के लिये बड़ी भारी योजना भी बनाई गई है, लेकिन उस में जितनी मन्द गति है हम चल रहे हैं उस के अनुसार आने वाले दस वर्षों में भी उस के पूरा होने की कोई इमकान नहीं है। मैं दिल्ली के देहातों की तरफ से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दें और ध्यान दे कर जो दिल्ली

## [श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

की भारी कठिनाई है, उस को टाप प्रायो-रिटी दे कर, इस काम को निपटायें।

दिल्ली के अन्दर नशाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में हम ने एक लाख लोगों के हस्ताक्षर करवाये हैं और दिल्ली के नागरिकों ने बहुत जोर से इस बात की मांग की कि दिल्ली में नशाबन्दी की जाय। मुझे दुःख के साथ पड़ता है कि एक लाख हस्ताक्षरों के साथ जो मोरेन्डम दिया गया, उस के बावजूद भी अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठायें और शीघ्र ही कुछ करें।

यह सही बात है, जैसा मैं ने ऊपर कहा, कि पानी न निकल पानी की कठिनाई हम लोगों को बहुत है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी दिल्ली के देहातों में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है। सन् १९५३ में हमारे यहां जो खरोफ की फसल थी वह बहुत अच्छी हुई और उस के कारण ५०,००० रु० का इनाम हमें मिला। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया कि १११ गांवों में पानी भर गया। ३०० गांव हमारे यहां हैं, उन में से १११ गांवों में पानी भर जाता है। अगर इस पानी की निकासी का इन्जाम कर दिया जाय तो स्मारा प्रत्येक किसान अपना काम कर सकता है और जिस तरह से पिछली बार ५५,००० रु० का पुरस्कार हम ने जीता, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि उसी तरह से वह पुरस्कार पाता रहेगा।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कि हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल खुले हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि हमारे यहां जो देहात हैं उन में शिक्षा की बहुत कमी है। आज दिल्ली के जो देहात हैं वे बहुत ही उदासीन हो गये हैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में। पिछले साल के बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ। दिल्ली के देहातों में जो हायर सेकेन्डरी परीक्षा का परिणाम पनकला

तो ३ परसेन्द देहाती विद्यार्थी परीक्षाओं में पास हुए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बिठलायें, और उस को बिटला कर यह देखें कि दिल्ली के देहात के लोगों के साथ यह भेद भाव क्यों बरता जाता है शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में या और बातों के सम्बन्ध में।

अब मैं अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि आप कृपा कर के इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी को कुछ अनुदान बगैरह देने हैं। आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को भी अनुदान दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में भी आई० ए० एस० और दूसरी जो बड़ी बड़ी परीक्षाएं हैं उन को पास करने के लिये विद्यार्थी यहां आयेंगे क्योंकि यह केन्द्र है और केन्द्र में सब तरफ के विद्यार्थी आसानी से आ सकते हैं और प्रशिक्षण ले कर जा सकते हैं।

मैं दिल्ली के हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर हरिजनों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। जहां हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी बातों में तरक्की हो रही है, वहां हरिजन दबाये जा रहे हैं। मैं गांवों में और शहरों में गया हूँ। शहरों में उन की हालत इतनी बुरी है कि उन को सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह नहीं है और वे मारे मारे फिरते हैं। मैं कई बार माननीय दातार साहब को चिट्ठियां लिखता रहा हूँ। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए उन्हें लिखा कि हरिजनों को घरों से निकाल दिया गया है और वे सड़क पर पड़े हुए हैं। कारपोरेशन ने उन के लिये एक योजना भी बनाई है, सरकार ने भी उस की मंजूरी दे दी है, लेकिन सालों गुजर जाते हैं, उन के सिर छिपाने के लिये शोर्पाइयां बनाने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के जो हरिजन हैं उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय। दिल्ली एक छोटी सी जगह है, मैं ने यह सन्तोष किया

या कि हम बड़े बाप के बेटे हैं, केन्द्र के साये के नीचे बैठे हुए हैं, केन्द्र के साये के नीचे रहते हैं, दाताह साहब ने भी बड़ी बड़ी बातें कि हम दिल्ली को यह देते हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी रक्षा के लिये पुलिस पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च करते हैं; वह करते रहें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जो यह कहते हैं कि हम दिल्ली के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, यह तो न कहें। आज दिल्ली के किमान दुखी हैं, आज दिल्ली के हरिजन दुखी हैं। आज दिल्ली के लोगों का विचार है कि दिल्ली के निवासी जो हैं वे सुखी नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजन के लिए आप कुछ कीजिए। मैं ने यही निवेदन किया था, बक्स और हाउसिंग पर बहस के समय कि एक तरफ तो आप हमको शहर की तरह ट्रीट करने दें और दूसरी तरफ जो गांव का इलाका है उसको गांव की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं। या तो आप हमको कारपोरेशन क बोर्ड से हटाकर अलग कर दीजिए और उसका लिए एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड अलग बना दीजिए, तो हमको एतराज नहीं होगा कि हमको शहर के कानून के नीचे दवाया जाता है। जब तक यह स्थिति जारी है दिल्ली के हरिजनों को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता। मैं ने बक्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की बहस के समय भी कहा था कि आप मिलेक्टेड गांवों के लिए २००० रुपये देने हैं। दिल्ली में केवल ३०० गांव हैं। जहां आप ४० हजार गांवों का नव निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं वहां उनमें इन ३०० की राशि और जाड़ दीजिए और उनको ऋण दीजिए। मैं यह नही कहता कि उनको अनुदान या दान दिया जाए। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि या तो आप उनको गांवों की तरह ट्रीट करें या शहर की तरह ट्रीट करें। मेरा कहना है कि उनको जो मिडिल ग्रुप को कर्जा दिया जाता है वह मिलना चाहिए और ग्रामीण लोगों को दो हजार रुपए मिलने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी से हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह दिल्ली की द्वायनीय दशा को और ध्यान दें। दिल्ली की  
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उन्नति और वृद्धि उनकी कृपा और अनुकम्पा पर निर्भर है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the hon. Home Minister.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Ferozabad):** After such an excitement in the House, I suggest, Sir, that it is within your discretion to extend the time for this debate, because other Members also wish to participate in it. You may not give them more than five minutes each, but I request you to give us more time for this debate. That is within your discretion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have to work according to the time-schedule. Every minute of the House is booked.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Members have been taking ten minutes to fifteen minutes before. But now you may give at least five minutes to those who want to speak. It is entirely within your discretion, and, therefore, I request that you may extend the time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** The House is supreme.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This debate has been extended already by about 2½ hours.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The House is supreme, and if it is the desire of the whole House, if it is the desire of all Members, you should extend the time.

**Shri Nath Pai:** On a point of order. It is up to the House to make a plea to you, and if the whole House agrees, then any debate can be prolonged with the consent of the House. We should like to know if Government have any objection to continuing the debate for some more time. I fully support the plea made by Shri S. N. Chaturvedi. Many new factors of vital importance have been brought in, and the House should be provided an opportunity to discuss them. I suggest, Sir, that you should ascertain the view of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This debate has already been extended by about 2½ hours. Every minute of the House has been booked. The Finance Bill has to go to the other House and then come back to this House. I do not think that there is any justification for extending the time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The House is master of its own time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the hon. Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You may decide as you like, but first you must hear the point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not extending the time.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The point is that the House is master of its own time. If the House agrees, we can sit on Saturday for two hours. There is no sitting of the House scheduled for this Saturday. If the House agrees, we can sit on Saturday also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no new point made out.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):** We can sit till seven o'clock if necessary.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The whole House is absolutely united in this request to you.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** On a point of order. The question has been raised by one hon. Member of the House and supported by many. Let the question be put to the House whether the House wants more time for this debate or not. I do not think that it is the privilege of the Chair not to put the question whether time should be extended for this debate or not.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no point of order.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** If the House desires, you have got to give some more time for this debate.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I formally move that the time for this debate be extended by another two hours. The motion may be put to the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, the hon. Home Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I have moved a motion. It has to be put to the House. I formally move that the time for the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands be extended by two hours. The motion may be put to the House.

**Shri Rane (Buldana):** The House recently accepted the time allocation recommended by the Business Advisory Committee. When the House made a request yesterday to the Speaker, the Speaker in his discretion extended the time by two hours. Even today, this debate ought to have been over by two o'clock, but it is already about 1.35 p.m.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The House is sovereign, and the House is supreme. The House should decide it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Business Advisory Committee decided that the debate on these Demands should be for ten hours, and a motion to that effect was accepted by the House. Again, a request was made to the Speaker to extend the time by two hours. We have already extended it by about 2 hours. Every minute of the House is booked for other business, and I do not see any justification for extending the time. Now, I call upon the hon. Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You will recollect, Sir, that we sat half an hour longer yesterday. I have formally moved a motion, and that may be put to vote first. I think the hon. Minister is willing for the extension,

and I think that it is only you, Sir, who are objecting.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I have called the hon. Minister now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What about my motion? The motion is there and it has to be put to the House. I formally move that the time for this debate be extended by two hours.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The House is sovereign, and it is for the House to decide.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have called upon the hon. Minister to reply.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There is a motion before the House and it has to be put to vote. It may be lost, but first it has to be put to vote.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have called upon the hon. Home Minister already.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. I have moved a motion, but you have not disposed of it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Under what rules are you not allowing it? On what grounds are you disallowing it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. There is no motion before the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On what grounds are you disallowing it? It is a most extraordinary procedure that I have never heard of in Parliament.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no motion before the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You cannot dispose of it arbitrarily in that manner.

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is up to us to plead with you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** A particular notice has to be given of every motion that is going to be moved.

**Shri Nath Pai:** If the House agrees to sit till 7 P.M. then you may agree.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** At least, you may extend the time by one hour. The hon. Minister may reply at 3 P.M. I think he is willing.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I can very well understand the feelings of the House in this matter. But there is hardly much point in listening to speeches like those of my hon. friend Shri Badrudduja. I fact, when in accordance with the wishes of the hon. Members, I myself agreed, when the Speaker asked me whether the time should be extended, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was very much upset over it that I should have agreed that the debate be extended by two hours. I think it will now be perhaps 2 hours or perhaps a little more than that. In these circumstances, I would beg of the hon. Members not to press for further extension.

I am grateful for the way in which this Ministry's Demands have been handled during the last two days. It has undoubtedly been very friendly and helpful. I would like once again to express my sincere thanks for the same.

A good deal of heat was generated just a little while ago, especially by the speech made by the hon. Member from West Bengal, Shri Badrudduja. I am glad to say that I am not in the least affected by that heat. I am also not surprised to have heard him speaking in that way. I hope my hon. friends from West Bengal will not get angry with me when I say that as the hon. Member comes from West Bengal, it is not very surprising that such high-pitched emotional speeches should be made by him. Unfortunately, our old friend from the Hindu Mahasabha is not here. Our old friend from West Bengal, Shri N. C. Chatterjee was here in 1952. Almost



[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri] the whole gesture, the mode of speaking, the language, the emotional upsurge and all those things which I noticed in my hon. friend's speech today were exactly the same as in those of my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee, excepting that the hon. Member was speaking a bit faster.

As I said, the occasions for emotional speeches are gone; those days are past. They might sometimes create a special impression amongst the masses, but it is not at all fair if they try to affect the masses by these kinds of speeches. However, the real difficulty with my hon. friend is that he is swayed away by emotion and completely ignores the facts and is unable to give place to reason.

I shall deal a little later with the general problem of communalism etc. But I am surprised that although Shri M. Ismail spoke in a mild way and quiet manner, yet his facts were completely wrong. He referred to the explosions in Delhi and said that all the explosions were in Mohallas where only Muslims reside. Then he said that it was only the Muslims who suffered in person and property. He further pointed out that Muslims alone were arrested in such cases and let off without any case being set up against them. I do not want to quote figures. I do not feel much interested in it. But in order to correct Shri M. Ismail and remove his misapprehension, I have to do it. The break-up from various angles of the 70 explosions that occurred in Delhi is as follows:

	Muslims areas	non-Muslims areas
Residential areas	8	8
Bazar and shopping centers	8	19
Religious places	6	5
Public parks and other areas	4	12

So it will be seen that 26 incidents took place in Muslim areas and 44 in non-Muslim areas.

Coming to casualties, again, Shri Ismail was wholly incorrect. Here are the figures:

	Muslims	non-Muslims
Killed	4	4
Seriously injured	5	15

Then he said that not one Hindu or non-Muslim was arrested. May I tell him that 33 Muslims were arrested and 59 non-Muslims were arrested.

These figures will indicate how our friends go astray when they do not want to stick to facts and merely indulge in criticism and condemnation.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** A fifth column is working here.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I might also inform him that during the last one year—I had said in this House

last time that we would use the Preventive Detention Act against those who indulge in communal activities—about 50 persons who indulged in communalism in different ways were put under detention.

I do not want to take much time of the House in these matters, but I shall refer to one or two other matters, mention of which was made by Shri Ismail. He said that the National Integration Conference was an outside body and had no jurisdiction to consider communal and other matters. I am surprised to hear that, and I was a bit more surprised to hear it from Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur. It is true that Parliament is supreme and the Government of India have to carry out the wishes of Parliament and implement its policies and laws. Yet there is something like public opinion, and it is highly essential, if we want to run democracy successfully that we should take into confidence the different sections of the people as well as Members of Parliament, Ministers and Chief Ministers. It was last year during this debate that I had mentioned for the first time that we should hold a national convention to which members of different political parties should be invited, along with other distinguished persons working in various fields in the country. I am glad that after some time we were able to hold a National Integration Conference. It would take much time of the House; otherwise, I would have narrated what the decisions of the Conference were, how we have tried to implement them and what general effect it has produced. What if it is an advisory body. It does not pass any resolutions, flats or orders. A long statement was issued at the time of the last National Integration Conference. In the National Integration Council, the Chief Ministers of all State Governments are present. The Prime Minister presides over it. It also happen to be one of its members. In these circumstances, it is just a body where we get a wider field for consultation. I thought that this House would welcome this opportunity which has come to us.

Therefore, I consider that this National Integration Council should continue to function and help shape in building up the necessary public opinion. I might also tell Shri Ismail—he said that the Muslim League was not invited—that he was not here in the last Lok Sabha when the National Integration Conference was summoned.

**Shri M. Ismail (Manjeri):** There was a representative of the Muslim League in the House.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** As far as I remember, he was seriously ill.

**Shri M. Ismail:** But he would have attended.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am not quite sure. In any case, representatives of the parties in Parliament were invited. As far as I remember, we did not leave out any party. As far as possible, we tried to give representation to all the parties in the House.

The National Integration Council has set up a Committee. About that, Shri Ismail said that only the Jan Sangh representative, and one of the members of the Hindu Mahasabha in this House, were invited.

**Shri M. Ismail:** Not 'only'. I said they were included.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Because they happen to be the members—at least one of them, not both. He happened to be a member of the National Integration Council.

**Shri M. Ismail** rose—

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** If he would listen to me, I shall make the point clear.

I did not mean to suggest that Shri Ismail or any other representatives of other parties were to appear as witnesses before the Committee. I never used that word or meant it. I merely told him that he or any other representative of any other party could go and have a discussion with

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

the Committee. In fact, the Committee would like to invite those representatives. They will, for the time being when they go there, function more or less as members of that Committee. It will be consultative discussion. There is no question of tendering evidence, no question of any person being invited to function there as a witness. That is hardly the idea. I would very much like that the representatives of various other parties who are not there would be good enough to lend their co-operation.

I am sorry that Shri Ismail should have raised certain matters about the Jamaat-e-Islami. He said that some of the Government servants who were associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami, or who were accused of being associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami, were removed from service. May I inform the House—I do not want to take much time, but one thing has to be made clear—that in regard to such organisations, we taken action under our Safeguarding of National Security Rules, which provides for compulsory retirement or dismissal? As regards the Jamaat-e-Islami, I might say that it is not a purely religious organisation. The aim of the Jamaat-e-Islami is the establishment of *Iqamat-e-din*. Its leaders exhort Muslims not to obey man-made laws.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** *Hakumat-e-Ilahi*.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** *Hakumat-e-Ilahi*, or the correct word is *Iqamat-e-din*. At the party meetings of the Jamaat-e-Islami, Muslims are often called upon to prepare for *jeihad* if it becomes necessary.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Shame.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** As I said, the Jamaate-Islami believes in the setting up of an Islamic State in the country. Therefore, we rightly and correctly considered this organisation as an anti-national organisation

which helps in spreading subversive activity.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Does my friend desire that members of such a party should remain officers of the Government? Is that what he wants?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** That is what he said. In fact, his charge was that about 20 Muslims were removed because they were associated with the Jamaat-e-Islami.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That is the correct policy.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Very rightly done. Weed out every single one of them.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The House will perhaps be interested to know that this Jamaat-e-Islami is now banned in Pakistan.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** So, they cannot go there also.

**Shri S. S. More (Poona):** May I know what action Government propose to take under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Of the Jamaat-e-Islami, of course we are quite vigilant and watchful, and whenever action is needed, we will take it. It is not a question of any community. We have not got that idea, the faintest idea, at all in our minds. There is no question of Hindu, Muslim, Christian or Sikh. If a person behaves against the State in a manner which endangers the sovereignty and stability of the State, there is no way out for us, whosoever he may be. Government will deal with them with a strong hand.

**Shri Paliwal (Hindaun):** Has Government any doubt that organisations like this, especially this organisation, the acting against the interests of the nation?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** There is no doubt. Hon Member has perhaps in mind the declaration of this orga-

nisation as an unlawful body Well, as I have often said in this House, that is a separate question altogether, and we will have to consider it in the context of other things and other organisations. May only point is that we do consider this organisation to be a dangerous organisation, and, as I said, Government will always keep a vigilant watch and do the needful as the situation demands.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I ask one question? How do you allow the Muslim League, which worked for the partition of this country and had it amputated to flourish here as a fifth column? Have you considered the desirability of banning this organisation? It is not a question of the Muslim community at all. It is a question of an organisation which has done so much harm to the country. How is it flourishing here?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I do not want to deal with that question just at present, I do not know if shall be able to do it later on. I have already said that the question of the declaration of communal organisation as unlawful is engaging attention in different fields. Government is also considering it. Members of the Legislature Party in the Congress have also given thought to it, and they are still thinking over it. The National Integration Council has set up a committee to think over the matter further. All these things are being done, and we cannot take action just in a huff. It is advisable that a good deal of thought is given, and whatever action is taken, is taken firmly and it should be decisive.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** May I put one question?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Questions, if any, can be put at the end.

**Shri Daji:** Will you please allow me?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I shall be happy if you will put the questions at the end.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It can be put at the end. Let there be no break of thought.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Although Shri Ismail spoke of the unity of the country etc., I am told that, of course, he is not prepared to join hands with any other organisation except perhaps the DMK.

**Shri M. Ismail:** It is not correct.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am informed, and reliably informed, that Shri Ismail has gone round different constituencies in order to lend his full support to the candidates of the DMK.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan):** That is true.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Who can, of course, touch for it better than my own colleague sitting just behind me, who had to face that music?

**Shri M. Ismail:** The Muslim League has supported candidates of many other parties.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** True, but perhaps it has given its fullest support to those who want some kind of disruption of the country, even secession.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** That is the point.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I would beg of Shri Ismail to think over this matter coolly. On the one hand, he has organised the Muslim League and is creating bitterness among the two major communities of this country, Hindus and Muslims. On the other hand, he lends his support and full support to an organisation which stands for secession of certain parts of the country from the Union. What impression does he create? It is obvious, it seems so clear, that the Muslim League will lend its support to those disruptive tendencies which will break the solidarity of our country. Although Shri Mohsin from My-

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sore said the other day that the South was peaceful in so far as communal matters were concerned, and I am glad that it is so, Shri Mohsin must realise that the leadership of the new Muslim League has emerged only from the South, and unfortunately from the State of Madras. Shri Ismail hails from that State.

It has been most painful for me to see during the last few years the attempt of Shri Ismail to spread the Organisation of the Muslim League throughout the country. It was there in Kerala. It was confined to that State.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav** (Bara Banki): But you had an alliance with the Muslim League in Kerala.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**: I am not prepared to deny it, if you have the patience. I am also party to that, and it is true, but what I am saying is that the activities and the work of the Muslim League were restricted and confined to Kerala.

**Shri M. Ismail**: No, Sir.

14 hrs.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**: But the Muslim League in Kerala, as far as I am aware, did not indulge in communal activities. Of course if they did it here and there, it was a different matter, but generally, their approach was to work in combination with others. They believed fully in the development of Kerala. They did not want a pattern of Government which they did not like or which the people of that State did not like. For that they joined hands with the others. As I said before, the painful part of it is that Shri Mohammed Ismail has been responsible for creating a special situation in Kerala itself where things were, on the whole, moving on peacefully. Not only that. After that, he tried to establish or revive the Muslim League in Madras, in U.P., in Bihar, in Bombay and in other places.

**Shri M. Ismail**: It existed in Madras.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Order, order.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**: In Madras it existed. But, as far as I know—perhaps I may be making a slightly exaggerated statement—it was round about Shri Ismail himself for a long time. So, it is unfortunate that Shri Ismail should again start thinking on those lines and create a difficult situation for all. I shall now refer to some other matters. Otherwise, if I go on speaking on this, it will take a pretty long time.

The matter of services was raised and specially dealt with by Shri Mathur and a few others. I might say that we are all in the midst of a big expansion programme, which is mainly economic. And the role that the services have to play is, undoubtedly, very important. It is sometimes said that there is no paucity of funds and planning etc. also is complete but it is the dearth of personnel that creates difficulties and delays the prosecution of the schemes or the projects.

It is true that we are effort of the necessary personnel, both technical and non-technical. Yet, in so far as administrative matters are concerned, there is no doubt that the IAS and the IPS are still the basic services—from the point of view of administration. I might inform the House that during last year the Ministry had given a good deal of thought to the question of administrative improvement. And, naturally, our purpose is to give the country a better public service.

The demands on the two services, more particularly on the IAS, have continued to increase. We are, however, sorry that the recruitment has, in the past, always not kept pace with the increasing demand. Special recruitment had to be made twice. A

further close examination has been made of this matter and it has been found that, at present, the gap in the direct recruitment quota is 264. It has, therefore, been decided now to increase the number to be taken in by direct recruitment. However, it has not been found feasible to completely fill the gap through direct recruitment only. If we do so, there is a possibility of deterioration in the quality of persons recruited as we will have to take those lower down in the qualified list.

Moreover, it takes about 5 years before a direct recruit is trained and equipped to take over the responsibility of a senior post. The other alternative of having special recruitment has also its own shortcomings. It has, therefore, been felt that in order to fill the gap, recruitment through limited competitive examination should be made, more or less as a regular method, at least for some time to come. This would give an opportunity to younger officers serving in other departments to compete in these examinations. And, the IAS cadre will also be benefited by the varied experience of people who have served in different departments.

This idea, I might say, is still under examination; and we are also consulting the State Governments. I might add that this practice prevails in Britain and, in so far as I am concerned, it certainly commends itself to me. I need not add that the filling of the gap in the IAS cadre has become important and vital in the context of development and expansion. It would be lack of forethought if some special steps are not taken to meet the situation.

We would also be increasing the number of recruitment. I would also like, at this moment, to refer to the question of rotation of ICS and IAS officers. A complaint was made in this House that the rotation is not taking place in a regular way and those officers who come to Delhi of-

ten want to stick here and not go back to their States. Undoubtedly, it is not a very happy feature. Now, I do want that we should take special steps in regard to two matters. The first is the rotation; as far as possible, it should be done regularly.

Secondly, the quota allotted to the different States should be fulfilled. Of course, this does not mean that every officer from every State or all officers from every State, whether they deserve it or not they will have to be considered on merits—would like to come to the Centre. But our desire is that the quota should be fulfilled and we should try to take the required number of officers from the different States.

Up till now, we were doing this rotation of officers and taking of officers from the different States by means of correspondence. I have now advised our Establishment Officer, who is a senior officer in the Home Ministry, to go round the States and discuss matters directly with the Chief Secretaries. It would be useful because the Establishment Officer would be able to know the difficulties of the State Governments and the Establishment Officer would also be able to form a correct judgment about the officers who are to be lent to the Centre. Sometimes, all kinds of officers are passed on to us; and we are guilty of keeping on those officers, here, whether good or bad. So, it will be beneficial from both points of view. And, I want this to be made a regular feature that the Establishment Officer should go round the States and discuss these matters and try to fill the gap, in so far as the Centre is concerned, and also see to it that the officers of the States go back to their States after they have been here for a few years.

I might, for the information of Shri Mathur, add that during the last 3 years about 127 I.C.S. and IAS officers have been returned from the Centre, to the States. He said, lower

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down, some sub-ordinate class, or I do not know, second class officers were returned.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): From the Deputy Secretary grades and not the Joint Secretaries and Secretaries.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am talking of the IAS and ICS officers.

**Shri Hari Chandra Mathur:** I am also speaking of them.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** And their number is about 127—both ICS and IAS. I must admit that the ICS officers, of course, generally do not like much to go back to the States. My colleague sitting here observes that they may, perhaps, not like these remarks of mine. But, it must also be said that we need their services very much. They have got the experience; they have been here in the Centre. And, especially in the existing conditions, when we are passing through a difficult period, their experience and help count for much. But, still, we do not want to make it a rule. Both the Cabinet Secretary and the Home Secretary are particular that the rotation does take place.

In this connection, I might say a few words about what Shri Mathur said. He said that *bachcha* officers.

**An Hon. Member:** *Chhokra*.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I did not say that. What I said was this. People with 4 years experience; that is what the subordinate officers say.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Shri Mathur, perhaps, used the word *bachcha* or *chhokra*.

**An Hon. Member:** *Chhokra*.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** *Chhokra* is not a very complimentary word. If

he had said *Bachcha* or *Chhokra*, perhaps that could be made applicable to me easily. I may inform him that this has been carefully studied. The Home Ministry has informed me that even direct recruits holding posts of Collectors have an average service of about eight years. The average range of service of a directly recruited officer on his first appointment as Collector was found to be a little over seven years. But it may be that in some States officers with less service than that have been appointed as Collector. This is mainly due to the gap to which I made a reference just now in the I.A.S. cadres. We are taking steps to fill the gap but at present there is no alternative except to give opportunities to these junior officers. I do not agree with Shri Mathur that these officers are never good.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I never said that.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** He wants experienced officers to take charge of the districts. I entirely agree with him there. He has, however, to realise the paucity of officers. Secondly, may I tell him that it is sometimes these younger officers who take initiative and do things boldly. Shri Mathur put me a question as to what action has been taken under the different laws. They have passed several laws and given power to the Home Ministry and the Home Minister and so, what has he done? May I tell him something? Of course, I am sorry to criticise my senior officers. Maybe, the Minister is responsible. But there are obvious cases in which senior officers did not want to bother themselves, did not want to take the trouble, feeling why make themselves unpopular with the people. They will not take action against communalists and against provocative speeches which lead to conflicts and clashes. Powers are there and yet no action is taken. Ministers will not go and take action in the districts. It is the

officer who has to take the action. I value their experience, their knowledge and ability. Yet, they are executive officers. What is needed from them is execution of the policies of Government and execution of laws which have been given to them. I have seen the younger officers—I do not say all of them—have acted courageously and boldly. I know of one case in a State. There was a young officer, I do not know whether he had put in five or seven years of service; he was Collector. The senior officers such as the D.I.G. and Commissioner were there. Yet it was this young officer who avoided bloodshed and took courage in his hands and adopted restrictive measures. The result was bloodshed was avoided and the atmosphere became peaceful and good.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): S metimes it may react the other way also: by hasty action they may create bloodshed also.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** About that also, if Shri Nambiar will have some patience, I shall refer and say something.

I do not know whether Shri Mathur referred to that or not I feel his observations meant that during the British days very senior officers were put in charge as District Magistrates or in charge of districts. From 1932-33, I.C.S. officers with about six years service were usually appointed Collectors and that was in accordance with a policy decision taken by the then Government of India. The I.C.S. pay-scale was also drawn on the assumption that an officer will get a senior scale post in the 5th year of service after probation. While I agree with Shri Mathur that we should have experienced officers in the districts, we should not always be nervous to entrust responsibility to younger officers when it is needed. Secondly, it is good sometimes to give them an opportunity to show their merit and courage when they were needed.

He also rightly referred to the setting up of the National Academy of Administration. In fact, I am told that there is no such institution in our neighbouring countries or in Asiatic countries. It is my predecessor who gave the lead; I am referring to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pantji. It was a landmark in the history of administration. I agree with him that much more is still to be done and I shall greatly welcome his suggestions when he goes there and visits the institution. When the course started in 1959 there were only 115 officers in the Mussoorie Academy; it has gone up every year and this year the number admitted will be 325, close upon three times the figure of 1959. We have, therefore, to provide additional staff and we have especially decided to appoint three more research officers and considerably improve the higher training. In many ways the work of the Academy has to be reorganised and strengthened further.

He also referred to the appointment of an advisory committee. My initial reaction is in its favour. I would like the Home Ministry to consider it fully. It may be good to have an advisory committee on which non-officials are also represented so that it can express its views about its working, syllabus, etc. We will give thought to it. I may also add that we have a proposal to set up a small training division in the Ministry of Home Affairs for training staff, including provision of refresher courses. Of course, it must remain the responsibility of the department or Ministry concerned but the idea of the Home Ministry in appointing a small division is to make arrangements for co-ordination and special guidance in the discharge of their own responsibility.

About the appointment of the Judges, I think the House is aware of the procedure. I may say that the proposal is initiated by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. He initiates it and then it goes to the Chief Minister who sends it on to the Governor. If the Chief Minister differ-



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he has again to write back to the Chief Justice and if the Chief Justice still sticks to his opinion, all these go before the Governor. The Governor sees the views of these two people. In this way, we get it complete from the State. As soon as I get it I pass it on to the Chief Justice of India in the Supreme Court and when his opinion has been obtained, I forward it to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval. This is the procedure, and I do not think that there can be a better procedure than this. I shall not quote figures, but as far as I remember, there were 29 appointments of permanent judges and 23 appointments of additional judges during the last one year. There has not been a single occasion when I have differed from the Chief Justice of India. So, I was a bit surprised to read one of the distinguished lawyers of this country saying something about these appointments. If he has to fight anybody he should fight the Chief Justices of the high courts or the Chief Justice of India. If I am blame-worthy they are also equally blame-worthy. So, both will have to share the responsibility. It is not good for responsible lawyers or advocates or Barristers-at-Law to criticise in public and thus create confusion amongst the judiciary. It is not at all good either in the interests of any section or in the interests of the whole country.

In this connection, I would refer to arrears in high courts which have been causing me some worry. It might be perhaps advisable if I pay my compliments to the Supreme Court which, I have no doubt, has set a good example. Recently, we have appointed a number of additional judges keeping in view the arrears in different high courts. Of course, the main purpose was that there should be a quick disposal. We made appointments of a few more judges in the Supreme Court, and I am glad to say that the position in that court has improved considerably. We had given perhaps about three more judges to

the Supreme Court in the year 1960, and in spite of some steep increase in the institutions in 1960, which continued during 1961, the total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court on the 30th April, 1962, was 1,631 out of which only 85 were over three years old, 613 were more than a year old and the rest were less than a year old. But the position in some of the high courts is, however, not so satisfactory.

In this connection, I would specially like to mention my own State—the Allahabad High Court—and the Calcutta High Court. I shall not give figures because they are alarming.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** (Hooghly): It is alarming.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**: The less said, the better.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**: There seems to be no alternative. I have given thought to this matter, and I feel that there is no alternative but to take some *ad hoc* measures. Unless we do that, these arrears will continue and create a situation for the litigants as well as for the reputation of the high courts. I am in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. I do want to take some quicker steps especially in regard to the high courts so that the arrears are disposed of. I do want that if new hands are given, they should only deal with arrear cases and they should not become part of the high court and start dealing with all the cases. So a time-limit, a target, should be fixed and it should be seen that those who are entrusted with this work are able to dispose of their cases, the arrears, within the prescribed time-limit.

I am glad that certain recommendations were adopted by the high courts with regard to changes in procedure. The Law Commission is also considering the question of simplifying the procedure further. Those re-

commendations will be considered in due course.

There is one more important matter and that is about the transfer of judges from one high court to another. I know this House had expressed its opinion in this regard and in the last National Integration Conference great stress was laid on the advisability of having judges in one State from the cadre of judges in other States, that is, the judges should move from one State to the other. There are certain difficulties no doubt, but we have given thought to it and we are trying to deal with the situation. We have recently decided that those judges who go to other high courts should be given free houses. The main problem arises; when they are transferred from one place to another, naturally they have to maintain two establishments. So, we have decided that they should be given free houses or a reasonable rent, of course, keeping in view the class of the city or the locality to which they go.

Secondly, we are also considering whether we can allow those judges who go to other State high courts to practise in their high courts after their retirement. But it can only be done provided they have functioned as a judge in some other State high court for a fairly long period. It should not be that they should go and serve as a judge in one State high court and come back and start practising in their States. So, there will have to be a fairly good gap, but still, we are, as I said, considering over this matter. I am suggesting all this because I am very keen and particular that the judges should go from one State to another. It is good in the interests of the high courts and it is essential from the point of view of the people, because the judiciary is one of the important citadels of democracy. The people have faith in the judiciary and I want that to be maintained. So, it will be good if we remove those difficulties and allow them

to move from one State to another. Of course, there is some difficulty about the appointment of *ad hoc* judges in the Supreme Court under the existing Constitution. Even if we want to appoint one judge for a short period—apart from there being arrears or no arrears—if there is a judge who is lying ill for a number of years and he cannot do any work, yet, it is not possible to replace him, because an *ad hoc* appointment could not be made. That is also under consideration. In fact, we will have to amend the Constitution for this, and we will also have to amend the Judges Act. We are giving thought to it. In fact, we are in the process of taking various steps and as soon as we are ready, we will come up before this House.

In this connection, I might also say that the Government have also decided to raise the retirement age of judges from 60 to 62.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the States Reorganisation Commission specifically recommended that one-third of the number of judges in every High Court should be from outside the State and, if so, may I know what action has Government taken so far in that direction?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We have taken steps. Some transfers have been made on those lines. What I mean to say is, we are doing all this with a view to comply with the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. I have been trying it for the last one year; we have not succeeded because of the various difficulties pointed out by the judges. Therefore, we want to remove those difficulties and thus give them an incentive for functioning in other States.

Sir, may I now deal with the question of the problem of Police. I hope, Sir, I shall get more time. About the Police, may I say that they are the most harassed government servants. Their task is exceedingly difficult and arduous. I know their deficiencies

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and no one perhaps knows them more than I do. I do not want to suppress them or hide them. Yet, I consider it unfair and unjust to them that they should be condemned outright. We cannot deny this fact that whatever their deficiencies, still we are able to sleep peacefully and there is internal peace in the country with the help of the Police. Once you remove them, I do not think Shri Nath Pai will have sound sleep in his flat, although his flat is very good.

**An Hon. Member:** Even Mr. Kamath.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** May I further add that policemen are also looking after our borders. Thousands of them are posted in most difficult areas. The army, of course, does not want to deploy its forces in distant check posts. They have other important things to do. So, it is the police which is serving as our security force in the borders. As I said, they are passing through most difficult times. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate our forces which are working on the borders and their officers who are doing their work satisfactorily and well.

The police is generally condemned when they resort to firing. May I say that this question has been causing a good deal of worry to me. I have given considerable thought to this matter—that there should be no firing at all whatever the circumstances—but I must admit that it has defied all solutions.

Perhaps Mr. Kamath seems to be somewhat surprised with my statement, but I shall quote Mr. Kamath himself, as to what he has said about police firing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I agree with you to that extent—I won't deny.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Even such a reasonable and able Member of this House like Mr. Nath Pai gets up

and says: "Oh, we have heard so much about pelting of stones and all that; it is all false and wrong". If such a statement comes from Mr. Nath Pai, naturally it receives my attention and I also feel greatly perturbed over it. I can understand Mr. Gopalan putting it that way sometimes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** His party Government also resorted to firing in Kerala.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I hope Mr. Nath Pai will permit me to relate a story; it is not a story, it is a fact.

When I happened to be in charge of Police in Uttar Pradesh, I went to a place there. There was a big function. The function came to an end and there was some tussle. At that place thousands of people had gathered. I was also standing behind. All of a sudden I was told that there was some scuffle between the police and the crowd. Immediately I ran towards the police and I saw heavy stones falling there. Pelting of stones was going on—big pieces. I saw it with my own eyes and then I thought for a moment as to what should be done as I happened to be present there and since I was the Police Minister. Although not conventional, yet I sent for the D.I.G. and told him that the policemen should not use either their batons or lathis; I also said that firing should not take place. The D.I.G. naturally accepted my advice and asked the policemen to stand quietly.

I myself proceeded towards the crowd and was trying to approach some of the leaders or representative members of the crowd. On every side big pieces of stones were falling and I narrowly escaped those stones. Some people there and the police officers took me back; others advised me not to proceed further. I advised them to keep quiet and remain standing where they were even if I received injuries. In my own presence the

policemen were being hurt. I waited there for more than an hour—I do not exactly remember—perhaps for about two hours. Ultimately the crowd dispersed.

I went to the hospital the next morning to see the policemen and I would like to tell Mr. Nath Pai that I was deeply grieved to see their injuries, because I felt that it was my own responsibility. It was on account of my advice that they functioned in that manner. I am glad, Sir, that it was done, because it was in a way a great experiment in the peaceful handling of a crowd. Yet, this cannot happen always and everywhere. It has also to be remembered that if you give arms to any force you cannot expect them to remain peaceful and non-violent.

**Shri Nath Pai:** May I say one word? I am glad that you were spared; we are thankful to God that you were spared. I would only like to point out that there have been cases where firing was resorted to only to teach the crowd a lesson. There was nobody with your vision and courage. Only to teach the crowd a lesson firing was resorted to. I have seen it in Bombay and Belgaum.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Shoot to kill also.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am not prepared to deny what Shri Nath Pai has said. I do not say that firing is always and everywhere justified. It may be absolutely wrong and there have been verdicts. But I have been somewhat surprised to see some of the verdicts given by judicial officers who were asked to make enquiries into firing in different places. Yet I would be the last person to defend firing in every place and every nook and corner of the country. Of course, it is generally our practice in the States to hold a magisterial enquiry. That is provided under the law and wherever there have been major cases of firing we have ordered judicial

enquiries. My hon. friend from the Communist Party said he did not know what has happened to the Andamans enquiry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not every time.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Not every time. Only in major cases, wherever we felt that a serious probe was needed, we did appoint High Court Judges and other judicial officers to conduct an enquiry.

In regard to Andamans, as I said in this House, we asked the State Government of Maharashtra to give us a judicial officer and they did give us an officer. Unfortunately, he fell ill and he is still ill. If he does not come, we will have to send some other officer there. It will not be delayed much and the enquiry will be held by a judicial officer. May I add in this connection that six judicial enquiries were made into police firings in 1960 and in all these six cases, the Judges came to the conclusion that the firing was justified.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How many firings were there in all?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am merely referring to six cases which were given to Judges to hold enquiry.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In how many cases was enquiry not held? (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** There may be many cases; I am not merely trying to defend the police. I am objectively considering this problem, because I am in no way less worried than the hon. Members of the opposition in so far as firing is concerned. My whole being protests against firing; if I have to serve the country through firing and lathi charges, it is not worth serving; it is better to vacate and get out. But we find in 1960, six judicial enquiries were ordered and in all these cases, the

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Judges came to the conclusion that the firing was justified.

Again in 1961, there were three such enquiries, in two of which the firing was found justified and the result of the third enquiry is not known. When the members of the Communist Party or perhaps Shri Kamath or members of the PSP speak, they by their remarks and observations indicate that the culprit is entirely the Congress Party and the Congress Government, which is responsible for indulging in all these things and in their Government, the police has to resort to firing, etc. May I inform the House that when the PSP Ministry was functioning in Kerala .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Give the whole story.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** . . . from March 1954 to February, 1955, there were 3 police firings.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That is unfortunate; we deplore it.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am not condemning it, but do not give the impression that the Congress Government rules merely by firing, lathi charges and other things.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Please tell the House what we did and what you are doing.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Certainly I shall do it, if I have the time. I am merely saying that even when the PSP ruled over Kerala three firings took place and may I inform the House, with the permission of Shri Gopalan, that when the Communist Ministry ruled over Kerala from April 1957 to July 1959, 10 firings took place on 10 occasions.

**Shri Nambiar:** Provoked by the *Vimochana Samaram* and the Congress; they provoked it.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** If we do it, we do it once in five years,

whereas Shri Nambiar does it every day.

**Shri Daji:** Shri Nambiar does it ineffectively; you do it effectively.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I am telling it in all seriousness; I am not quoting it in order to condemn the Communist Government then in Kerala or the PSP Government. I am merely saying that there may be a situation when it would not be possible for any Government to control it without adopting the harshest measures possible. Therefore, it becomes our duty to think over matters coolly and try to find out solutions.

There was a committee appointed in Kerala, of which Shri Kamath himself was the Chairman and that committee had reported that the police should not be allowed to use force merely to disperse an unlawful crowd, unless such a crowd or assembly or procession causes so much obstruction to movement and inconvenience as to make it impossible for the public to carry on their ordinary normal avocations of life and diversion of traffic is not possible and the crowd or the procession cannot be dispersed by any other methods.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** What force? What does it connote? Water hose, cane, lathi,—not firing straightaway. Read the whole thing.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I think the committee was appointed to find out as to whether it was possible to avoid resorting to firearms.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It comes last; it is the last resort.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Perhaps I might go beyond what Shri Kamath has said. I am surprised that he should suggest the use of force in case it is not possible to divert the traffic or traffic being jammed up. We do not mind traffic being jammed up and we may allow that to continue for hours.

We will never advise that firing or force should be resorted to.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Please tell the House what are the degrees and kinds of force recommended by that committee. That you are concealing.

**Shri Nath Pal:** Water hosing has been recommended, not firing.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is very unfair to the committee and to my party. Read the whole thing or do not read at all. (*Interruptions*). Coming as it does from you, I am surprised.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I invite Members and I shall myself also go through the whole report. But can Shri Kamath say that he will not allow firing to be resorted to under any circumstance?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I have not said that. The committee has not said that.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** That is my point. The basic point is whether firing could be resorted to or not. If it cannot be resorted to, you suggest remedies. If not, then we have to examine each and every case on merits.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In all humility, may I ask whether the Congress Party or the Congress Government has evolved a code of conduct for the police in this regard as my party did?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Unfortunately, I am functioning as Home Minister. If only hon. Members would see the instructions I have sent and most of the points written in my own hand—I cannot place it on the Table of the House—the precautions and all that I have suggested, what steps they should take much before the crowd collects, what preventive action they should take, how they should keep themselves in touch with the people, the public and the party concerned—I cannot dilate upon it,

because it may produce a contrary effect outside.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a secret document?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is an absolutely secret document. In fact, we have advised the State Governments that it should not leak out or it should not be seen by Shri Kamath or his friends.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are handicapped then.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** In all humility, I would like to say that we have advised the State Governments and the Union Territories to function in a very careful and vigilant manner and detailed instructions had been issued. The difficulty is the political party. What is to be done? It is not generally the people; they may sometimes fight among themselves and there may be *faujdaris*. But the difficulty comes when the leaders of the political parties start taking interest in movements, in starting movements or agitations. The elections are just now over and immediately after the elections, we get reports, not only reports, but fiery speeches being made saying, "We will start an agitation; we will defy this law or that law." What would be the result? The elections are just now finished. The country has voted for a particular party. The Parliament is here and the legislatures are there in the States. Ventilate your grievances through the legislatures or the Parliament.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it the Minister's view that any agitation outside the House is anti-democratic?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I do not mean to suggest that. What I want is, hold public meetings, pass resolutions, submit memoranda, send deputations, ventilate your grievances through the legislatures or the Parliament. Various other opportunities are there to discuss with authorities.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** One can have peaceful demonstrations.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Not that. What is the business of always thinking of demonstrations and nothing else? After all, what traditions are we leaving behind, what traditions are we laying for the future?

**Shri Nambiar:** In Kerala the Vimoshana Samaram could have been avoided. The ruling party led the Vimochana Samaram and wanted to topple down the Kerala Communist Government. Now you are preaching to the country to adopt a particular pattern whereas you did not follow it then.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I have been preaching this for ever, always, and I shall preach it in future also. I consider it the responsibility of the Congress first not to indulge in any kind of agitations, demonstrations or violent activities. I know the Congress does not do it, except that there might be aberrations here and there.

**Shri Nambiar:** What did you do in Kerala?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** In Kerala the agitation was absolutely peaceful. It was due to your own doings. It was the doings of the Kerala Government which led thousands and thousands of people to gather together. The Congress was not very popular at that time. What was it that led to millions of people collecting together. I know that hundreds of thousands of people collected together, sat whole nights and passed resolutions that the Communist Government in Kerala should go. How did it happen? There was no violence, nothing of the kind. Yet the upsurge was there.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):** Can the Minister say that the Congress had nothing to do with the agitation?

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur):**  
No.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Well, Sir, naturally the Congress must have its sympathy. Because we felt that the government there was not functioning in the proper manner, in a democratic manner, our sympathy was there. And, every party must have the desire to rule over a particular state in these conditions.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** When there was violent burning of schools and buses and other things, did the Congress issue a statement saying that these things should not be done?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We did.

**Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam):** The Congress never encouraged such things. They asked the people to dissociate themselves from such things.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We did. In fact, if I remember aright, it was condemned by important people and by the top Congress organisation—I mean the burning of buses etc. We did it. I did not want to say anything on this but I was forced by Shri Nambiar.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha):** You cannot have double standards.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I do not want to be provoked, but sometimes Shri Nambiar provokes me. Therefore, I had to say this. I did not want to enter into this at all. My point is, is it advisable, in the existing circumstances, just after the general elections are over, to start agitations and to start movements which will ultimately end in clash and conflict and then condemn the police or ask the police to keep quiet and sit quiet like good Gods and do nothing? I beseech the parties to consider this matter coolly and not create situations in which the Government will feel handicapped and in which the Government may have to do something which it never wants to do.

I might also add just a few words, that I want public opinion to be built up. It is unfortunate that good elements in the society do not take any interest in these matters. They just sit quiet.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Apathetic.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** The result is that one side is always condemned and there is no criticism of the other side.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Bad for democracy.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** By all means, condemn the Government, condemn the administration. There is full freedom and I do not want to deny that freedom. But the public opinion has to be properly built up. There should be proper public education. Who can do it? It is the non-officials. I want that there should be organisations in the country, non-official organisations, non-official bodies. In old days we had Civil Liberties Associations and such other organisations. I want that those bodies should take a balanced view. Let them criticise the Government or condemn it whenever they feel that it is right to do so. But let them also criticise others if they find them at fault. They should have the courage to do so. That kind of public opinion has to be built up in the country.

**Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar):** Do you mean to say that there should be a non-political body?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It can definitely be a non-political body. The Civil Liberties Association in old days was a non-political body. It was not a political body. The Congress alone was not associated with it. There were advocates, doctors and many others in it. Therefore, when I say this, I do not want that only political parties should monopolise it.

It is better that those who keep aloof from all these things form such bodies and express their views.

I might also add that our newspapers can be of great help to us in this matter. I know they will get somewhat annoyed, but I feel that especially in the matter of firing etc., they have not always taken a very objective view. Of course, they are free, they are independent and they must be so. They have played a great role in the past, in our days of struggle for independence. I would like them also to give very careful thought to this matter, as to what kind of lead they should give to our people when these abnormal situations arise. As I said, they are the people who criticise us and we pay special attention to what they say. Yet there should not be a one-sided comment. If the paper will only try to be popular it will be at the cost of the general interests of the country.

Sir, I have yet to deal with three or four matters. I wanted to say something about corruption. I shall not say as to what has been done so far because hon. Members might have seen the report of the Special Police Establishment, but I must say that our Special Police Establishment has on the whole done a good job. I agree that the Special Police Establishment has to be further strengthened. I was looking only into the report for March 1962. I found that during that one month 161 fresh informations were collected by the Special Police Establishment—96 related to the Ministry of Railways, 14 to Transport and Communications, 10 to Commerce and Industry, 9 to Defence, 5 to W.H.&S. It is often said that the gazetted officers are not generally dealt with and they are left out. I might inform the House that out of these gazetted officers concerned were like Controller of Stores, Deputy Directors, Assistant Mechanical Engineers, Works Engineers, Superintendents Excise etc. Of the 26 cases decided by court during



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March 1962, 17 resulted in convictions. A gazetted officer was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000; one gazetted officer was dismissed from service and three were removed from service. Of the non-gazetted officers, eight were dismissed from service, six were removed from service, besides the other punishments given to others. The House may be interested to know the fact that out of 636 officers dealt with by the SPE in 1961, about 15 per cent were gazetted officers. I think that this cannot be considered unsatisfactory.

15 hrs.

I still feel that it is necessary to intensify our efforts in all forms, preventive and educational. We propose to take a number of steps, as a result of careful study by the SPE and State Anti-corruption departments. Some of the matters are still under further consideration. Thought has also been given to improving the legal instruments for dealing with corruption and certain proposals have been formulated for amendment of the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure and the views of the State Governments have been invited on these proposals. Amendment of certain service rules is also under consideration. It has been decided to take powers to retire compulsorily Government servants who have put in 25 years of service or attained the age of 50 if there is a reasonable suspicion of lack of integrity against them

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Government will bring forward a Bill on that?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** It is also being considered whether article 311 of the Constitution should be amended so that action may be taken more speedily in the more serious disciplinary cases. The question of simplifica-

tion of the procedure to be followed in departmental proceedings is also under examination.

Considering the growing importance of corporate public enterprises, to which a reference was made by Shri Mathur, some action has already been taken to extend the vigilance arrangements to such enterprises and an officer on special duty is going into the matter more thoroughly in order to advise us on further action.

In addition to all these measures, I feel that this matter should not be entirely left for consideration in the hands of officials. It is desirable that there should be exchange of views between them and public men of experience. Perhaps, hon. Members might have read in the papers that I have suggested that a formal committee should consider the important aspects of the evils of corruption. But I do not want to make it a formal committee as such and wait for its report. Since we know most of the problems the real point is to take remedial action. I, therefore, propose to request some Members of Parliament and, if possible, other public men to sit with our own officers in order to review the problem of corruption and make suggestions.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In order to review?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I was saying that this body should be entrusted with this question of enlisting public support and co-operation in combating corruption. Of course, it would be much better if they are put in proper terms of reference, but some of the points which I have suggested for the consideration of the committee are these. More attention needs to be paid to vigilance work of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments. Stricter view needs to be taken of corruption to produce a deterrent effect. The SPE should be strengthened. It might result in better co-ordination if the head of the SPE could, with the con-

sent of the Ministries concerned, periodically check the work of the vigilance organisations in railways, public undertakings, income-tax department etc. and give advice for improvements in procedure where they are needed. It is also necessary to reduce considerably the time lag between the commission of a corrupt act and its punishment. I have also suggested the speeding up of departmental trials. It may be considered whether any administrative tribunals could be established which try cases and award punishments.

**Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath:** Not the kind of tribunal envisaged by the former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I suppose?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** This deals only with government officers or officials and others; not with Members of Parliament and Ministers.

Coming to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, my two colleagues have already dealt with the subject fully. I know this is the primary responsibility of the Home Ministry. But I feel somewhat hurt when my hon. friends from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accuse us of not paying enough attention, or giving enough time, to that work. Certainly, they can criticise us, but they should not accuse us in that way. It is one of the major tasks of the Home Ministry, in so far as the removal of the difficulties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, and we want to take it up in all earnestness. Therefore, I have specially requested my colleague, Shrimati Chandrasekhar to look after this work. I will not mind if I have with me a friend from the Scheduled Tribe who will specially concentrate himself on the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Regarding the establishment of a separate department for that, well, if a separate department is needed, I shall have no objection to it. Already, we have a separate cell which is dealing with that work. I

shall not go into the details of that. Similarly, we have decided to have a separate cell for the Scheduled Tribes. These cells and this organisation will specially concentrate themselves on this work.

Coming to the Scheduled Castes, I can only say that whatever is done for them is not enough, in my opinion, because they have suffered, and suffered a good deal for centuries. So, whatever we can do for them can never be considered enough or much. In fact, as Gandhiji used to say, the high caste Hindus will have to atone for what they have done in the past. So, I strongly feel that we have to go very far and do whatever is possible to remove their difficulties and deficiencies, whether they be on education, scholarship, communication of services. Some figures have been quoted in this connection by some hon. Members. I shall not go into them. My hon. friend, Shri Dhanna Singh referred to Punjab matters. He also referred to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. It will certainly receive our attention.

The Scheduled Tribes are the most backward community in our country. Even now they are living under the most difficult conditions. I am glad that we have got the Dhebar Commission Report with us. Formerly, there was the Elwin Committee Report. The Dhebar Commission Report is a very comprehensive one, which has gone into every aspect of this problem. The Report has been studied in our Ministry and we have, more or less, come to certain tentative conclusions. We have also sent the report to the various State Governments to obtain their views. Since we have not received their comments so far, my idea is to hold a conference of the Ministers concerned of the different States some time in July to consider the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission. I feel that we should be able to discuss this report in Parliament during the next session. As soon as the report is discussed here,

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we will, on the basis of the views obtained from the House and the State Governments, go ahead towards the implementation of the various schemes suggested in that report.

I might, however, add that hon. Members must not ignore the fact that the implementation of the various schemes, projects etc., is the main responsibility of the State Governments. It will be our duty to keep a constant watch and see what is being done in the States. We have our Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He will be visiting the different States and will be presenting his report. In accordance with the recommendations made by him, we will be advising the State Governments. His report is also placed on the Table of the House. So, that agency is there, but it is mainly the State Governments which will have to undertake the major burden. I would also appeal to hon. Members to see to it that they keep in touch with their own States and also see to it that our schemes and projects are properly implemented.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav** rose—

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** About the Union Territories, I shall not take the time of the House and would merely say that I had made a statement in the last session of the Parliament on the Union Territories. The Home Minister appointed a committee to go into this matter as to what further reforms or changes should be made in the Union Territories. Shri Asoka Sen, our Law Minister, was appointed the Chairman. He has almost finished his report. This is the information that we got day before yesterday. I think the report will be submitted in a few days' time. So I need not make general observations. But I can assure the House that our desire is to see that the Union Territories get full opportunity and have all the rights delegated to them to carry on the developmental activities of their area. It is mostly developmental

work which is of prime importance in the Union Territories. Administration as such is neither very important nor very difficult. But even in the matter of administration, as I had said before, except for one or two subjects the rest of the administration should also be done by the representatives of the people. They should be in charge of it. So, I still stick to the same thing. I hope that as soon as the report is submitted to us, we will consult the Cabinet and then come up before the Parliament. I want that Parliament should pass the necessary legislation or amend the legislation in the course of its next session because as soon as it is passed, we will like that the new territorial councils which have been elected should start functioning on that pattern. So this is the position about the Union Territories. I have no doubt that if hon. Members will just show some patience and will coolly examine the proposals of the Government, they will themselves feel that it gives them enough scope to carry on the kind of work that they want to do in their own territories.

May I say a word about the Hill areas of Assam also? It is unfortunate that recently some decisions have been taken which must be exercising the minds of the people there and outside. But may I inform the House that when the representatives of the Hill Tribes came here and met the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Prime Minister made certain offers to them and he said that they should get the Scottish pattern of administration in their areas? As far as we could judge, they went away more or less satisfied in the sense that they said that they would think over it and apparently they seemed satisfied. However, when they went back they did not accept it and the result is that the Members who have been elected from the Hill areas to the Assam Legislative Assembly have decided to resign. As far as I can see in the Scottish pattern they will get not merely ample but the fullest opportunity to carry on the develop-

mental work in those areas. I have no doubt about that; but, of course, a commission will decide about the details. As compared to the Union Territories, I think developmental work is much more important in the Hill areas of Assam. Not only in the matter of developmental work, if they will examine the Scottish pattern, they will find that in various other matters they will have full or complete autonomy. So, that proposal has to be carefully looked into. May I suggest to the representatives of the Hill areas who have decided to tender their resignation not to do so?

Their main problem at the present moment perhaps is that of language, that is, what language they will use whether in their own areas or in the Secretariat. That is perhaps troubling them. The language problem is always fraught with difficulties, yet I believe it is not incapable of solution. We can find a solution of the language problem in the Hill areas also. It is in this background that I would like to appeal to our friends not to think in terms of any kind of agitation and consider fresh over these problems. They might discuss it further with us and then take the final step.

As regards the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute, Shri S. S. More spoke with great emotion and feeling on this matter, but it has to be realised how these matters are viewed by different people with different angles. I can understand some kind of emotion in Shri S. S. More although he is a quiet and a scholarly person. But I was surprised at the way our senior leader, Dr. Aney, spoke. He must be about 84 years of age, yet, whether all of us followed his speech or not, he spoke on the question of Vidarbha with vigour and emotion. He felt so strongly on that matter. May I ask my hon. friend, Shri More, to convince Dr. Aney?

These matters are matters of sentiment. We need not find fault with sentiments and strong emotions but

the point is how to find a solution for them. I am one of those who feel that something has to be done in this respect. It is unfortunate that Shri Pataskar and his other colleagues could not persuade the other two colleagues from Mysore to produce a joint report. Anyhow, the joint report apart, Shri Pataskar wanted the Mysore friends to submit their separate report and Shri Pataskar and his colleagues would submit their report separately. Even that was not done. The other report has not yet been submitted.

What is the solution? I cannot offer any solution immediately, but my feeling is that this matter should be discussed with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore. I am myself prepared to take the initiative. The best solution to my mind would be if something could be decided upon by mutual agreement. Still, as I said, I am prepared to take interest. But if I fail, something else will have to be thought of. Whether I shall do it or somebody else or some other machinery should do it, we will consider that later on. But I can assure the House, and especially Shri S. S. More and Shri Nath Pai who have met me outside, and Shri Khadilkar, that I do not want this question to hang on for a long time. I do want that this should be considered as early as possible. But I hope no undue pressure will be put on me....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Failing to reach an agreement, what will Government do?

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Plebiscite!

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** If there is mutual agreement....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If there is no mutual agreement? Failing that?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Failing that, I have some suggestion but I won't place it before the House now.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Secret weapon?

What about the Mysore-Kerala border?

**Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South):** Will the other disputes also be settled in that way? Will the hon. Minister evince the same interest about the other disputes also?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We do not want to open Pandora's box. But because Shri Mohsin has reminded me, may I say this, if he will excuse me? While he was condemning communalism and all that—it was perfectly justified and he was praising the South—he completely forgot everything about national integration when he came to the question of border dispute of Mysore and Maharashtra. He was also charged with emotion and he started saying, "It is impossible, we cannot accept it" and so on.

**Shri Mohsin:** In fact, I pleaded not to make any changes.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Anyhow, we have to take a balanced view in regard to these matters.

About Pakistani infiltration, I know it is exercising the minds of our Members. I have perhaps said before, and I would like to say it now, that according to the information available to us there has been no doubt infiltration on a somewhat large scale. We have got some tentative figures, but we are trying to get more accurate ones prepared as early as possible. Hon. Members have to remember certain inherent difficulties in dealing with this problem of infiltration from East Pakistan into Assam. The Communities on either side are closely knit. There is also the fact of scarcity of labour in that part of the country and, if I might say so, poverty and unemployment in the other area compels them to come to our area and get land for cultivation and also work in the fields as labourers.

However, whatever may have happened in the past, we have to consider as to what steps should be taken to bring this to an end, that is further infiltration. With this objective in view a number of measures are being taken to strengthen the border arrangements and to open more check posts. Definite proposals have been drawn up and the Government of India have agreed to provide them necessary financial assistance. I am sure the steps will go a long way to relieve the present tension. We shall have to take steps more or less on the same lines in Tripura also which too has an extensive border of over 560 miles. Of course, the terrain is extremely difficult, mountainous terrain. Still I have every hope that the new measures we propose to take will stop infiltration. Of course, we welcome East Pakistani or West Pakistani citizens to come to India, provided they come with valid documents. But illegal infiltration or any kind of illegal work has to be prevented and stopped, especially between one State and another.

I have had a talk with the Chief Minister of Assam only two days before when he happened to be here. He has also discussed with our officers of the Home Ministry, and I have every hope that adequate action will be taken by the State Government in order to do the needful in the future.

Before I conclude....

**Shri K. R. Gupta:** What about Shri Mohammad Tahir's argument that there is no infiltration and that it is only the Census figures of 1951 and 1961 that make the difference?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** We have carefully gone into the Census figures. As Members will see, even today I am not giving the figure, because I want to be absolutely accurate. But we have been examining it for the last few months, and after having looked into the report produced by the Superintendent of Census we find that

there has been infiltration on a large scale. We have excluded the natural growth of population in Assam. We have taken the total population of Assam, then excluded the natural growth and other immigrants for other reasons, and then come to the conclusion as to what the figure would be in so far as illegal infiltration is concerned.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** May I point out to the hon. the Home Minister that in his report there is no reference to infiltration in West Bengal which is adjacent to Pakistan?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Assamese infiltrate into West Bengal!

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I thought Bengal was strong enough to deal with it, and especially our friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya. I thought Bengal Government was strong enough to deal with the situation. But I might also tell him that we are keeping West Bengal also in view.

Before I conclude—I am sorry, I wanted to refer to a few other matters, but I will not take more of the time of the House—I would like to say that the question of national integration is now not merely an idea. I am glad that it is taking a concrete shape. It is unfortunate that the general elections have given it a setback, because the caste feelings, the community feelings, the regional feelings, all these things came on the surface. In the elections we generally, all of us, do not think of anything else except of the success in the elections. So it has been, as I said, an unfortunate development. But I do feel that we need not get disheartened or disappointed but should go ahead with this task. It is said, "Well, you have started talking of national integration now after ten-twelve years". True. But then, this transition period, as the House will agree, is the most difficult period for any country which

has attained its independence only fifteen years before. And during this period all kinds of urges have come up, naturally so—regional and economic development, development of language, development of industries, of their own village, of their community—all these things have come up. And they are to an extent justified—the feeling, the sense of pride amongst the citizens of the country after having attained independence. The only drawback in this is that the national interest is sometimes not kept above these things. Friends who have taken interest in other fields of life or in the development of the society have not given enough thought to the national aspect. It is essential that the Government and Members outside should draw the attention of the people towards the prime importance of taking a national view, a national approach.

As I was just now saying, Shri Mohsin, of course, mentioned about the Mysore-Maharashtra dispute and then he said, I have now gone back upon the idea of banning of communal organisations. Of course, I shall not deal with the banning part of it. I have replied to it only the other day in the House. I have given replies to a number of supplementaries. Again, I may say, from the national integration point of view, he was so vehement on the question of border dispute of Maharashtra and Mysore and completely forgot about the nation as a whole. If national integration means serving one's own interest or what he wants should be done, then, where does the nation remain? Every one will have to act in a give and take manner. Every one will have to try to accommodate and try to adjust and also if necessary to undergo some suffering and sacrifice in order to maintain the solidarity of the country.

During the period of 12 years, we have had three elections and this was,

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of course, for the third time. This is a great significant thing. During recent years, democracy has collapsed in several countries. There have been convulsions and upheavals in several neighbouring countries. We can take legitimate satisfaction that we have run the democratic machinery of Government with considerable success. Holding of elections every five years, I may, however add, by itself does not mean that democracy has struck deep roots in this country. Primarily, democracy in India is a plant of recent growth. It requires to be nursed and nurtured with great care and tenderness. If we are divided by caste, community and language considerations, we cannot function as a real democracy, strong and united, able to meet the challenges of various kinds which face us within and beyond our borders. I am somewhat pained to see that there is an attempt at creating some kind of a panic in the country. All kinds of talks are being carried on. Some countries are apparently interested in raising bogies. But, we must not lose our perspective and self-confidence. Our masses are sound. It is only leaders of political parties who have to rise above party considerations in so far as the integrity and stability of the country is concerned. I know we have to be firm in major matters. But, we need not necessarily be hard and rigid in handling smaller things. I have no doubt that in regard to bigger problems, we will have to be resolute, firm and decisive. We are here in the Government not just to rule, but to govern for the peace and solidarity of the country.

Each one has his own obligations in this matter. May I, in all humility, say that if every Member of Parliament will make it his or her mission to bring about accord and unity and work for communal harmony, half the battle would have been won.

**Shri Nambiar:** A very important cut motion has been moved to see that

all the employees who have been removed from service during the strike may be taken back. About 200 are left out. May I know what is the reaction of the hon. Minister in this matter? He was kind enough to say previously that he would sympathetically consider the question.

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I have said something about that before. May I add that the main question is that of creating some kind of negotiating machinery? That is a bigger question. My colleague Shri Nanda is at it. We have met and discussed amongst ourselves only a week before. He will finalise those proposals in consultation with the unions if necessary. I think we should think of the problem in that broader context. I say this, because, once the negotiating machinery is there, even these individual cases can be taken up if they find it necessary with the authorities concerned.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I put all the.....

**Shri Umanath:** A major point was raised in the course of the discussion.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is too late. May I put all the cut motions together? Any particular cut motion to be put separately?

**Shri Nambiar:** Cut motion No. 324 is to be put separately.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100." (*Failure to remove corruption, nepotism and red tapism in administration*).

15.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar):** On a point of order. Can the Deputy-Speaker also cast his vote?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, he is also a Member.

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Shri C. Dass** (Tirupathi): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki** (Bartepa): The button on my desk also has not worked. I also want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shri D. J. Naik** (Panchmahals): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shri Satyanarayana** (Parvathipuram): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shri Ramapathi Rao** (Karimnagar): I also want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shri Nesamony** (Nagercoil): I want to vote also for 'Noes'.

**Shri Anjanappa** (Nellore): I want to vote for 'Noes'.

**Shri Gulshan** (Bhatinda): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

**Shri Gokaran Prasad** (Misrikh): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

**Shri Onkar Singh** (Budaun): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

**Shri Nataraja Pillai** (Trivandrum): I want to vote for 'Ayes'.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will you please kindly add one to the 'Noes'?

**Mr. Speaker:** The button on the hon. Member's table has not worked?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** No, it has not worked.

Division No. 6]

[15.43 hrs.

#### AYES

Bade, Shri  
Badrudduja, Shri  
Barua, Shri R.  
Berwa, Shri  
Biren Datta, Shri  
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu  
Daji, Shri  
Dasaratha Deb, Shri  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath  
Gauri Shankar, Shri  
Gokaran Prasad, Shri  
Gopalan, Shri A.K.  
Gulshan, Shri  
Gupta, Shri Priya  
Ismail, Shri M.

Kachhavaiya, Shri  
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu  
Kapur Singh, Shri  
Kar, Shri Prabhat  
Keishing, Shri Rishang  
Kumaran, Shri M. K.  
Kunhan, Shri P.  
Lahri Singh, Shri  
Mehta, Shri Jashvant  
Misra, Dr. U.  
Mohan Swarup, Shri  
Munzni, Shri David  
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantam  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Nambiar, Shri  
Nath Pai, Shri

Omkar Singh, Shri  
Pattnayak, Shri K.  
Pillai, Shri Nataraja  
Rajaram, Shri  
Reddi, Shri R.N.  
Sezhiyan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Singh, Shri Y. D.  
Soy, Shri H.C.  
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi  
Tan Singh, Shri  
Umanath, Shri  
Utija, Shri  
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla  
Warior, Shri  
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

#### NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati  
Alva, Shri A.S.  
Anjanappa, Shri  
Bakliwal, Shri  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka  
Basappa, Shri  
Basu, Shri G.  
Bhagat, Shri B. R.  
Bhakt Dasgahan, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati  
Chandrki, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.  
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan

Daljit Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri B.K.  
Das, Shri S.B.  
Dass, Shri C.  
Datar, Shri  
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.  
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.  
Dighe, Shri  
Dube, Shri Mulchand  
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hem Raj, Shri  
Himatsingka, Shri  
Iqbal Singh, Shri  
Jadhav, Shri M.L.

Jamunadevi, Shrimati  
Jedhe, Shri  
Jena, Shri  
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.  
Kadadi, Shri  
Kamble, Shri  
Kantungo, Shri  
Karjee, Shri  
Karuthiruman, Shri  
Kayal, Shri P.N.  
Kedaris, Shri C.M.  
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
Kureel, Shri B.N.  
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati  
Mahato, Shri Bhajshati



Malaichami, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati  
Mandal, Shri Y.P.  
Maniyangadan, Shri  
ri, Shri  
Masuriya Din, Shri  
hur, Shri Harish Chandra  
Mehrotra, Shri B. B.  
Melkote, Dr.  
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt  
Minimata, Shrimati  
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali  
Mohsin, Shri  
Morarka, Shri  
More, Shri K.L.  
More, Shri S.S.  
Mukane, Shri  
Murli Manohar, Shri  
Naik, Shri D. J.  
Naik, Shri Maheshwar  
Nanda, Shri  
Nesamony, Shri  
Oza, Shri  
Paliwal, Shri  
Pande, Shri K. N.  
Pant, Shri K.C.

Paramasivan, Shri  
Parashar, Shri  
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai  
el, Shri N.N.  
Patel, Shri P.R.  
Pratap Singh, Shri  
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
Raja, Shri C. R.  
Ram, Shri T.  
Ram Sewak, Shri  
Ram Swarup, Shri  
Rane, Shri  
Rao, Shri K.L.  
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy  
Rao, Shri Ramapathi  
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda  
Saha, Dr. S. K.  
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
Saigal, Shri A.S.  
Samanta, Shri S.C.  
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal  
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
Satyanarayana, Shri  
Shankaraiya, Shri  
Sharma, Shri D.C.

Shashi Ranjan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
Sheo Narain, Shri  
Shree Narayan Das, Shri  
Siddiah, Shri  
Singh, Shri S.P.  
Singha, Shri G.K.  
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
Sonavane, Shri  
Subbaraman, Shri  
Subramanyam, Shri T.  
Sumat Prasad, Shri  
Tahir, Shri Mohammad  
Tiwary, Shri D.N.  
Tiwary, Shri K.N.  
Tula Ram, Shri  
Uikye, Shri  
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
Valvi, Shri  
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.  
Vyas, Shri Radhlal  
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
Yadav, Shri N.P.  
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh  
Yadava, Shri B.P.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 48; Noes: 120\*

The 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it. The cut motion is lost.

*The motion was negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now put the other cut motions to vote.

*All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.*

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 48 to 62 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs".

*The motion was adopted.*

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are referred below.—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

\*The figure was corrected subsequently by the Chair to read "Noes 121", vide debate dated 7-6-62.

## DEMAND No. 50—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

## DEMAND No. 51—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

## DEMAND No. 52—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,33,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Police'."

## DEMAND No. 53—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Census'."

## DEMAND No. 54—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Statistics'."

## DEMAND No. 55—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

## DEMAND No. 56—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,04,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Delhi'."

## DEMAND No. 57—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,65,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

## DEMAND No. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

## DEMAND No. 59—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Manipur'."

## DEMAND NO. 60—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,49,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Tripura'."

## DEMAND NO. 61—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

## DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

## DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the

Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

## DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

## DEMAND NO. 70—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

## DEMAND NO. 71—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,40,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

## DEMAND NO. 72—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

Hon. Members who are desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within fifteen minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions which they wish to move.

**The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I, with your permission, say a few words to initiate the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour and Employment? My purpose in doing so is that in a very brief compass I should provide some background and some basis for a consideration of the policy of the Ministry and its activities in some of their major aspects. Of course, the House will examine and assess that policy and the performance of the Ministry.

So far as the policy is concerned, I do not lay any exclusive claim to it, because labour policy is a product of tripartite deliberations; and in all its essentials it belongs to the participants with whose help, the policy has been evolving from year to year. But, so far as the record of performance is concerned, in all humility, I would venture to say that the record of performance during the year under review does yield a certain measure

of satisfaction. I do not claim that it is so in all fields, but in many fields of the activities of this Ministry, that is so.

The primary aim of the labour policy and its administration would be, in the first place, to establish industrial peace in the country, and no less important than that is to ensure that there is a continuous amelioration in the lot of the workers. It has also to be ensured that industry and economy progress and grow. And what is a matter of common interest and is linked with all these things is to see that fuller employment is made available in the country from year to year.

I have not stated these things in any order of priority or preference. I would first take up the question of industrial peace. We have made advance in the course of the last year, and during several years previously, in all these directions. But during the period intervening since the time of the last debate, I believe that progress has occurred in all those directions, to a substantial extent.

With regard to the question of industrial relations, I shall first take up the recent experience. During the year 1961, the time lost due to strikes and lock-outs, which has been stated in the annual report of the Ministry which is in the hands of hon. Members, was 48.5 lakhs man-days. But when we take the series for the earlier years, the comparable figure is 42 lakhs man-days. During the previous year, that is, during the year 1960, the time lost owing to such stoppages was 65.15 lakhs man-days. But allowance has to be made for the special feature of that year, namely the strike of the Central Government employees, and some other strikes which synchronised with it, which cost us about 13 lakhs man-days. So, the rest was 52 lakhs man-days. Between these two figures, we notice an improvement of 10 lakhs man-days, which is about 19 per cent. If we take the peak period, that is, 1958,

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this improvement will be to the extent of 46 per cent. This is not uniform for all industries.

In the case of coal mining, this improvement has been continuous, and has been very remarkable. So far as the year 1961 is concerned, the largest share of the benefit goes to manufacturing industries which had not done particularly well in the earlier years in this respect. The reduction is to the extent of 20 per cent as compared to the previous year.

At this stage, I would also like to refer to some other important features of the situation in respect of industrial relations during this particular year. The machinery of industrial relations has been working somewhat better. There are one or two aspects of it to which I would like to invite the attention of the House, and these are in regard to various matters which come up before this machinery, the disputes which are handled by it, the complaint which has been there for years that these matters get delayed and on that account the workers are subjected to a lot of hardship and inconvenience, etc.

So far as disposal of these cases is concerned, owing to a number of reforms introduced, improvements in procedures which have occurred, disposal within two months is now to the extent of 95 per cent as against 71 per cent in the previous year. Of course, it is very much better if we take the earlier years also. As regards matters finally settled through conciliation and mediation last year, the figure is 82 per cent as compared to 75 per cent in 1960 and 57 per cent in 1959-60. Vigorous action is being taken to detect irregularities, and wherever it becomes necessary, prosecutions are launched. The number has increased in a very large measure, 2,299 prosecutions in the course of 1961 as against 188 in 1960. Similarly,

the number of claims filed in the course of the period is 404 compared to 100 in the previous year.

There was one particular feature of the year which, I think, should be a matter of gratification to all of us, to me certainly. That is about this very vexed question of the abolition of the contract system. There was a court of inquiry and a settlement has been reached. The decision is in terms of the agreement between the parties. It is a very heartening thing. I hope that this practice will extend to other matters also where differences have not been resolved so far.

I may also mention about a recent conference with regard to the coal mining industry. We were receiving reports of a situation prevailing in that area which could not by any means be considered quite peaceful. There were violations of law, the problem of law and order arose, and there were stoppages also. This conference examined in a very dispassionate way the situation in the coal industry and reached very significant decisions. We have all come to this understanding that the parties concerned will take steps to rectify all deficiencies, remove the defects, lapses, and failings on all sides in the course of six months, earlier, as early as possible, and will bring about a normal situation in that area. Let them know that if that does not happen, we will have to take a much graver view of the situation and a high-power commission will be appointed so that we may be able to expose, probe into the situation more fully, and then some more action might follow from that. But I feel very confident that that stage is not going to be reached.

In the same period, extension of the code of discipline to other industries, areas of employment, has progressed satisfactorily. I might mention that although during this year, 1961, there were 42 lakh man days

loss in stoppages, it is the lowest on record for several years. But it is not an isolated occurrence. It is not something sporadic. There is a trend which has been noticed over a period of 3—4 years. I should think it started in the middle of 1958. That coincided with the introduction of the code of discipline. In that year, 1958, the loss was 78 lakh man days, in the first half 47 lakhs and in the second half 31 lakhs. The factor may also be taken into consideration that just before that year, for several years there was a rising curve of industrial unrest. Incidence of stoppages was increasing over a period of three years or so. That has some significance to the decline later on. These figures do not take into account the increase in employment which has occurred in the same period—it may be of the order of about 8 per cent.

Now, no single factor has led to this very good outcome. We can certainly consider that the introduction of the code of discipline has an important bearing on it, directly and indirectly, in creating a kind of more congenial climate and environment for industrial relations. There are other factors also, and I think the Wage Boards have had their own share in it, because they have taken up one after the other of the important industries and resolved for the time being, for a period, the most important question concerning workers, the question of wages.

I dealt with the year and the trend, so far as man days lost are concerned. But in other respects also, the general situation in the matter of industrial relations has been improving. There is, for example, the question of expeditious disposal of cases before conciliators and others. Here also the trend has improved. In regard to enforcement, there is much more vigorous enforcement of labour laws. Now there are more prosecutions etc. References to adjudication have caused a certain amount of agitation and concern to some of our friends

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who are interested in this aspect. In the Indian Labour Conference at Madras, we took a certain decision that it should not remain a matter of uncertainty as to what kind of cases could be taken up in adjudication and what could not be. So that it does not remain only a matter of discretion. Some kind of discretion may be inevitable, but largely, a person who comes for reference to adjudication should know that he would be able to justify it and will be able to secure it. In this matter, the policy has become more liberal during these years.

One thing which will certainly be considered a very satisfactory feature is mutual agreement that is becoming more and more an important factor, and government intervention is declining. Things are moving in the direction of a more stable situation in respect of industrial relations; possibly the various new policies and new factors which have been brought into play are having their effect. In the course of 1956-61, cases of mutual agreement have increased from 16 per cent to 29 per cent, and government intervention declined from 53 per cent to 40 per cent.

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Very often we hear complaints that very good decisions are taken, laws are passed and policies adopted, but their implementation lags behind very much. To a certain extent it is true that implementation has not always been perfect, and I confess that in some cases it has been such that it causes me also very serious dissatisfaction and concern, but I believe that in several respects, in many fields, implementation has been improving. I would cite the case of wage boards for example. Even when there is an adjudication award, 100 per cent implementation is very rare because when large numbers of units are concerned, there are some places where it becomes very difficult to secure compliance, but the position is that wage board recommendations have been implemented to the extent of 96 per cent in the case of the cotton

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textile industry, 89 per cent in the sugar industry and fully in the cement industry. Delays occur, and one very great reason or cause for that is that matters do not end in conciliation. They go to courts and litigation is, as everybody knows, a very protracted process. To combat that, and to improve that position somewhat, our central implementation machinery and also the implementation committees in the States have been trying to do whatever is possible to see that litigation is reduced. Fiftyone cases pending in High Courts have been settled out of court through the implementation machinery. This may not be a very good number, but it is a very good start, I should say, in the course of this period to have arrived at this measure of success.

Screening committees have been appointed. That is a part of our agreement with the employers and the workers that before a case goes, is allowed to go to court—because some people might take up a matter which can otherwise be settled by other means; they are not of such importance that they should go to courts, but still they go, that has been our experience—the screening committees examining the cases. I do not think the success in this matter has been of a very high order, but the position is that in about 60 cases the employers and unions were dissuaded from filing appeals. In 40 cases, strikes and other explosive situations were averted as a result of preventive action taken by the central implementation machinery.

There is one particular matter which is always uppermost in the minds of trade unionists, which is of very vital concern and importance to them, and that is the question of recognition of trade unions. This is one of the elements in the code of discipline, and this particular concession had a great deal to do with the acceptance of the code of discipline. Therefore, the

workers' unions are certainly entitled to ask how far that part of it has been implemented. The position so far is that in 59 cases, recognition of unions was secured under the code of discipline.

I would not be quite justified if I create the impression that all is well in the matter of industrial relations. There are deficiencies of which I am fully aware. There are blemishes also in the picture. We want to make disposal of cases more expeditious still, and we are trying to arrange for a review of cases periodically so that better results may be secured.

There is one other aspect of adjudications, of settlements in courts, which is being brought up again and again by both the workers and the employers. It is the personnel of these tribunals. The demand is always that we should have serving High Court Judges, not retired High Court Judges, not anybody lower than that rank. I would certainly agree with that demand and that approach, but the difficulty is that we do not have as many people to serve in that capacity. There is one way of getting that result. It is to have fewer cases to go to courts. If the number of cases going to court is very large, naturally the quality is going to be diluted, and there will be practical difficulties which it is not easy to overcome, and the best way is the prevention of it, internal settlement rather than going to courts.

In this connection I may refer to one thing about which I personally feel very sore and disturbed, and that is a particular provision in the code of discipline about arbitration. Arbitration may not be acceptable in all types of cases. There may be some types of cases where it may be difficult for the employer to seek arbitration. The distance between the two positions is so wide, the interests are so vital, the stake is so high. But the bulk of the cases is not of that kind, but I am still not able to

under stand why there is that resistance, a reluctance on the part of the employer, because it is chiefly on the part of the employers that this difficulty arises. This is coming in the way of the general improvement in the matter of industrial relations and also the quality of the decisions if we may say so. This provision in the code of discipline is being neglected and ignored very much. I have pleaded with them. They do not seem to have much faith in it, and I wish to go somewhat deeper into this matter. I would like to have a kind of enquiry soon into cases arising in a certain period, say the last few months, and have a sample enquiry. Then I would like to have the matter looked into by a committee in which I would like to associate Members of Parliament. Let us see whose fault it is, because this is a very vital matter. The whole approach should be that instead of trying to beat each other, we will try to have harmonious relations and mutual settlements. This is coming in the way. That is one thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

Grievance procedures also have made progress in the various units, but still some of them have not yet adopted it. There is another approach to it also, which may not have a very direct relationship to this question but which has a very large bearing on it, and that is certain measures which, if adopted, would create a better atmosphere even for the purpose of industrial relations and industrial peace. I refer particularly to the joint management councils, the very elementary experiment in workers' participation in about 30 units now I believe.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This morning we had a question on that.

**Shri Nanda:** We have had seminars which have gone into the working of these units, we have had evaluation periodically about how things are going on, what kind of results are being secured, and from all the reports, practically without exception, it is clear that the results are very good. Pro-

duction has improved, productivity has gone up, quality of production is better, accidents are less, all these things are there. These are the reports. I am culling from the reports the impression that has been created, and yet this difficulty is arising, the number is not moving up.

In this connection, I might refer to a mis-conception which has been created and assiduously spread about a statement made by my friend and colleague Shri K. C. Reddy that in some place he said that these are failures and, therefore, they are no good. He has written to me and has made it clear that he did say nothing of that sort. He says that he never made a statement that the scheme has not been successful and that he is all in favour of implementing the programme of workers' participation in management.

The programme of workers' education has also something to do with that. We have made some headway. I think much more could be done with the co-operation of the employers and the workers.

The loss of man-days of which I made mention is 42 lakhs. I think it is very large still. It means a loss of production of about Rs. 16 crores. It means that the workers were deprived of their wages to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores. These are very rough figures. But, it is not simply the number of days lost. The damage is very much more than that. Every strike that occurs, every stoppage that takes place, to my mind, is the summation of some kind of pathological condition in the industrial system. I have got this in mind that we should place before ourselves some kind of a target. It will be very difficult to think in terms of a target in these matters. But, why cannot we conceive of measures which will help us to bring down this time loss to a much lower figure? I have got this in my mind that in the course of the Third Five Year Plan, we should, at least, reach a stage when the maximum loss does not exceed half that figure—about 21 lakh man-days. And, towards that



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end, various steps have to be considered.

I would like to see in the current year that every stoppage that takes place is examined in regard to its origin, its causes etc. so that we can fix the responsibility and try to remove the factors in the situation. This is one side of it. Of course, the positive approach regarding improving the working of the Works Committees and Joint Councils and various other things should be thought of.

I would now take up another question which is equally important, the scale of remuneration of the workers. This is a matter of day to day concern to both sides of the industry. There are several mis-conceptions about the situation. Extreme views are being expressed. On the one side, I have heard the employers say, in their meetings and in various statements and pamphlets that the burden of wages is excessive, and the workers are getting a wage which is very much more than they deserve, considering the various factors that they are urging.

This is one side of it. They are dinning this into our ears day in and day out. On the other side, the representatives of the workers and their sympathisers clamour that the wages are too low compared to productivity, compared to every other thing, that the workers are being badly exploited and grossly under paid. This is their complaint.

We have to find out what the objective situation is, considering the facts and figures. My own view is that the true position does not correspond to either of the two extremes. Since this matter has been talked about and written about in the Press and everywhere, I thought I should give some kind of a connected account of it so that we might not be talking at cross purposes.

I wish, first, to take up recent developments. When we discussed this matter last year, we had with us the

figures for 1959. Now, we have got the figures for 1960. And the overall position is that the money earnings rose by 4.5 per cent during that year. The consumer price index rose by 2.6 per cent; and, therefore, the net increase was 1 per cent. When we take the manufacturing industries, which is being broadly talked about, the increase in money earnings is 8.5 per cent, the consumer price index rose 2.6 per cent, and, therefore, the real earnings have gone up by 5.4 per cent.

**Shri Nambiar:** Compared to the pre-war standard?

**Shri Nanda:** In the course of one year.

**Shri Nambiar:** Compared to pre-war what will be the position?

**Shri Nanda:** I shall give the position, pre-war, post-war, pre-Plan and after that.

**Shri Nambiar:** Very good, Sir.

**Shri Nanda:** Pre-independence, post-independence, everything.

Benefit has also been secured by large numbers through Wage Boards. There were interim awards in the jute industry and the plantation, which raised the wages for jute workers by 4 to 7 per cent, and for workers in tea plantations by 9 to 12 per cent. The emoluments of workers in sugar industry have risen by 25 to 61 per cent as a result of Wage Board Award. In the course of the year, there were 3400 awards; and, in about 40 per cent of the cases, the question of wages was considered. These effected an increase of about 4 to 36 per cent in some industries. This is for the particular year.

When I am dealing with this year, this intervening period, I may mention the appointment of a Bonus Commission. I say this for this reason. Possibly, the Members may be aware of it that very severe complications arose about the appointment of the Chairman of the Commission. Those have

been happily resolved and the Commission is functioning. Eight Wage Boards have been set up so far, covering about 25 lakh workers. A Steel Wage Board was set up recently. A Coal Wage Board is in the offing; we shall have it soon.

I shall now come to the question which was asked by the hon. Member, about wage movements over a period. Here conflicting interpretations are offered; and there is a reason for that. The basis which you choose for the purpose of comparison will determine what kind of results you are going to get. There are periodical variations and the variations are not uniform in the matter of cost of living index and in the matter of money earnings.

Take the year 1939. It is very far away; but still it is relevant. In between 1939 and 1947 the workers in manufacturing industries lost ground heavily. Their position, in terms of real wages, was 22 per cent worse than the pre-war standard. It was not only the workers who suffered; but the whole economy suffered.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Except a very small class.

**Shri Nanda:** Except a very small class who were the black-marketeers, the profiteers and that kind of people. They benefited at the cost of the rest of us. Therefore, the suffering of the bulk of the people was more widespread in that period.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Who allowed them to benefit?

**Shri Nanda:** We are talking of the war years.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Even then.

**Shri Nanda:** Possibly you were on that side, then.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No. I was on your side; we were on the same side of the freedom struggle.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Nanda:** I come to the years 1947-50, the years after independence and just before the First Plan. The overall position is that the money earnings rose by 25 per cent and the cost of living index by 16 per cent; and a little over 8 per cent was the net gain to the workers. In 1951-55, the period roughly corresponding to the First Plan the money earnings rose by 28 per cent, the cost of living index went down by 9 points and therefore there was an increase in real earnings by 41 per cent. In 1956-60, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan, the position got reversed. Money earnings rose by 15 per cent, cost of living index went up by 18 per cent and therefore real earnings decreased by 3 per cent. When the prices are going up the workers usually suffer; when the prices are stable, they gain. The year 1953 is sometimes taken as the base; it was in that year when the pre-war situation was restored and the workers in the manufacturing industries got the level of standard which prevailed before the war. After that, it has not been uniform; in some industries they gained much more since 1953 and in some they have lost. The real earnings in mines increased by 53 per cent in 1960 over 1953 while in manufacturing industries they rose by about 5 per cent.

Wages are not only the money paid to the worker. There are what we call fringe benefits and there has been an improvement in this respect over the years. The *per capita* money value of these benefits was 1.9 per cent of the *per capita* wages in 1951 and in 1958 it was 6.5 per cent. I do not know whether it has been made known that a decision has been taken that the employees' provident fund rate will be increased from 6.25 per cent to 8 per cent in the case of four industries which were subjected to scrutiny by a special committee. . . . (*An Hon. Member:* A decision has been taken?) Yes. The rate of employees' contribution in the Employee's State Insurance Scheme has also been raised recently from 1.25 to 2.50 per cent in implemented

[Shri Nanda].

areas. These are just figures and I am sure the hon. Members will apply their minds and draw their conclusions. But the assertion that wages have increased to an excessive extent is wrong and to say that they are doing well is not correct. Often the increased wages of the workers are compared with those of the agricultural labourer or a person in the rural area or the per capita income, and in relation to productivity and so on. But the other thing also is not correct: because productivity has risen to a certain extent so the whole of it must go to workers. That is not possible and productivity does not increase because of the contribution of the worker only; it also increases because of modernisation more investment and other improvements. Therefore, the gains of productivity have to be shared by the worker, by the community and by the industry for larger investments which will go for the expansion of the industry. But it is not correct also to say that the wage rates have gone up beyond the output or productivity. The information which I have is to the contrary. There are two sets of figures: an index of a very general kind making some kind of overall relationship to output and the number of workers; that is one. That gives the increase of 34 per cent in 1960 over 1953. There is another index based on the figures from the Census of Manufacturing Industries, according to which the figure in 1958 was 31 per cent higher over 1953. The question also arises that. What is the relationship of wages to the cost of production, cost of manufacturing? Is it rising? Is the proportion going up? It is not so. The proportion of wage costs to the total output, to the cost of production has not gone up and that is something on which we can congratulate the workers.

The other thing they do is to compare the per capita income in the country to that of the worker in an industry. The per capita income is calculated taking into account all the unemployed and under employed in

the rural as well as urban areas. To compare it with the worker's wage is not correct. There is absolutely no basis for comparison if they take the per capita income and compare it with the wage of the skilled or semi skilled worker.

**Shri Nath Pai:** That is what you did during the employees' strike; they compared them with the unemployed and the agricultural labourers. You were a notable exception, I remember.

**Shri Nanda:** I do not think I am an exception. The others also, I do not think, made the comparison in this particular way. Of course the per capita wages are there and you compare the wages of the industrial worker with the wage of the blacksmith or a carpenter or a mason in the rural area. There you will find that the minimum rates do not differ very much. As I look at it, I believe the labour's contribution is a plus factor in the economy and not a drag on it. The increases which have been obtained by the workers are taken and compared with the per capita income increases. I do not think, as I said before, it is very fair. It cannot be said that they are making an inroad into the economy of the country. I have been saying that the wages are low and I have been sharply rebuked in some of the commercial magazines for saying that. I say it again. When I say that, I mean as compared to the needs of the workers and the much condemned decision of the Indian Labour Conference about the need-based wage, to which I adhere. They have not reached that standard. Therefore, they are low compared to that. How do we help the worker then? How are these wages to be raised? They cannot just be raised like that. The hon. Members who cheered me should bear in mind what the implications of the situation are. There is a strike, they bring pressure and get a little more. All these excess profits will not give to the workers or to the country much; it may give a very small rise. If there is to be a real improvement, consider-

able improvement in the standard of living of the workers, it has to be brought about by greater productivity. Therefore, all those things which are of bad odour to the trade unions in the past, rationalisation, etc. have to be viewed in a different light. You cannot simply sit outside and blame the employer and the industry. They have to co-operate in getting better results by increasing productivity. There is no other way in which it can be easily established. Savings have to accrue in the economy, and in order that modernisation can take place the equipment is to be improved for all the workers and it has to be made available to them. On the side of workers, much better use has to be made of whatever resources are placed at their disposal. I believe the co-operative movement must be very much in the minds of the trade unions now. They must see that the co-operative movements are established so that whatever wages are there the very best use will be made of those resources.

I will then deal with one other aspect which is of high importance. It has been a matter of constant concern and anxiety to everybody in this House and outside. That is the question of employment. Now I do not know how long I have spoken.

**Mr. Speaker:** About an hour.

श्री नाथपाई : आप से बातें सुनना बहुत दिलचस्प रहा है । लेकिन समय की तरफ भी ध्यान कर लें । एक घंटा होने वाला है ।

**Shri Nanda:** I have another innings, and so perhaps I may deal with the question of employment later on in the course of the reply that I have to make.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** We wish to know about the unemployment position also.

**Shri Nanda:** I was going to refer to employment and unemployment—both

the things. Shall I take a few minutes, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have no objection. He may proceed as he likes.

**Shri Nath Pai:** We would certainly like to hear you.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It may be debited to the Congress Party's time.

**Shri Nanda:** The position is that this problem is being aggravated from year to year in consequence of the acceleration in the rate of increase and the result is that over the period of five years the number of new entrants in the labour force is increasing. One has to see the figures in order to consider all the staggering implications. In the first Plan it was 9 million; in the second Plan it was 12 million and in the third Plan it is estimated to be 17 million and later on, in the fourth and the fifth Plans, the figure is going to be 23 million and 30 million respectively. That is the magnitude or the size of the task or the problem that we are facing. Of course, we are trying to meet that challenge. Investments are increasing and the capacity of the economy is developing. We gave employment to seven million in the first Plan; eight million in the second Plan and in the third Plan the estimate is 14 million; still it is gathering momentum and the volume of employment has increased at the rate of about 2.8 per cent during 1951-60. In the second Plan, in the public sector, the rate of increase was 6.9 per cent. But here too we are not able to catch up with it, and the reason is that the investment per worker provided with employment which was about Rs. 5,000 in the first Plan are now about Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 because of the structure of the Plan. Therefore, the backlog is increasing. The live register is mounting; and what are the special measures that we have to take in addition to the Plan? We are thinking of special programmes indeed. One is about the rural works programme. I need not give details about it; 2½ million workers may be getting employment in the

[Shri Nanda].

slack season wherever unemployment is high. A Rural Industries Planning Committee has been set up which had recommended taking up of 40 projects in the year 1962-63. In the year 1961, there has been some improvement which has occurred. Now, the situation is, registration is higher by 18 per cent and placements are higher by 29.5 per cent. That is a very good feature, and the employment market information is a new development of very great significance. It covers the whole public sector. There are 190 labour market areas in the private sector, and they are able to watch the situation, see what is going to happen and then try to provide for development.

Then there is the question of closures. In 1961 there were 12 closed textile mills as against 39 in 1959 and 27 in 1960. The position in the jute industry has improved, as hon. Members know. In the course of this year, a special feature was that the Notification of Vacancies Act came into force and the vacancies notified have now doubled.

I would like in passing to mention the very good work being done by our machinery for deployment of surplus technical and other personnel for a much better utilisation. The number of craftsmen trained would increase from 50,000 to one lakh in the Third Plan period. Then the Apprenticeship Act will be a very welcome feature.

Finally I would turn to the question of implementation. I have this in mind apart from various other things we do. We cannot attain 100 per cent implementation, but it can be as high as possible; particularly in the industrial relations side and the efficiency of the workers. I am thinking of setting apart Rs. 10 lakhs every year which will be distributed and utilised for the purpose of rewards to groups of workers and individuals, where absenteeism goes down and efficiency goes up. I need not refer to the details,

but I think a special committee may be appointed to work out a scheme. Take, for instance, holiday homes. There was a question about this, and I am giving a definite answer. I believe, and I hope some important residential place may be offered for this purpose, or may be made available. So, this is one of the measures which we have thought of in this connection.

I am very sorry I have taken much time. I am full of figures which I have placed before this House and that has taken a good deal of time. I request hon. Members to look into all this and give us their advice, their assessment about the situation, and give us their subjective and objective views about the task that lies ahead, so that all of us together may try to perform the duty and meet the challenge of the times adequately.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may appear a little odd, but I want to accommodate Shri K. N. Pande because he is leaving just at 5 O'clock. Shri K. N. Pande.

**Shri K. N. Pande (Hata):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I want to congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for evolving the code of discipline which has helped industrial peace to be maintained to a large extent. It was he who could manage to get the code of discipline approved by all the parties concerned. There is no doubt about it. The code of discipline has reduced the man-days lost to a considerable extent, but, in my opinion, the whole policy of industrial relations requires to be changed.

As I come from the field of labour—I work among the workers—I can realise what their difficulties are in solving their disputes. The idea of evolving this code of discipline was born because there was great unrest in the industrial field, and then there was an atmosphere created so that the workers may follow constitutional means in order to redress their grievances. To that extent, this code of discipline has brought them on the right lines. But

the purpose was that opportunities and facilities should be given to them so that they may get their grievances redressed as early as possible. That object has failed. The time taken by the Government in making a reference of the dispute to adjudication is taxing the patience of everyone. Apart from that, if a case is referred to adjudication, the time taken by the courts in order to come to a decision is such, and the proceedings are so lengthy, that the workers are, in my opinion, going back, or thinking differently, so far as this code is concerned. Since the hon. Minister knows the psychology of workers very well, my suggestion to him is that he should find out some ways so that the workers are satisfied and they adhere to the constitutional means in order to serve their purpose.

Then I come to the implementation of awards. I find that the Ministry has created an implementation machinery both at the Central and State level. Taking into consideration the size of the problem and the awards and agreements, this machinery is not doing as much work as can be taken as satisfactory. So, instead of creating one cell at the Central level and another at the State level, I would suggest that the Conciliation Officer and the Assistant Labour Commissioner be given powers so that they may see that the awards and agreements are implemented as early as possible.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Then I want to make one suggestion regarding the reference of disputes. Previously, in many of the States the procedure was first to constitute a conciliation board, to which all disputes are referred. The board consists of one representative of the employer and one representative of the workers with the Government nominee or representative as the chairman. In the first stage, the conciliation board tries to conciliate the issues. In case any party is found adamant, the board had power to adjudicate on those disputes. So,

matters used to be settled or decided expeditiously. I think there is no harm if these machineries are revived.

Then I come to the question of compensation to be given to injured persons. Now if a person is injured while working in the factory, the amount of compensation has to be decided by the district commissioner, which takes too much of time. So, will there be any harm if the Conciliation Officers and Assistant Labour Commissioners are given magisterial power in order to decide those matters?

Apart from that, I feel the time has come when the Workmen's Compensation Act should be revised so that other employees also, if they are injured while working, may be able to get compensation for that. Further, the rate of compensation to be paid on death was fixed long long ago. Now, taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living, I think the time has come when that amount requires to be revised. I hope proper action will be taken in this regard.

Then I come to the question of unemployment. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for throwing light on several matters when we need his guidance. In a speech that he made at Bangalore about unemployment he said:

"It is a very well-known fact of Indian economic situation that vast masses of the people are without any means for the satisfaction of their basic needs of life and that the number of those who are without gainful employment or are very inadequately employed is very large."

As the hon. Minister has just now stated, the figure of unemployed persons may now come to 17 million. But my reading of the situation takes me to a different conclusion. When the figure of unemployed was considered, it had some background. Then, according to the experience of the previous decade, the population was

[Shri K. N. Pande.]

expected to rise at the rate of 1.25 per cent per year; that is to say, 4.5 million every year. Assuming the population as 360 million at the beginning of the First Plan, it was reckoned that the net addition to the labour force during the First and Second Plan would be 40 per cent of the annual increase in population, that is, 1.8 million. It was expected that the employment potential of the First and Second Plans would aggregate to 14 million. This means that by the end of the Second Plan there would be only an addition of 4 million to the number of unemployed at the beginning of the Third Plan. But let us now see what is the actual position. The 1961 census proves that the rate of increase of population has risen from 1.25 per cent to 2.1 per cent per year. On this basis, the new entrants to the labour force during the ten-year period works out to 22 million, as against 18 million anticipated in the Plan. The employment thus created swells the backlog of unemployment at the end of the Second Plan to 9 million. The new entrants to the labour force during the Third Plan period are expected to aggregate to 17 million. So, if unemployment is to be completely wiped out, the Third Plan must have an employment potential of 36 million, about the double of the employment potential of the First and Second Plan.

Here I have got some figures about the number of persons employed in the factories. Since the Plan started in 1952, the average daily employment in the factories was 32,04,000. Now, in the year 1959 it is 36,35,000 only. Taking into consideration the rate of employment that is being provided to the unemployed persons at present, personally I am not so hopeful that this problem would be solved in a better way.

There is another point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Labour Minister. I am glad that the hon. Minister raised this point in the

last budget session. Here I am referring to the pay-scales of Labour Inspectors which have been revised. I am sorry to say here that while revising their pay-scales the length of service has not been taken into consideration.

The result is that the new and the old are getting the same salary. I think some attention should be paid to this problem also.

Really it is a matter of happiness that one enactment was passed in every State—the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act—in order to regularise the working hours of the workers working in shops. But there is no provision to protect their services. They may be dismissed without any notice and as their disputes cannot be referred to any adjudication machinery, those people are unprotected even after some Act has been passed here in order to protect their interests. I think the hon. Labour Minister will advise the States and also the Dehli State—it is under him—to make such a provision or to bring a new Act, so that security of service may be given to them.

About the contract system, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the contract system is a source of exploitation, wherever this system is working. When contract labour are employed in a factory, even the minimum decided wage is not given to them. If a complaint is made and if the factory inspector comes, their names are not to be found in the factory register. How can it be rectified and corrected? If some factory inspector comes and makes enquiries over the matter, the next day the employer dismisses him and there is no protection to these workers. They have no machinery before whom they can put their grievances. I am thankful to the hon. Minister that one enquiry

committee was formed, which enquired into the contract system in coal mines and I heard that some agreement has been arrived at between the parties there. Maybe if a separate machinery is formed in order to enquire into the defects of this system, something may be done or the parties may come to some agreement, so that these workers will also be protected.

I want to say a few words about industrial peace in the public sector. So far as the private industries are concerned, there is a machinery and even if the matters are decided very lately, those people have got some machinery. But in the public sector, they can form only works committees. Moreover, in the works committees, they cannot decide any matter of an economic nature. How can the grievances of the workers in the public sector be redressed in this way? If you cannot send them to adjudication, I suggest that some machinery may be evolved, because it is under your hands. After all, under the Industrial Disputes Act, reference of the disputes to adjudication is in the hands of the Government. If they think that it may create some difficulty, they may not refer it to adjudication, but my suggestion is, some machinery over and above that works committee should be created, so that any matters which remain unsettled in the works committee may be referred to that machinery and some agreement may be arrived at between the parties.

There is another thing. We put some question in order to know how many factories in the sugar industry, textile industry and cement industry have implemented the awards. Although the figure is very small, I see that there are so many factories which have not implemented the recommendations of the wage board so far. The Minister while replying told me that because of difficulties in fitting in, they have not so far implemented the award. I want to say

that similar difficulties were before those factories which have implemented the awards. After all, how long can this thing help the factories? As I have suggested in the beginning, the implementation machinery should be effective and it requires more implementation machinery, so that these awards and recommendations may be implemented as early as possible.

Then, as regards the sugar industry, queries come from every part of the country about the interpretation of the recommendations made by the wage boards. There is no machinery which can interpret as to what the wage boards meant by all those things. Previously I put this matter, before the Minister and he also promised to consider this problem. My suggestion in this regard is that a tripartite committee be formed here which may at least interpret the queries coming from other parts of the country, so that the implementation may be made as early as possible. Because if the queries are not replied to, the parties will say, "Our queries have not been replied to by the Ministry. How can we implement the award?" So, I hope the Minister will consider this matter and try to create a tripartite machinery in order to clarify the points being sought by the parties.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are thankful to the hon. Minister for opening the debate on this Ministry's demands. It is a good thing that the Minister for Labour is also Minister for Employment and Planning also. There is another thing. Recently he has become the leader of the forum of Socialist action.

**Shri Daji:** Minister for Socialism also.

**Shri M. K. Kumaran** (Chirayinkil): It was in that capacity that he spoke.



**Shri Prabhat Kar:** So far as he is concerned, we have got great respect for him as an old trade union leader and his sympathies are with the working class. Whether inside the House or outside, whenever he makes any speech, he always manifests his sympathy towards the working class. But that is where he stops. I do not know. Whenever you go and meet him for discussion, he will be fully in agreement that the employers are creating difficulties. When you come out, you will come with this idea that everything will be settled. But once the file is sent to the secretariat, it remains where it was. Perhaps after a few days, you think that something will be done. But whenever he comes over here, he will say he has got full sympathy for the workers. It is not that I doubt his *bona fide*.

**Shri Nanda:** I do not say hundred per cent. compliance with his wishes, but at least 85 per cent.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I have got no doubt about his intention.

**Mr. Chairman:** He is talking of that 15 per cent. only.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Take, for instance, has opening speech today.

17 hrs.

Frankly speaking, I was wondering whether we had got anything left now to be said. He has admitted increase in production, he has admitted increase in productivity, he has admitted low standard of wages. But he has not said how the solution can be had. He simply placed the problem that we wanted to place. He admits the problem is there. He always agrees with us on that. But the question is not simply one of placing the problem or knowing it, how it is to be solved is the main thing so far as the Labour Ministry is concerned. That is where, I am sorry to say, we do not often get anything from him.

**Shri Nanda:** You make the suggestions and I will deal with them at the end.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Now, I do not want to go into this matter, that the wages are low. Over his speech, I think, to the Manufacturers' Association, there was too much of hullabaloo by no less a person than Mr. Tata that all these things are wrong. I think he said that the wages are high in comparison to all those persons whether they be even agricultural labourers. He talked about wages being linked with productivity. Here is one Mr. Sinha—of course, he is not a labour leader—who have no love for socialism, a spokesman of the Tata group, forum of free enterprise, who says in an article that the output per employee in 1951 was 121.5 and in 1958 it was 219.7.

**Shri Nanda:** Do you prefer his figures to mine?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** What I am saying is, this is what his counterpart, the spokesman of the Tatas, is saying. He has given the figures showing the productivity of the workers. What about the wages?

I need not go into this matter of the Wage Board. I am quite sure that the concept of the 15th Indian Labour Conference about the need-based wage is still only a dream, a remote dream. I do not know whether in the Third Plan it is going to be achieved, because so far as the need is concerned it has to run with the taxation policy of the Finance Ministry as a result of which the prices will go up. I am quite sure that today, tomorrow or the day after the tribunals working under the present conditions will not grant any need-based wage. Therefore, all the wishes contained in this unanimous decision of the 15th Indian Labour Conference will continue to be a dream for years together.

Apart from the wages, it has been stated in the report that the wage board as a machinery for settling wage disputes and allied matters has come to stay and will be extended to new industries. If that be the position, I do not know why the wage boards are not granting the need-based wages. Still we are fighting for minimum wages. There are tribunals set up where we are discussing the minimum wage which is less than the need-based wage.

Even on the question of setting up of wage boards, when demands are made they are not accepted. With all the wishes expressed by the hon. Minister, I expected that at least the wage boards will be appointed because they are not going to make any immediate change as the wage boards, as far as my knowledge goes, give their awards usually after three years. But that will create a psychological effect. The engineering workers have been asking for a wage board. That has not been granted. Same is the case with newspaper workers, bidi workers, iron ore workers and others. You agree with the proposition that wage boards should be appointed. You agree that the wages are low. You admit that production has increased. What is the reason that you do not accept the demand of the employees for the appointment of wage boards.

As I said, awards are delayed by the wage boards. If you look into the history you will find that the Textile Board was appointed on 30th March 1957 and it gave its award on 2nd March, 1960, after a period of three years. The Pay Commission took three years to give its recommendations. The Cement Wage Board was appointed on 2nd April, 1958 and it gave its award on 1st March, 1960, after two years. In the case of sugar they took three years. The Jute Board was appointed in December, 1959. I do not know where they are. Hon. Members sitting over there may be able to tell

us the position. Similar is the case with tea and coffee. Take, for instance, the Industrial Tribunal which was to give its award expeditiously. On the wake of the strike by the employees of the State Bank of India it was appointed. It was foisted against the will of the employees in March, 1960. We are in June 1962 and we do not know where we are. I am quite sure the Government have not yet received the copy of the award from the Judge. This is the way industrial peace is tried to be maintained.

You judge by the man-days lost. In spite of oppression by the management the workers do not think in terms of strike. Simply because they do not launch upon strikes man-days are not lost and you feel that everything is all right so far as industrial relation is concerned. This state of affairs, if it is allowed to continue, in spite of all the sympathy of the hon. Minister, will prevent us from finding a solution to the problem.

On the question of implementation, just now it has been said that even today the award of the Textile Wage Board has not been implemented in many of the factories.

**Shri Nanda:** 96 per cent.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Even if it is 4 per cent. you can take steps against them. How long has it taken for the last 15 per cent? The same thing happens with every award or agreement. On this question of implementation of awards and agreements I must say that in spite of the Implementation Committee nothing has been done. Things are going on as they are. I do not know what is the position about the hotel workers in Delhi who are on strike for the implementation of the award. The Punjab National Bank case went on for two years and at last an agreement had to be reached after the judgment of the Supreme Court came. Then nothing could be done. When workers go on strike and man-

[Shri Probhat Kar]

days are lost you say it is an illegal strike. When after 2½ or 3 years the award of the Wage Board comes and yet the implementation does not take place, are not the workers justified in going on strike in spite of our liking or not liking it? Do you think the workers will continue to agree to this type of administration which is weak against the management? These things, Sir, require to be taken up.

On this question of implementation, I do not know what stands in the way of the Government prosecuting the employer for not implementing the award. The hon. Minister just now gave some figure about prosecutions. I do not know how many of them are against the management. I do not know whether it represents the total number including the management and others.

**Shri Nanda:** Which figure?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Figure about prosecutions. You have given the figure for prosecutions. Some prosecutions have been launched. I do not know whether they are against the employers or the employees or both. It is found that generally no steps are taken against the employers.

That is how we have felt. If we try to find out, we will find that this is the state of affairs which needs to be changed because wage is the most important thing. If wages do not commensurate with the rising cost of living, you cannot maintain industrial peace simply by extending your lip-sympathy inside the House or outside.

Then I would ask another question on this question of cost of living. Why has no new inquiry been made as was agreed upon during the Second Five Year Plan period that there will be an inquiry into the family budgets of the working class and a new working class cost of living index will be constructed? All these figures have got no meaning today. The 1939 base was

converted into 1944; the 1944 base was converted into 1949 and the 1949 base was converted into 1951. This has got no basis of reality. And on this the hon. Finance Minister comes and tells us that there is no rise in the cost of living! For the last seven years by magic you continue to have 128 as a figure for the consumers' price index although, so far as the ordinary people are concerned, they find that the difference is there. This thing must not be allowed. No doubt, dearness allowance is continuing only in India and Pakistan. This dearness allowance is linked up with the cost of living. Unless the cost of living index has got a rational basis, all these dearness allowance and wages will be a misnomer, pure and simple, because they will never compensate for the rise in the cost of living.

So far as the real wage is concerned, the hon. Minister has given a figure. He has said that there has been a rise of 5.4 per cent. during 1959-60. But what is the actual position if it is linked up with 1949 as the base? We find that in 1955 it was 144.9 and in 1959 it has come down to 123.9. Even if there is an increase of 5.4 per cent., the real wages of the worker have not gone up to the standard. The real wages of the worker are still low in spite of the fact that there is increase in production, dividends and profits. It is not necessary to go into this because the Reserve Bank statistics will give you how exactly the profits and dividends are increasing. There has been nearly 69 per cent. profit during 1953. The index of gross profit including depreciation in 1958 was 168.7 taking 1950 as the base. So far as dividend and production are concerned, if you will look into the Reserve Bank statistics, you will get all these things. In 1955 the index number of industrial production was 122.4 and in 1961 it was 182.1. The hon. Minister has said that they are not to get the full benefit of the profit. I agree. But what percentage will they get?

Even today you cannot dream of the need-based wage. We are thinking in terms of the minimum wage. For that we have to go on strike. If, in spite of the increase in production, nothing is done, simply agreeing will not solve the problem. Here is the paper cutting which says:

"Child workers of Delhi—  
15 nP. for ten hours a day."

Here is another saying:

"Timur's blood in his veins.  
The blood of Timur flows in his  
veins, only his name strikes no  
terror: Bhisti's 14-hour day for  
Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2."

This is the state of affairs so far as the minimum wage is concerned. Even for the minimum wage the cinema workers in West Bengal had to go on strike. You know that the notification under the Cinema Wages Act was held invalid. I would like the hon. Minister to take note of it. It has been held that the Labour Commissioner and the Deputy Labour Commissioners are not independent persons. This is a matter which is creating a very serious situation.

Coming again to the question of reference to the tribunal, I do not know when the hon. Minister said that in the Sixteenth Indian Labour Conference there was a certain understanding. I do not know whether it has been circulated to all or whether it is simply for the information of the Labour Ministry that that decision has been taken. But so far as we are concerned, we do not know exactly which are the norms under which the cases are to be referred. What do we find today? Here you want that production should continue, that the workers should not go on strike. We agree the workers should not go on strike. Therefore, when there are problems, how are they to be solved? You say, conciliation officer. The conciliation officer sends you a report. If at the conciliation stage it is settled, it is all right. But

if it is not settled, how is it going to be settled? Arbitration. The management do not agree to it. Not only the management, but even Government do not agree. Government do not agree in their own Departments for reference to arbitration.

The next procedure is tribunal. There you screen. What you screen I do not know.

**Shri Nanda:** Screening is not with reference to adjudication but with reference to recourse—by employers, particularly—to courts.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** In that case, naturally, we expect that after conciliation, in order to resolve the dispute, in order to see that no strikes take place and that no man-day is lost, it is essential that the matter should be referred to adjudication, and the matter ends there. But we do not know why references are not made. You refer case 'A' but do not refer case 'B' which is similar to case 'A'. In the case of 'A' you say it is a fit case for adjudication, but in the case of 'B' you do not say so. It is strange.

This has happened in many cases. I can tell you that in dealing with banks I have seen cases which have been refused. In one case—I do not know—the pressure of the employer might have worked there. In another case, where we have won in the Supreme Court, in spite of that no reference has been made. In the case of a bank, where there are two cases, one is referred and the other is not referred, although both are of the same nature. Not only in the banks, everywhere these things are going on. I do not know whether it is the pressure of the management which worked. I would say it works in some cases.

I would draw attention to one case, the Andhra Bank, where an agreement was reached. It was violated. We met the Labour Ministry. They agreed. A letter was written to the

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conciliation officer to meet the management. Then there is a telegram:

"Bank management received some communication from conciliation officer on Wednesday and is feeling panicky. Details of communication or reply of management are not known. Management seems to be trying to influence Labour Minister. Please take expeditious steps regarding our case."

This is on one day. The next day comes another telegram that the Assistant Manager, R. V. Narasimha Rao is coming to Delhi with the brother of a Member of Parliament belonging to the ruling party—I am not reading his name, it is not necessary—to influence the Labour Ministry.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): I think you should not make such allegations.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I am not giving his name.

**Dr. Melkote** (Hyderabad): Those documents are emanating from the members of your own party, not from the Government.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I am prepared to place it before the House. And it is a document of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. There is no meaning in making an insinuation. And the net result is that the reference was not made. I am prepared to give the time and place when this meeting had taken place. And after that the reference was not made. It is no good making an insinuation.

I do not know why the references are not made. Making a reference means an attempt to resolve the dispute. But these references are not made. This is nothing very peculiar. It should be done because....

**Shri Nanda:** I would like to deal with all those cases which hon. Member has in mind regarding refusal to refer to adjudication, and the grounds for that. I am prepared to do it. The principles which govern the reference, whether to agree or not to agree, are the same for all. If they have not been disclosed to the hon. Member, I am prepared to read them out in the House.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I am not dealing with any individual case. But I am just bringing these things to the hon. Minister's notice. Today the hon. Minister is interested in resolving disputes. We are interested in seeing that manpower is not lost. Conciliation fails. The other way is adjudication, arbitration.

**Shri Nanda:** Here is the offer to examine each case where reference has been refused and see whether it is properly refused or not.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I have said that. What I am putting up is a question of policy: not individual cases. I shall deal with them outside the House, with you. I am just putting it up that the policy should be that more and more cases should be referred to adjudication. It has been stated that we are successful in screening. I do not know how many cases are pending before the Supreme Court. Even these days, in the Vacation Bench of the Supreme Court, 50 per cent. of the cases that are admitted deal with industrial matters. You talk of screening. You talk of code of discipline. You say all these persons are agreeing. Today, if you go and see, in the Supreme Court, even in the Vacation,—they sat day before yesterday; again they will be sitting on the 12th—50 per cent. of the cases are industrial disputes. Conciliation, adjudication, Supreme Court, delay of the wage board, in the mean time, some writ applications in the High Court: is this the solution for industrial disputes particularly regarding wages when, today, you are racing

with—I do not know whether we will be able to catch up—high prices? This is the problem before us. I am quite sure the hon. Minister is really sympathetic, who admits the fact and is still trying to find out exactly how these problems are to be solved. That is more important. Because, today, you cannot keep the workers simply by saying, any way leave it, all the prosperity should not go to you. This cannot be done. On the other hand,—excuse me—because of high prices, even furniture allowances have been increased. Here, in the *Hindustan Times*, it has been said that for Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State, the allocation has been raised from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 32,000 and this is presumably done in view of high prices. If for furniture, there is increase, I think it is legitimate on the part of the workers to claim increase as early as possible in their wages, to which the hon. Minister agrees. For that, the procedure will have to be taken.

Coming to the next point. I will only touch the employment position. He admits that so far as the employment position is concerned, it is not so rosy. He has said that and here is the report about the problem of unemployment among educated persons—it is in the report part II—it is admitted. What is to be done? What has the hon. Minister got to say? Simply this increase in population. I may just remind him that those who are workers today, were all born before India was Independent. Those who were born after 1947 have not yet joined that band of unemployed persons. They are yet to come. All these persons were there. It is not simply after Independence, the population problem has developed. That will have to be tackled. Today, along with unemployment, rationalisation and retrenchment is coming up. You are giving some employment. At the same time, rationalisation is there. Retrenchment is there, on one plea or the other. You give employment to one; at the same time, you un-

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employ two persons. This is the problem which is facing us. We want a proper answer from the hon. Minister as to what is to be done about this.

I would end up with one remark about a very serious thing which has happened. A worker appeared before the Wage board—Jute wage board. On the next day, he was called by the Labour officer and for 15 days his trace could not be found out.

**Shri Nanda:** Labour officer?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** This worker who appeared before the Jute wage board.

**Shri Nanda:** Who kidnapped him?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** He was called by the Labour officer. Since then he was not traced.

**Shri Nanda:** Labour officer of the mill or the Government?

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Labour officer of the company. After 15 days, his body was found in a railway compartment in a trunk, both hands and feet tied. I do not know if this be the fate of workers who appear before Wage boards and give certain things about the management, if this state of things continue in the year 1962, what is to be done.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):** Year of grace.

**Shri Nambiar:** God alone can save.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** We do not know what can be done, what should be done, whether the workers can expect any justice now at the cost of their life.

I have dealt with the wage structure position and the position regarding tribunals. I hope that in regard to this basic problem, with which the workers are faced today, the hon. Minister will give us a suitable reply, not simply a reply just expressing sympathies, but a reply which will

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give a practical solution. He has referred to man days lost and said that the code should be observed and all that. So far as we on this side are concerned, we can guarantee that, provided the employees and workers are given their proper wages and a speedy settlement of their disputes is assured.

**Mr. Chairman:** Hon. Member may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Labour and Employment subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Superannuation of skilled workers in engineering and heavy industries*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (48).

*Need for security of employment while effecting modernisation and rationalisation in industries*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (49)

*Introduction of secret ballot system to ascertain majority support of workers to recognise a Trade Union*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (50)

*Policy towards I.N.T.U.C.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (51)

*Adjudication of disputes in Industries*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (52)

*Application of Code of Conduct to employees*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (53)

*Utility of the Gorakhpur Labour Organisation*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (54)

*Nomination of representatives to International Bodies and Conferences like I.L.O.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (55)

*Non-employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates wherever possible*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (56)

*Refusal to refer disputes to adjudication*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1. (57)

*Delay in getting the awards and agreements implemented*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1 (58)

*Need for proper utilisation of agricultural labour in the Third Five Year Plan*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (7)

*Failure to encourage co-operative labour organisation*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (8)

*Need to allocate sufficient funds to ensure the success of arbitration proceedings under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947*

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (9)

*Need to provide employment to agricultural labour during summer season*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (10)

*Need to provide employment to the employees of Sea Island*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (11)

*Need to take steps to expedite implementation of the Working Journalists Wage Board*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (15)

*Working of Industrial Disputes Act*

**Shri Warior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (16)

*Need for instituting a specialised judicial cadre to man the Labour Courts and Tribunals*

**Shri N. Sreeyantan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (59)

*Need for establishing special Labour Bench in all High Courts and in the Supreme Court manned by judges who are conversant with the modern trends of Labour—Capital relationship*

**Shri N. Sreeyantan Nair:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (60)

*Wage policy regarding industrial labour*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and



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Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(61)

*Wage policy regarding agricultural labour*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(62)

*Need for appointment of a Wage Board for engineering industry*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(63)

*Need for appointment of Wage Board for Press workers*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(64)

*Need for increase in minimum wages of workers*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(65)

*Failure to safeguard the economic interest of the workers in sweated labour*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(66)

*Delay in Wage Board enquiries*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(67)

*Delay in publication of the Bank Award*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(68)

*Delay in enforcing industrial laws in public sector steel industry*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(69)

*Need for setting up more Labour Courts*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(70)

*Working of E.S.I.*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(71)

*Need for extension of E.S.I. scheme to workers in Hooghly District in West Bengal*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(72)

*Need for extension of E.S.I. Scheme to the whole of West Bengal's industrial area*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(73)

*Need for extension of E.S.I. scheme to the families of workers*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (74)

*Need for hospital facilities to the workers under E.S.I. scheme*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (75)

*Need for hospital in West Bengal under E.S.I. Scheme*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (76)

*Need to give proper medical facilities to workers under E.S.I. scheme*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (77)

*Need for increase in Employers' contribution to the E.S.I. scheme*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (78)

*Failure to reconstruct the consumers' price index on the basis of new studies in the working class family budget*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (79)

*Defect in computation of working class consumers' price indices*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (80)

*Need to introduce secret ballot system for recognition of Trade Unions*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (81)

*Failure to extend schemes for labour's participation in management to more industries*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (82)

*Failure of workers' education scheme*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (83)

*Failure to get the Textile Wage Board's award implemented in all the Mills*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (84)

*Functioning of the Conciliation Officers*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (85)

*Need to improve the working of the Labour Directorate*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (86)

*Need for better security measures in mines area*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (87)

*Need to check the growing unemployment in the Country*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (88)

*Need to improve the working of Employment Exchanges*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (89)

*Need for more Employment Exchanges particularly in the new industrial areas*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (90)

*Need to give the benefit of enhanced dearness allowance to industrial workers*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (95)

*Need to give the benefit of allowance to workers consequent upon Delhi being declared 'A' Class city*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (96)

*Failure to implement the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in certain Industrial Establishments in Delhi*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (97)

*Need to provide recreational facilities to the workers of industrial estates*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (98)

*Need to adjust the timing of the dispensaries under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme so that the workers may be able to get proper benefit from the scheme*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (99)

*Need to implement the scheme of workers' training properly*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (100)

*Failure to look after the interests of the workers in the Industrial Estate at Okhla*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and

Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(101)

*Failure to introduce and evolve rationalised pay-scales for industrial workers in private establishments especially in industrial estates*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(102)

*Need for increase in the minimum wages of industrial workers in view of the rise in prices*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(103)

*Need to encourage workers' co-operative enterprises in industrial estates*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move.

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(104)

*Failure to take action against the factory owners in industrial estates of Delhi who do not allow their workers to get the full benefit of training opportunities offered by the Government*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(105)

*Worsening of living conditions of the agricultural labourers*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(108)

*Need to provide employment to unemployed agricultural labourers*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100  
(109).

*Situation arising out of Calcutta High Court recent decision in cine employees vs. cinema owners in West Bengal that the Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Commissioners are not independent persons*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(110).

*Need for providing loans from Provident Fund for ailments where Employees' State Insurance scheme is not operating*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(111).

*Need for appointment of specialists under Employees' State Insurance for occupational diseases*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(112).

*Failure to procure speedy relief for the workers who have not received wages for months*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.  
(113).

*Failure to provide houses to various industrial workers*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Em-

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ployment be reduced by Rs. 100. (114)

*Need for effective steps against employers for violation of various labour laws*

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (115).

*Failure to look into the increasing number of labourers falling victims to T. B. for want of proper and adequate measures on the part of management at Jhinkpani Cement Works in Bihar*

**Shri H. C. Soy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (36).

*Failure to look into the physical and moral exploitation of the adivasi labourers in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa by unscrupulous labour agents.*

**Shri H. C. Soy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (37)

*Need to look into claim of the labourers of I.C.C. Ltd. (Lopso Kynite Quarries) for getting the same gratuity as provided for the labourers of the same company at Mosabani Copper Mines*

**Shri H. C. Soy:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (38)

*Need for Labour Cooperatives to provide employment to all skilled and unskilled labourers*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (44).

*Failure to provide employment to educated persons and skilled and unskilled labourers.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (45).

*Need to constitute Wage Board for non-coal-mine workers, especially of iron-ore, manganese etc.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (91).

*Need to expedite the work of the Wage Board for rubber plantation.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (92)

*Need to review the implementation of the various Wage Boards recommendations.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (93)

*Need to constitute Wage Board for engineering industry*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (94)

*Need to extend the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act to agricultural sector*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (116).

*Inadequate medical facilities in plantations and other industrial undertakings*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (117)

*Inadequate medical supervision in plantations by District Medical authorities concerned*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (118)

*Unsatisfactory state of affairs in E. S. I. dispensaries*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (119)

*Need to provide more maternity wards in plantation hospitals*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (120)

*Need to take steps to stop all kinds of unilateral procedure and punishment of employees without consulting recognised trade unions*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (121)

*Need for making attendance of employees or their representatives compulsory in conciliation meetings called by Labour Officers*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (122)

*Unsatisfactory working of plantation labour inspectorates at Kottayam, Kerala State*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced Rs. 100. (123)

*Need to introduce a minimum bonus scheme on the basis of the principle of deferred wages*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (124)

*Need to constitute a Wage Board for the Beedi and Cigar industry*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (125)

*Need to expedite the implementation of decasualisation scheme in all major ports*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (126)

*Need to introduce a nation-wide unemployment relief scheme.*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (127)

*Need to enforce safety measures in industrial undertakings*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (128)

*Need to take legislative measures to introduce a system of gratuity for workers in all organised industries including plantations*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (129)

*Working of the evaluation and im-  
plementation machinery*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (130)

*Need to provide houses for plantation  
workers*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (131)

*Need to provide sufficient supply of  
water especially for drinking pur-  
poses for plantation labour*

**Shri Warrior:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (132)

*Need to set up a National Wage Board  
for Beedi and Cigar industries*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (133)

*Need for implementation of the  
scheme of minimum wages for agri-  
cultural labourers.*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (134)

*Failure to evolve wage structure for  
Match Factory workers in the  
Southern Region*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (135)

*Need to improve living conditions of  
Tile Workers in Southern Region.*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (136)

*Failure to implement the scheme of  
minimum wages for handloom  
workers.*

**Shri P. Kunhan:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (137)

*Failure to solve labour disputes  
through discussion and arbitration*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (46)

*Need for opening technical schools in  
all talukas of the country to train  
the personnel for each branch of  
technical work*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100. (47)

**Mr. Chairman:** These cut motions are now before the House.

**Shri B. J. Singh.**

**An Hon. Member:** He is absent.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** This is a subject before dealing with which I would express a personal reaction. In our family set-up, we used to say in our childhood that the mother controlled the family and her pious desires and orders were carried out by the members of the family. But nowadays we are in a society where the educated wives are superseding the desires and orders of the mother. This is the reaction I want to give, because the Labour Ministry has issued certain circulars but the other administrative Ministries are not willing to carry them out. They turn up and say that they cannot be carried out

I would like to give only two illustrations. Sometime in the past the

Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) told all central trade unions and railway unions that failure to give the increments due on certain dates to the Central Government employees on the part of the employers would constitute a breach of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, and action should be taken against the officers concerned. I do not know how the Ministry of Railways and other Ministries also kept quiet on it. We have been writing to the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner repeatedly about these violations concerning stoppage of increments due, but no action was taken. One fine morning, we found that the provision of the Payment of Wages Act was amended to cover the shortcomings of the railway officers and other employers. This is one illustration.

Again, sometime in the past, we wanted to know from the Ministry of Labour as to what was the criterion for fixing the wage of casual labour—a very nice word, 'casual' labour—obtaining on the railways. The Railway Board said that pay is fixed under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. We said, 'All right. Very nice'. But for the purpose of fixation of wages under the Minimum Wages Act, the competent authority was who? The District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of an unregulated District. In the Gazette and certain circulars, the designations of such casual labourers and their rates of pay are also announced. I put a question to the Labour Ministry. Does the gangman, does the trolleyman, does the pointsman, do these designations also appear in the Gazette and circulars and in the decisions of the respective district magistrates or deputy commissioners of the districts concerned, and have their pay been fixed according to the decisions of the district magistrates under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act? No. So, I told them frankly: you are the employer; you say this is the pay you can afford to give your trolleyman or gangman, but do not take the camouflage or the garb of sanctity and

befool the public and the trade unions that you are doing it under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act. On the 7th August last year, this provision of the Minimum Wages Act has also been amended to save the railways.

So, I gave you the reaction that the mother is not controlling the family, but it is the educated wife that has taken the place of the mother and is superseding the desires and wishes of the mother.

I have gone through some of the juggleries of the figures and statistics, and I can express my reaction like the reaction of the patient to the doctor. The doctor comes with the pathologist's report, he takes the radiograph of the heart, cardiology and all that sort of thing, but then the patient knows what his disease is. In the past, when these scientific instruments were not available, by feeling the nadi they could find out what the difficulty with the patient was. Similarly, I do not believe in the jugglery of statistics, but I know that I cannot, as a labourer, maintain my family, that I cannot get an ordinary, minimum square meal, that I cannot afford to save my family from winter and summer by providing the minimum requirements of clothes, that I cannot impart education to my children, that I cannot have a house, even a small one, to reside in. This is what I can understand about the wages given to me. I am talking of minimum requirements, not about luxuries, not about lipstick, rouge and pomade for my wife. That is the way we also represented before the Central Pay Commission which unfortunately to our ill-luck, though manned by persons of the highest calibre, by the cream of the intelligence of this country, could not serve our purpose. Their hands were tied. They said they could not go beyond the terms of reference. The terms of reference were wrong.



[Shri Priya Gupta]

I told the Chairman one thing. Suppose Dr. B. C. Roy, a renowned doctor, and also Chief Minister of West Bengal, while attending the Congress session, goes to a village, and a villager at a very long distance desires that his son, who is suffering from protracted illness, should be examined by Dr. Roy, and approaches him, and Dr. Roy also agrees. Unfortunately, conveyance is not available, and the patient on the way narrowly dies, and the mother is not able to fulfil her desire of seeing that her child is attended to by the renowned doctor. Similarly, this Pay Commission, with the best of brains from the side of economics, philosophy and cultural advancement, with men like the late Dr. Siddhanta—two other Members are today Members of Parliament, and one lady is also in the Cabinet—with such good people, they could not deliver the goods so desired by them and so desired by us because the conveyance was not available. That is, the terms of reference pinned them down. And then, unfortunately, they also curtailed some of our amenities which were existing, and willingly or unwillingly, it is going to be implemented. This is the question about the wage board.

Now, about dearness allowance, I do not understand what *chidiya* this is, but I have heard people saying that dearness allowance cannot continue for months and months, years and years, it is rather an index of the failure of the Government to put the cost of living index at par. This dearness allowance has also been camouflaged by putting a part of it in the pay structure. A labourer before the Second Pay Commission was getting Rs. 30 plus Rs. 45 plus Rs. 5, that is Rs. 80 in all, and under the second pay commission he is getting Rs. 75 plus Rs. 10, that is Rs. 85. This dearness allowance is placed before the public. In a way they have done so. The Government of India say that they appointed a Commission and everything was decided by the Com-

mission and that they were following the decisions. They were not at fault. They are very good servants. They have impressed the public against the labourer, who say, 'our goods have not been delivered to us'. This is an unfortunate chapter in the history of India in its present context.

Regarding dearness allowance, the decision was that if the cost of living index went on rising, it will be given on some *ad hoc* basis. A tribunal will be appointed and if the tribunal finds that the *ad hoc* dearness allowance is above the requirements it will be curtailed and if it is less then it will be increased. Today the position is that the Central Government employees can claim 17 months' arrears of dearness allowance but that has not been given to them. Neither has a tribunal been set up for them.

Then, regarding the cost of living index. I am not an economist. I represent ordinary labour. But the house rent has shot up from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18 and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, just on the eve of the implementation of the Second Central Pay Commission recommendations.

May I put a question to the Labour Minister whether the machinery which calculated the cost of living index knew that the workers who were given an increase in D.A. have also an equivalent drainage in the shape of doubling of the house rent, and whether that machinery took this amount for calculating the commensurate increase in the D.A. of the employees? That is my question.

Regarding the settlement of disputes, many courts are there; many High Courts are there; many labour courts are there and many Labour Commissioners are there. Everything is there.

I have known about the Regional Labour Commissioners whether at Calcutta or Dhanbad. Within the

jurisdiction of the Northern Railway Union or the N.F. Railway Union whenever the provisions of the law in respect of the Factories Act, of the Payment of Wages Act or in respect of other Acts, are violated by the officers, even after repeated references by the labourers themselves and the Unions, they failed to get any reply. The matter was referred to the Labour Commissioners. They said:

जाने दीजिये, इसपर हमें कुछ करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

I will not mention the name. They say, 'We are not entitled to interfere with the Central Government employees.'

In a strike conciliation in Gorakhpur, one of the Conciliation Officers came there. I do not want to mention the name. When he came to Gorakhpur station, I said, 'Well, you have come unfortunately to conciliate in a dispute between one Government employee and a Government officer. It is not a sugar mill, where the manager would come and receive you at the station, even though you may be getting only Rs 500 and the General Manager is getting Rs. 5000. Here it is government machinery and the man in charge getting Rs. 2,000 will not care for you like the other General Manager getting Rs. 4000. This is a dispute arising between the General Manager and the Railway Union and you are the Conciliation Officer drawing Rs. 500. Your status is very low and you would not have the courage to do the right thing. The Railway Minister at the top will talk to the Labour Minister at the top. And your grandfather—I do not mean it in the bad sense—will catch you by the ear and put you right. Whatever the General Manager wants to be done will be done.' That came true of the strike notice of 1956. This Conciliation Officer could not do anything.

I would now refer to one Dhushyanta-Sakuntala's part. Shri Jagjivan

Ram was then the Labour Minister. There was mention of the time lag between the labour commissioner announcing whether or not he had accepted or rejected the points and the Labour Minister having suggested to the trade union representatives in these terms: the country has become independent, I will keep it in mind; I am also an Indian as you are and I will feel for it. But when *bechari Sakuntala* lost the ring, Dhushyanta could not recognise her. The labour commissioner took shelter under the provision of slackness of time. You can see this unwillingness in 1956-57. That is the tragedy.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Now, the PNM—permanent negotiating machinery. Some friend said just now that the Supreme Court Judges were mostly busy with labour disputes. Seeing these things in 1951, the blessed Railway Minister who was very good, Shri Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar talked with Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the Railway Federation President and said: let there be a machinery to resolve the disputes instead of going to the court of law for each case. The Labour Minister may kindly examine all the disputes that have come up before the negotiating committees. All the disputes have arisen out of failure on the part of the General Manager to apply the rules laid down by the Railway Board or the failure of the subordinate officers to follow the directives given by the General Manager or the Railway Board.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** In finishing, I may tell you that this that the PNM was thought of and agreed to between these two people. There were to be three tiers: one was at the zonal level. They have meetings at the district level and with the general Manager.

[Shri Priya Gupta]

The second was at the Railway Board level. The third was the Tribunal. That tribunal never materialised. Even when we have agreements in the PNM it is being knocked down and not allowed to be implemented. On the top of that, Government wants that there should be consciousness among the labourers and industrial peace and so on.

I come to the DAR—discipline and appeal rules. The hon. Minister said in one of his speeches while replying to Shri Samanta on the Factories Act Amending Bill that the same man could not be the charge sheeting officer, enquiry officer and punishing officer. Am I correct, Mr. Hathi?

**The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi):** You can go on as you like.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** This has not been followed by the Railway Administration in the DAR procedure. Again, when you come to this it is a question on the top, of one grand father talking to another and just not taking notice.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I am coming to the black labour Bills which have been attempted in 1950 to finish the trade union rights of the railwaymen. They have tried and failed. Now, they have taken up another course. They have come to the Whitely Councils scheme. Why? I can tell you the reason. The representatives of the Government of India, along with the representatives of the employers and of labour, also sit at the conferences of the ILO at Geneva. There is great order and decorum there, and there are rules made in regard to the trade union rights. So, any curtailment of the trade union rights over here will reflect there, and therefore, the face

of the Government of India and their representatives will be down. Therefore, indirectly, to make the things ineffective to the trade unions, to make the trade union rights ineffective, they are attempting to do more harm to us by introducing the Whitely Councils scheme, against the will of the people. That cannot be tolerated in certain set-ups of labour today.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I will finish my speech after saying a few words about the public undertakings. Take, for instance, the Bhilai steel plant where the certified standing orders which should govern the service conditions and other things regarding labour have not yet been implemented. Regarding housing and the pension scheme and other aspects, the position is very sad. The pension scheme was forced on the labourers. I can say that up-to-date 90 per cent of the pension optees have not got their pension. Just see the system of giving the widows a pension. I have learnt that the form for filling up the details in respect of the widows is still under print! The people have retired and their wives

भूल मर रहा है ।

Now, take the question of labour participation in management. It is an indirect way of making labour participate in the management, or making labour a partner; it is like giving the dog a bad name and killing it with the threat of intimidation and other things. That is how participation of labour in the management of industries is offered. If this be the end in view, what will happen? Many things may appear good and nice on paper. But it is the man inside who really understands the difficulties that face labour, such as, for instance, a girl of 12 years becoming a widow at the age of 13 and all her heart's cravings being camouflaged

in the name of *Tyag* and *Titiksha*. Very good things can be told before the public to the effect that such things are done for the purpose of promoting labour welfare, but the burning heart of the ladies can alone tell the true sense of the things. Similarly, things relating to labour are presented. I do not know how. I would only tell the Labour Ministry and the Government of India that if they do not hold the reins strongly on hand, all the pious desires and decisions will be thwarted by the executives of other Ministries and by the employers in the public and private industries in their establishments to the detriment of labour.

I may now cite one instance. In Shillong, the employees of the Accountant-General's office have been complaining and sending telegrams against the autocratic attitude and the provocative measures adopted against them. The things have come true. I have followed this thing and I learn that about hundreds of men working there have been punished and penalised for certain alleged offences. I can tell you that if they are taken to be offences at all, they are such things which warrant a simple admonition and not anything more than that.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I am finishing. I can assure you that labour will offer its full co-operation, but I desire that the words in the law must not be such that you keep anything between the lines and thus not implement measures in the cause of labour.

**Dr. Malkote:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me at the outset welcome the Minister of State, Shri Hathi, who has joined the Labour Ministry to strengthen the hands of the Labour Minister. I wish him well and offer my co-operation to him. At the same time, it is my duty to compliment the ex-Deputy Minister of Labour, Shri Abid Ali, who, considering those times and those cir-

cumstances, did his very best without fear or favour. It was a Herculean task, which he discharged very well. Let me also at the very outset congratulate the Ministry of Labour for the excellent work that they turned out in the country since independence. If today we have got to judge the labour policies, we should go back and see what has happened in the country during these 15 years. We are today discussing the budget after the third general elections and in the second year of the third Plan.

17.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I certainly congratulate the Ministry for what they have done in many fields affecting labour and it is to their credit today that the man-hours lost has come down to the minimum. That only shows that labour today is better off than what they were before. Otherwise, there would have been greater discontent. But even so, we have lost 45 lakh man-hours. It means that about 1000 workers in about 15 factories, costing about Rs. 22 crores of investment, are lying idle during the whole year. A poor country like ours can ill-afford to allow 15 or 16 factories to lie idle throughout the year in that particular manner, when the foreign exchange component is hitting us so hard. Apart from that, the production that these 15 factories would have given for the welfare of the country would have gone far to satisfy the needs of the common man. It is, therefore, a matter of concern for us that we have lost about 45 lakh man hours even today. That should come down to the minimum.

If we turn to what is happening in other parts of the world, one can realise that certain things are occurring and people are getting more and more worried as to the development and progress that our country is making. Foreigners who come to our country and have talks with us definitely tell us openly that we have imported machinery from all parts of

[Dr. Melkote]

the world and that our people are very intelligent and hard-working. Therefore, it is a surprise to them that when our wage structure is so low, things coming from Australia, Japan and even England and Germany should be of a lesser price than what we sell in our own country. The reason is very obvious. The reason is that more and more production has got to come in.

Whilst—we are talking about production, there are very many things that have been done by the Labour Ministry to improve industrial relations and participating in management is one of them. It is very easy to criticise the deficiencies. What should happen is, we in this House should offer constructive suggestions, to improve the situation. Therefore, in that direction, we have got to consider whether the labour is giving its best to supply the needs of the common man. It is certainly a matter of pleasure to note that our production is going up every year. But is it sufficient and is the efficiency as great as the efficiency of any worker in the world? Whilst we congratulate ourselves that the production is going up, this factor that the production we are having in our plants cannot be equated to the production in Germany or other countries should make us realise the realities of the situation.

The production is not there. The next question is, why it is not there. On the one side, the machinery is very good. We are intelligent and hard-working and production is going up. So, if better production is not coming, there should be some element of dissatisfaction somewhere. This dissatisfaction cannot certainly be from the side of the management. We have been asking from 1958 to let us know—the Minister for Planning is also the Minister for Labour—in which direction all this national income is flowing. If we have got a democratic type of socialism in this country, it is necessary that the Government policy should be such that the profit on production should be so distributed that

it should reflect in the national income of every individual in the country. We have been promised such an information from the Ministry about two years back. Possibly the information is being collected, but that information is still coming.

This, to some extent, is causing a certain amount of dissatisfaction, because the workers, by and large, feel that the profits of their labour are going into the hands of very very few people. We have in our country somewhere about 35,000 industries, big and small. Out of these, it is said that about 7,000 to 10,000 are major industries on which 80 per cent of the capital is being invested, whereas over the 25,000 medium-sized and small industries we have invested only 20 per cent of the capital. About these 7,000 to 10,000 industries it is said that they are a family property of about 150 or 160 people. If, therefore, such large profits are accumulated by a small group of people who can influence the body politic it becomes a matter of concern for us in this House to find out where this money is flowing and whether it is flowing into the pockets of the common man. That is why we are making the demand that you should assess the situation and do what is necessary. A social type of government should see that the national income is so properly distributed by their fiscal policy, taxation and others, that it gets into the hands of the common man without accumulating into the hands of a few people.

Sir, in the matter of production, again, the code of discipline has been brought in. Whilst it is all right and, by and large, the private managements are accepting this code of discipline, I have been failing to understand why this code of discipline, so far as I am aware, has not been accepted either by the Posts and Telegraphs or the Railways or the Defence and other public sector undertakings. The government industrial sector should set an example to others. They should not lag behind. If we have got to bring about the lessen-

ing of the man-days lost due to strike and other things, it is absolutely necessary to impress upon the Government that the Government should take measures to see that every industrial sector, whether it is private or public, whether it be defence or P & T or the Railways, falls in line with the rest.

If it accepts this particular policy, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government one particular factor. During the last general strike in 1960, quite a number of people were either discharged or dismissed or some punitive action was taken against them. We pleaded that many of them were innocent people misled by vested interests including labour leaders themselves and that, therefore, the Government should be more sympathetic in their cases. Of course, we added one clause. It was said that those people who participated in violence should not be taken back. We still plead before the Government that in the case of those who have not acted in a violent manner and who were misled by the labour leaders, their cases should be sympathetically considered even today and they should be taken back.

In this connection, may I bring to the notice of the Labour Minister that a situation is arising in our country where we have got to take stock of the situation. We have been saying, labour of the world unite, workers of the world unite. It is perfectly all right. There is a certain historical incident that took place in our country which compelled us to form different federations in our country. You cannot mix up a democratic trade union with a non-democratic trade union.

18 hrs.

If Government, during this time, requests the workers not to go on strike and if it is the policy of the Government to compel the workers in it to join those federations which are recognised though they are under 915(Ai) LSD—10.

mocratic and they went on a strike, what does it expect the labour who are acting in the national interest to do? Should they go and beg of the federations who have acted in the adverse interests of the country to plead our case? What is it that these unions should do? It is absolutely necessary in our country to form different federations. Therefore I feel that a time has come when the Government should as a policy feel that in different sectors of the industry, whether it is private or public, different federations and unions should be recognised. That is the only way of getting out of this trouble in a democratic country like India.

In the matter of industrial disputes, it is a pleasure to note, that industrial relations have improved very much. The machinery that played this part with regard to the membership verification has done its very best. This verification has incidentally helped considerably the trade union organisations to set their house in order by maintaining proper records, accounts etc. It is really strange for me to be given to understand that some of the officers who implemented this Code and these different enactments are themselves aggrieved. I personally feel that the Government should look into the matter and see that the case of officers who implement this and improve industrial relations should be tackled and the officers should feel satisfied.

I understand this time a training unit is being set up in the Ministry of Labour and Employment under the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation to train officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery at Hyderabad. This is on page 10 of the Ministry's Report, Volume I. This training is very important and the trend of industrial relations in the country will largely depend on the efficacy of training which these officers would receive in this Unit. This is a project included in the Third Five Year Plan but unfortunately sufficient attention does not seem to have been paid by the Labour Ministry to this

[Dr. Melkote]

Training Wing. This also needs to be examined.

There has been some mention of the code of efficiency and welfare in the Reports. I understand that some of the trade union organisations and federations are rather loath to accept this just because the wages in relation to the workload are not properly assessed. Therefore the workers are feeling that if they accept this code of efficiency, possibly they will be hit. There is a feeling in this country that the improvement in production and profits that is being made is not flowing properly into the hands of labour. That is why this kind of a feeling has arisen. We as labour have got to give our very best and produce in the national interest. We, on this side of the House, have been saying that it is in the national interest, in the interest of the workers themselves and in the interest of the common man. Whereas by and large production targets are reached—these things are given in this House—some hon. Members of the Opposition take advantage and say that production has gone up due to labour. It is no doubt that that fact is very correct. But to what extent are the labour themselves telling the workers to increase their production? On the one side working for the nation we have got to see that production rises, we have got to voice this feeling and impress on the worker this fact on the other, it is equally necessary for us to see that Government does its best in seeing that profits of this production flow back to labour in an equitable manner. If this is not done, a good deal of heartburning would arise. I therefore appeal that the hon. Labour Minister must immediately attend to this part of the question if production has got to go higher.

In this connection, again the question of holding on to the price line is very necessary. While by and large Government has been attending to this aspect of the question, while the

governmental or public sector and the bigger private industries are attending to it, the small-scale industries and the poor men in some of these shops and establishments are not getting the benefit of this. There is nobody to plead their cause. May I request the hon. Labour Minister to look into this aspect of the question and also to do what is just?

There is one more aspect that I would like to plead before the hon. Minister. By and large, in fact all the coal mines are governed by the labour laws of the Central Government. Wage boards, bonus commission, increase of the cost of coal in order to help the coal workers—all that is being done so far as the coal miner is concerned. But the same type of facilities are not given to very many other mines which are not coal mines. I should plead with the Government to see that the benefits accruing to the coal miner also flow to the other mines, because they are also underground workers and many of them suffer from the same difficulties as the coal miner does.

One or two other points I will just mention. One is with regard to agricultural labour. While, by and large, we have sympathy for agricultural labour, we have not advanced very much during the last ten or fifteen years. It is a very difficult problem, I know. But it must be tackled somehow or other, and the sooner it is tackled the better. Agricultural labour must benefit from the improvement in the national income.

Then again, with regard to minimum wages, we fixed them somewhere ten years back. Some of the States did it as late as 1958 or 1959. But today with the living cost structure going up I feel it is necessary to revise most of these minimum wages, because they do not conform to the present trend in the cost of living.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Dr. Melkote:** It is a thing which is urgently necessary, particularly in respect of cases where the minimum wages were fixed more than ten years ago. There is considerable delay, even though the implementation machinery has been established. I would have dealt with it at sufficient length, but since you have rung the bell I end my speech by complimenting the Labour Ministry and giving it my full-hearted support.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Kachhavaia.

**Shri Nambiar:** Are we sitting till 6-30?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, we have to make up the losttime.

**Shri Nambiar:** That was only for yesterday.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, we have to make up two and a half hours.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवाम)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक माधारण मिल-मजदूर हूँ और मैं आज भी मिल में काम करता हूँ। इस लिए मैं जो भी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कहूँ, वह सारे भारत के मजदूरों की आवाज मानी जानी चाहिए।

सबसे पहले मैं आप के सामने एक ताजा उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। पास में ही सोनीपत नाम का एक नगर है, जिस में एटलम साइकल की फ़ैक्ट्री है। उस फ़ैक्ट्री में तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन लोगों की मांग है कि हमारा तीन साल का वोनस दिया जाये और हमारे जो १५४ व्यक्ति बिना कारण पांच महीने से निकाल दिये गए हैं, उन को काम पर लिया जाये। इस के लिए कई बार मिलमालिकों से मिला गया और उन को नोटिस दिया गया। इस के साथ ही लेबर आफिसर से भी मिला गया और नोटिस दिया गया लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। आज भारतीय मजदूर संघ की ओर से एक मजदूर भूख-हड़ताल कर रहा है और उस भूख-हड़ताल

का नवां दिन है। मैं स्वयं कल उसको देखने गया था। उस की हालत बहुत खतरनाक है। आज का मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह जीवित है या मर गया है। कल मैंने स्वयं उस की दशा अपनी आँखों से देखी। आज सारा नगर मजदूरों के पक्ष में है, लेकिन मिल-मालिक मजदूरों के साथ कोई बात नहीं करना चाहते। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को बहुत ही जल्दी से देखना चाहिए और उन लोगों की मांग मुननी चाहिए। अगर इस तरह जल्दी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो सम्भवतः सारे नगर में स्थिति बहुत भयंकर रूप पकड़ लेगी। अगर वह व्यक्ति मर गया, तो वहाँ पर इतना भयंकर उगड़व खड़ा हो जायेगा कि मैं उसका कोई अंदाज नहीं कर सकता।

दूसरी बात में ट्रेड यूनियन को मान्यता दिये जाने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इटक का तो मान्यता दी गई है लेकिन जो दूसरी यूनियन है उनको मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। इस कारण से जो भी कठिनाइयाँ मजदूरों की होती हैं जो भी उनकी समस्याएँ होती हैं, उनको इटकके लोग और मिल मालिक आपस में मिल बैठ कर तय कर लेते हैं और समझौते कर लेते हैं जिससे मजदूरों का हित नहीं होता है और मजदूर दुखी रहते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन नामक नगर में एक नजर अली मिल है जो कपड़ा मिल है। उस मिल में चार हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। उन चार हजार मजदूरों के पीछे सोलहा हजार परिवार के सदस्य पलते थे। उस मिल को आज बन्द हुए सात साल का लम्बा अर्मा हो चुका है। कई बार हमने कलेक्टर साहब के पास जा कर इसकी शिकायत की है, इटक के लोगों के पास गए हैं, हमारे यहाँ के जो सदस्य महोदय हैं उनके घर गये हैं और उनके सामने इस बात को रखा



### [श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

हैं लेकिन हमारी बात को किसी ने नहीं मुना। क्यों हमारी मुनवाई नहीं हुई, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वह मिल जब घाटे में चल रही थी तो मिल मालिक ने इंटक के लोगों से कहा कि यह मंहगाई का जमाना है, बड़ा टैक्स उनको अदा करना पड़ना है जिनको वह दे नहीं सकते हैं, इस वास्ते वह मिल को बन्द करना चाहते हैं। इंटक के लोगों ने कहा कि इसके लिये आपको बहुत बड़ी कीमत चुकानी होगी। मिल मालिक ने कहा कि हमें मंजूर है और हम उस कीमत को चुकाने के लिये तैयार हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हमें श्रम भवन बनाना है, इसलिये आप हमें जमीन दो और इसके बदले में हम आप को छूट देते हैं कि आप मिल बड़े शीक के साथ बन्द कर सकते हैं। ऐसा ही हुआ। उनको जमीन दे दी गई। इस जमीन पर उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा भवन बनाया। वह मिल आज भी बन्द पड़ी है। उसके मजदूर तितर बितर हो गये ह, बेघरवार हो गये हैं। एक व्यक्ति जिसका नाम मागी लाल था उसके तीन बच्चे छः दिन से भूखे थे। उस वक्त दिवाली का त्यौहार चल रहा था। बच्चों ने पिता को कहा कि वह उनके लिये पटाखे लाये क्योंकि दूसरे बच्चे पटाखे चला रहे थे। जब आप ने अपनी श्रममर्थता प्रकट की तो बच्चे रोने लग गए। बाप से यह सब कुछ सहन नहीं हुआ और उसने पायजन खा कर आत्म हत्या करली इस तरह की जो घटनायें होती हैं उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मजदूरों की जब मुनवाई नहीं होती है तो उनको भूख हड़ताल इत्यादि का आश्रय लेने पर या हड़ताल करने पर मजबूर हो जाना पड़ता है। मिलों के अन्दर कई प्रकार के पक्षपात भी चलते हैं। अगर मिल के अन्दर कोई चोरी करता है तो हम चाहते हैं कि उसको इसका दण्ड दिया जाए और उसको उसका दण्ड मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन आज होता यह है कि इंटक के लोग चोरी करने के बाद भी काम

पर बने रहते हैं लेकिन जो दूसरे व्यक्ति होते हैं, उनको निकाल दिया जाता है, उनको काम पर नहीं रखा जाता है। इसी तरह में जब तरक्की का सवाल आता है या कोई दूसरा अच्छा मौका आता है तो इंटक के जो सदस्य होते हैं उन्हें तो तरक्की मिल जाता है लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं दी जाती है। मैंने १९५२ के चुनाव में देखा है, १९५७ के चुनावों में देखा है, १९६२ के चुनावों में देखा है कि उनके दौरान में इंटक के लोग कांग्रेस को विजयी बनाने के लिये छुट्टी ले कर चले गये और उनको छुट्टी मिल भी गई और इस छुट्टी के ौरान में उनको वेतन बराबर दिया गया। एक एक और दो दो महीने वे इन क्षेत्रों में काम करते रहे और बराबर उनको वेतन मिलता रहा। लेकिन हमारे जो कार्यकर्ता होते हैं, हमारे जो व्यक्ति होते हैं, उनको एक तो छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती है और अगर छुट्टी दी भी जाती है तो उनका तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है। पहले तो छुट्टी देने में कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ, कई प्रकार के रोड़े उनके रास्ते में अटकाये जाते हैं और अगर किसी तरह में छुट्टी दे भी दी जाती है तो तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है। इस प्रकार का जो पक्षपात है, यह ठीक नहीं है और यह बन्द होना चाहिये। इससे मजदूरों में बड़ी बेचेनी फलती है।

एक उदाहरण और मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मजदूरों के पैसे में इंदौर में एक बहुत बड़ा श्रम भवन बनाया गया है। हमारी इच्छा हुई कि चूँकि यह हमारे पैसे से भवन बना है, इस वास्ते इसको जा कर देख तो लिया जाए। सन् १९५५ में २८ अगस्त के दिन दो बज कर पैंतीस मिनट पर मैं वहाँ गया और मेरे साथ चार पांच व्यक्ति भी थे। मैंने उन लोगों से कहा कि हम उज्जैन के मजदूर हैं, हम भवन को देखना चाहते हैं, यह भवन हमारे पैसे से बना है। इसके उत्तर में हमें बताया गया कि इसमें राम सिंह भाई जो इंटक के राजा है, वही

रह सकते हैं, वही देख सकते हैं, दूसरा कोई नहीं देख सकता है। इस जवाब को मुन कर हम अपना सा मुंह ले कर वापिस आ गए। हमारे पैसे से बना हुआ भवन, हमारे खून पसीने की कमाई से बना हुआ भवन, हमारे चन्दे से बना हुआ भवन हम ही नहीं देख सकते, हमें ही न दिखाया जाए यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है।

मेरे कहन का तात्पर्य यह है कि अन्नक छोटी छोटी बातों के अन्दर इटक पक्षपात करता है। मजदूरों का जब अप्रीशन होता है तो मजदूर हड़ताल करन के लिये विवश होते हैं मजदूरों के हाथ में हड़ताल ही एक आखिरी हथियार है। हम नहीं कहते कि हड़तालें हों, हम इसके विरोधी हैं। हमारी मान्यता यह है कि हड़तालें नहीं होनी चाहिये और इनको रोकन के उपाय किये जाने चाहिये। मैं मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हड़तालें न हों, इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि चाहे कोई छोटी फँट्री हो या बड़ी मिल हो या छोटी, सरकारी कारखाना हो या गैर-सरकारी, किसी भी प्रकार का कोई कारखाना है। उसमें एक कमेटी बननी चाहिये और उस कमेटी में मिल मालिकों के, मजदूरों के और सरकार के व्यक्ति रहने चाहिये और उनको कर, मिल बैठ कर निर्णय करने चाहिये फंसले करने चाहिए और हड़ताल की नीवत नहीं आने देनी चाहिये।

अब मैं प्राविडेंट फंड के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने अभी अभी धारा ६८ के अन्तर्गत जो कर्जा मिलता था वह बन्द कर दिया है। अब हम रिश्तेदारों का इलाज नहीं करवा सकते हैं। राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत आख और दांत के इलाज के लिये जिन दवाइयों की जरूरत पड़ती है अगर वे महंगी होती हैं तो उन्हें मजदूरों को नहीं दिया जाता है। हल्की और सस्ती सी दवायें ही उनको दी जाती है जिन से उनको आराम नहीं आता है। उनको अच्छी

दवाइयां लेने के लिए अपने पास से पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। जब डाक्टरों से कहा जाता है कि श्रीमान तबीयत ठीक नहीं हो रही है तो उत्तर मिलता है कि हम क्या करें, हमें जो भी दवाइयां दी जाती हैं, उन्हीं से तो हम इलाज कर सकते हैं। यदि ऊंची दवाई लेनी हो और बीमारी ज्यादा खतरनाक हो जिसके लिये कीमती दवाई की जरूरत हो, तो वह अपने पैसे से लेने के लिये हमें कह दिया जाता है। इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर आयुर्वेदिक इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं, उसकी व्यवस्था तो है लेकिन वह ठीक ढंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस वास्ते जो मजदूर आयुर्वेदिक इलाज करवाना चाहते हैं उनको उसकी छूट होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये कोई अच्छा प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को इस बात की छूट होनी चाहिये कि जिन किसी भी यूनियन के ब चाहे सदस्य बन सकते हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलों के अन्दर मजदूरों में इटक के व्यक्तियों को तो चन्दा उगाहने की छूट दे दी जाती है लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को चन्दा उगाहने नहीं दिया जाता है। यह जो पक्षपात किया जाता है यह भी बन्द होना चाहिये। अगर कोई विरोधी चन्दा उगाहना है तो उसके खिलाफ स्ट्राइक एक्शन लिया जाता है। यह जो पक्षपात किया जाता है। इसमें मजदूर खुश नहीं है और उनमें बैचैनी है। यह पक्षपात बन्द होना चाहिये। ग्वालियर, भोपाल, देवास, उज्जैन, रतलाम, इंदौर, मंदसौर, नागदा इत्यादि में सारी मिलों के अन्दर इसी प्रकार के इटक के अन्याचार चल रहे हैं। हम जब इटक के लोगों से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि सरकार हमारी है, हमारी जो मर्जी होगी हम करेंगे। जब मिल मालिकों से इसकी शिकायत की जाती है तो वे कहते हैं कि इटक वालों से कहो, हम क्या कर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

सकते हैं, इंटक जो करेगी, हम तो उसको मानगे

श्री बड़े : दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटी का रिक्विजिशन नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पक्षपात है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में रोडवेज के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनको तीन साल में वॉनस नहीं मिला है । यह तो मेहरवानी हमारी इंटक सरकार की है । मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जो मध्य भारत के रोडवेज के कर्मचारी हैं, उनको भी जल्दी में जल्दी वॉनस दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किमान जो हैं, जो मजदूरी करते हैं और जिनके लिये कोई वेज बॉर्ड नहीं बना है, उनके लिये भी वेज बॉर्ड बनना चाहिये । आज उनको आठ आने रोज मिलते हैं और वह भी वे केवल चार महीने कमाते हैं । बाकी समय वे घर में बैठ कर गुजारते हैं और भूखे मरते हैं । उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इधर भी आप का ध्यान जाए और जो किमान हैं, जो मजदूर लोग हैं, उनके लिये भी आप वेज बॉर्ड बनायें ।

उज्जैन के मजदूर आज बहुत परेशान हैं, उनको मांग जाता है और रोने भी नहीं दिया जाता । मारे अखत्यार जो इंटक वालों को दे दिये गये हैं, ठीक नहीं है । गांधी जी की दुहाही दी जाती है, उनका नाम लिया जाता है लेकिन उनके बनाये हुए सिद्धान्तों पर अमल नहीं होता है । यह ठीक नहीं है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । उनके बनाये हुए सिद्धान्तों पर आप को अमल करना चाहिये ।

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): While initiating the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, the hon. Minister referred to what he called—and to a certain extent, I agree with him—the satisfactory state of industrial relations prevailing in this country particularly in the last year, that is, 1961. It is true that if we compare the number of man days lost in 1961 with those lost in 1960, it has definitely gone down. As he rightly pointed out, 1960 was in a way peculiar because the Central Government employees went on strike. But even as compared with the year 1959, we can derive some satisfaction that the number of man days lost has gone down. If we take the figure of 1958, it was 7.8 million and, as he pointed out, in 1961, it was 4.5 million. So, in a way he is justified in deriving some satisfaction about this feature of industrial relations prevailing in this country, but I must frankly admit that I do not share the same amount of satisfaction.

We should ask this question of ourselves, whether this industrial peace has resulted because of any constructive co-operation between labour and management for the attainment of common and socially desirable ends as pointed out in the report. If we ask this question, and if we are honest to ourselves, we will have to say, no, it is not because of that. On the contrary we have been seeing that a sense of apathy, a sense of sullenness is prevailing in the working class today and for so many reasons. For that I do not at all put the blame at the doors of the Government. Far from it, Government has also a share in it, but I was not going to say that the entire blame lay with the Government. The blame can be apportioned also amongst the employees and the employers to a certain extent.

We know that the trade union movement in this country is not as strong as it ought to be. Unfortunately, as we have been seeing, it is politics-ori-

ented. There are as many types of trade unions in this country as there are political parties. As pointed out by Dr. Melkote, suppose there is a fundamental difference between two federations, one can understand that they cannot join hands, cannot put their shoulders together, and they have got to run on different lines, that is those we believe in a democratic way of living and those who do not believe in that. Barring these two types of federations having fundamental difference in their approaches, there is no reason why there should be as many types of federations as there are political parties in this country. Because of the weak trade union movement, labour today is not in a good position to bargain with the employers, and the result in the ultimate analysis is that the working class for which the political parties profess to work is the ultimate sufferer.

If we look at the statistics given in the Indian Labour Statistics 1961, we find a very happy feature that the number of unions registered in this country is going up very rapidly. In 1947-48 the number of registered trade unions in this country was 2,766 with a total membership of unions submitting returns of 16,62,929. Steadily this number has gone up, and in 1958-59, according to the figures in this book, there were 10,228 registered trade unions with a total membership of 36,47,148. But if we refer to the number of federations to which these unions are affiliated and their total membership, we find a very sad state of affairs. On page 127 of the book we find that the number of federations submitting returns in 1947-48 was 12, while in 1958-59 it has gone to 52. The number of affiliated unions in 1947-48 was 502. Today even though there is a very big leap forward in the number of registered trade unions, to 10,228 as I said. The number of affiliated unions has gone up to only 1169; from 502 to 1169. So, the rest of the trade unions are not affiliated to federations submitting returns to Government. This is the state of affairs.

So, if the working class in this country today is not in a very sound condition to bargain with the employers, the blame is partly to be laid at the doors of those persons who are in charge of the working of the trade union movement in this country. If it were not so, if the number of man-days lost, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister in his report has gone down by half as compared to the previous years—because the year 1958 is a peculiar year with which we can have no comparison—the production would have gone up by twice in those very factories. In 1958, the number of man-days lost was 7.8 million while in 1961 it was 4.9 million. In spite of that, because the workers are not enthused, they did not feel.....

**Shri Nanda:** Production in what industry?

**Shri Oza:** Industrial production in those factories. When the man-days lost were half, then the industrial production should have gone up. I agree, it has gone up, but not to the same extent as was expected because there was lack of enthusiasm on the part of the industrial workers. They had not that full and active co-operation with the management in the discharge of their duties of stepping up production.

All sorts of trade union workers whether working in the INTUC or PSP or other institutions, they all say that there is lot of delay in disposing of labour disputes that arise from time to time between the employers and the employed. Not that there are no labour disputes. But sometimes there is peace following storm. But who knows that a storm may not follow peace. This cannot be allowed to continue the way in which they continue today, for all the labour leaders have unanimously pointed out that things are not quite happy, as happy as they should be, because there are so many problems pending, waiting for quick disposal. The working class has to go from pillar to post seeking solution. It takes a lot of time for solu-

[Shri Oza]

tion. They have got to refer it to the tribunal; they have to get the award. Then, they have to get the implementation. They have to wait for all that for a pretty long time. Then, there are the High Courts and the Supreme Court. I think it would exhaust the patience of any healthy trade union man. I think the time has come when we should all put our heads together and find out what we can do to eliminate all this delay in the process.

The working class and the trade union movement have also got a national responsibility. The employers are also responsible for this state of affairs, if the production does not rise as we expect it to do in this country.

Shri Prabhat Kar gave the instance of a jute mill where the worker who gave evidence before the Jute Wage Board was subsequently called by the Labour Officer and then he was missing. I know something personally

about the case; but I do not want to go into the details.

But, if this attitude of the employers continues, this outmoded attitude of the employers against the working class continues, I do not think we will be able to enthuse the working class in this task of stepping up production in this country which we badly are in need of. So, if we want to see that the workers play their role properly, the employers shall also have to come forward and change their attitude fundamentally. They should not cling to what is an outmoded attitude towards the problem of labour.

Sir, I should like to continue.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may continue tomorrow.

**18.30 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 7, 1962/Jyaistha 17, 1884 (Saka).*

[ Wednesday, June 6, 1962/ Jyaishta 16, 1884 (Saka) ]

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		9081—9118			
1310	'Silicosis' in Mica Mines	9081—83	2639	O & M Division	9121—22
1311	Indians in Ceylon	9083—85	2640	Industrial Estates in U. P.	9122—23
1312	Labour productivity	9085—87	2641	Government Printing Presses	9123
1313	Import of sporting rifle cartridges	9087—88	2642	Government Printing Press at Coimbatore	9123—24
1317	Sitaram Mills, Trichur	9088—90	2643	Government quarters	9124
1318	Workers' participation in management	9090—94	2645	Housing Schemes in Orissa	9124—25
1319	State Trading Corporation for agricultural commodities	9095—98	2646	Vacancies notified in Orissa State	9125
1324	Radio-active experiments near Cochin Sea Coast	9098—9100	2647	Ambar Charkha	9125—26
1325	Chinese protest alleging Indian intrusion into Longju	9100—06	2648	Industries in Andhra Pradesh	9126
1326	Trade delegation from Sudan	9106—07	2649	Violation of Company Law	9126—27
1327	Quality control in export of spices	9107—09	2650	Rural craft museums	9127—28
1316	Sale of arms to Indonesia	9109	2651	Chinese system of mass employment of labour	9128
1315	Loans to non-Gazetted Central Government servants	9110—13	2652	Industrial Training Institute, Tripura	9128
1322	Conference of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce	9113—14	2653	Muslim evacuee waqf properties	9129
1320	Exports	9114—15	2654	Rajgir Holiday Home	9130
1323	Atomic Power Plant at Tarapore	9115—16	2655	Use of Hindi in Indian missions abroad	9130
1314	Industries in Uttar Pradesh	9116—17	2656	Establishment of Caustic Soda Plant at Nepalnagar	9131
1321	Food parcels to China	9117—18	2657	Law Income Group Housing Scheme	9131—32
			2658	Export houses	9132—33
			2659	Import of printing labels, card-boards etc.	9133
			2660	Coffee growers	9133—34
			2661	Employment Exchange in Agartala	9134—35
			2662	Rubber Board employees	9135
			2663	Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules	9135—36
			2664	Ceiling on land holdings	9136—37
			2665	Metric weight system	9137—38
			2666	Nickel-coated utensils trade in Moradabad	9138
			2667	Spindlage of the Textile mills in Madras	9138—39
			2668	Local Development Works in Madras State	9139
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		9118—64			
S.Q. No.					
1309	Murderer of Dr. Ao	9118—19			
U.S.Q. No.					
2635	Draftsman-Training Examination	9119—20			
2636	Scheme for Economic Development of districts	9120			
2637	Rural Housing Scheme	9120—21			
2638	Cottage Industries in Orissa	9121			

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QUESTIONS

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2669	Government offices in private residential colonies . . . . .	9140
2670	Jute mill at Siddhpur . . . . .	9140-41
2671	Radio station at Kurseong . . . . .	9141
2672	Expansion of posts, telegraphs and telephone system in Bhutan . . . . .	9141-42
2673	Tea export cess . . . . .	9142
2674	Rehabilitation of displaced persons of Gurki-mandi, Delhi . . . . .	9143
2675	Redevelopment scheme of Kingsway area, Delhi . . . . .	9143-44
2676	Cottage industry in Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	9144
2677	Small Scale Invention Development Board . . . . .	9144
2678	Brass-ware manufacturers of Moradabad . . . . .	9145
2679	Disarmament Conference . . . . .	9145-46
2680	Tea promotional measures . . . . .	9146
2681	Manufacture of Instant Tea . . . . .	9147-48
2682	Registered unemployed in Mysore State . . . . .	9148
2683	Industries in Mysore . . . . .	9147-48
2684	Handicrafts emporia in Mysore State . . . . .	9148-49
2685	Rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in Ladakh . . . . .	9149
2686	Government Printing Press at Koratti . . . . .	9149-50
2687	Indians interned in Macao . . . . .	9150
2688	Industrial Estate in Nainital . . . . .	9150-51
2689	Exhibition of movie films in NIEFA and Nagaland . . . . .	9151
2690	Gaur-gum . . . . .	9152-53
2691	Symposium on Housing Cooperatives . . . . .	9154
2692	Ford Foundation Team for Small Scale Industries . . . . .	9154-55
2693	Hostile Nagas . . . . .	9155
2694	Hostile Nagas . . . . .	9155-56
2695	Small Scale Industry of Utensils . . . . .	9156
2696	Employees' State Insurance Corporation . . . . .	9156-58
2697	Workers' Education Centres in Punjab . . . . .	9158

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2698	New major Industries in Punjab . . . . .	9158-69
2699	Amount lapsed in Punjab during Second Plan period . . . . .	9159
2700	Staff in Government of India Press, New Delhi . . . . .	9159-60
2701	'G' type quarters in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi . . . . .	9160-61
2702	Import of printing ink . . . . .	9161-62
2703	Foreign collaboration agreements . . . . .	9162-63
2704	Sale of Government built properties to refugees . . . . .	9163-64
2705	Industrial Estates in Mysore . . . . .	9164

CALLING ATTENTION  
TO MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 9165-68

Shri Mohsin called the attention of the Prime Minister to the expiry of the Indo-Tibetan Agreement 1954 with China and the closing of Chinese trade missions in India.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
TABLE . 9168-69

A copy each of the following papers was laid on the table: --

- (i) Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the year 1961-62.
- (ii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Foundry Industry in Sweden, U.S.A. and Japan.
- (iii) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Cost Accounting and Financial Control in U.S.A., U.K. and West Germany.
- (iv) Report of the Indian Productivity Team on Sugar Industry in U.S.A., Philippines, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

## COLUMNS

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 9170—9352

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs was resumed. The discussion concluded. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voted in full.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,  
JUNE 7, 1962/JYAISTHA 17,  
1884 (SAKA)

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
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