

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Tenth Session**)



(*Vol. XXXVI contains No. 11-20*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1.00

C O N T E N T S

[Third Series Vol. XXXVI Tenth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)]

No. 16—Monday, December 7, 1964/Agrahayana 16, 1886 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 376 to 382, 384 387 and 388	3497—3535
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 383, 385, 386, 389 to 394 and 396 to 401	3535—45
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1016 to 1070 and 1072 to 1081	3545—85
Re: Motion for Adjournment—	
(Query)	3585—86
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Non-renewal of residence visas to Indians in Ceylon	3586—92
(ii) Stay-in strike by the Workers of Hatti Gold mines, Mysore	3716—20
Papers laid on the table	3593—95
Release of Member—	
(Shri Priya Gupta)	3595—96
Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill	3596—3670
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	3596
Shri Ranga	3597—99
Shri A. P. Sharma	3599—3602
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	3602—04
Shri Yashpal Singh	3604—06
Shri Oza	3606—08
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	3608—13
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya	3613—15
Shri K. N. Pande	3615—17
Shri Mohsin	3618—21
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair	3621—24
Shri Sham Lal Saraf	3624—26
Shri Indrajit Gupta	3626—32
Shri Heda	3632—35

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri Muthiah	3635—37
Shri Nambiar	3637—40
Shri Subbaraman	3640—42
Shri V. B. Gandhi	3642—45
Shri Sinbasan Singh	3645—49
Shri A. S. Alva	3649—51
Shri D. Sanjivayya	3651—60
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	3660—68
Motion to pass	3668
Shri D. Sanjivayya	3668
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	3668—69
Shri K. N. Pande	3669—70
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Kerala), 64-65	3670—3716
Shri Achuthan	3678—80
Shri Kunhan	3680—83
Shri Nataraja Pillai	3683—89
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair	3689—93
Shri Ravindra Varma	3693—98
Shri Koya	3698—3702
Shri Nambiar	3703—09
Shri Ranga	3709—16
Opinions on Bill—	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (<i>Amendment of Articles</i> 136, 226 etc.) by Shri Shiv Narain Das	3716

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 7, 1964/
Agrahayana 16, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम परामर्शदात्री समिति

+

* 376. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी की केन्द्रीय कार्य-
क्रम परामर्शदात्री समिति का फिर से गठन
किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस समिति ने कार्यक्रम के
बारे में कुछ नये सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह क्या हैं तथा
उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The new suggestions made by the Committee were mainly the following:

(i) All India Radio should set up a permanent team of trained commentators.

(ii) The scope of the Vividh Bharati programmes should be broadened so as to include a large number of spoken-word items.

These and many other suggestions made by the Committee are receiving consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम सुनने वाले अधिकांश स्रोता भारतीय भाषाओं के जानने वाले हैं, लेकिन परामर्शदात्री समिति की सूची देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि उसमें अंग्रेजी में परामर्श देने वाले सदस्यों की भरमार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा निर्णय क्यों लिया गया।

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : यह कमेटी जो है वह तो असल में किस प्रकार कोई चीज प्रसारित होगी इस पर अपनी राय देती है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि इसमें कई लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने केवल हिन्दी के लिये नहीं पूछा है, मैंने भारतीय भाषाओं के बारे में पूछा है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : भारतीय भाषाओं के वास्ते भी कई लोग हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब से पहले जो आकाशवाणी की परामर्शदात्री समिति थी उसमें कुछ ऊंचे किस्म के साहित्यिक, जैसे कि मामा वरेरकर, नवीन जी और मैथिली शरण जी थे। इस बार जिस समिति का गठन किया गया है, उसमें इस प्रकार के लोग नहीं रखे गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उस प्रकार के ऊंचे साहित्यिकों को क्यों नहीं रखा गया है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : कोई जान कर ऐसा नहीं किया गया। केवल कोशिश यह थी कि चूँकि कई लोग बहुत दिनों से उसमें थे इस

लिये कुछ नये लोगों को उसमें लेने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो समिति गठित की गई है, उसने जो भारतीय भाषाओं के लोग रकत्रे भी गये हैं वे प्रतिष्ठित किस्म के नहीं हैं। हमारा रेडियो जो है वह भारतीय भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों को अधिक से अधिक प्रसारण करता है और अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों का बहुत कम। जो लोग परामर्शदात्री समिति में रखे गये हैं वे चूंकि भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता था कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : एक तो भाषा का प्रश्न होता है और दूसरा प्रश्न होता है कि कोई भी कार्यक्रम जो बना है, चाहे वह किसी भी भाषा में हो, वह किस तरह से जनता के सामने रखा जाये जिसमें अधिक से अधिक लोग उस कार्यक्रम को सुनें। कमेटी के लोगों को चुनने का हमारा दृष्टिकोण यह था।

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether this Advisory Committee has any elements who have sympathetic understanding of the special requirements of suppressed languages such as Punjabi, Urdu and Sindhi?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I do not think that we have really constituted this Committee language-wise because, as I said earlier, the language is checked by many language knowing people. The purpose of this Committee is only to decide on the nature of the programmes and to see how they should be planned. They are not language experts as such.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I did not ask whether the Committee has been constituted language-wise. I only want to know whether its personnel have a special understanding of the particular requirements of certain suppressed languages.

Mr. Speaker: The answer to that she gave.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, am I to take it that the authority of this Com-

mittee to decide on what the nature of the programmes will be also extends to the question of advising the Government as to whether commercial programmes should be introduced or not? Does that also come within this Committee's purview?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: That perhaps has come before the Reviewing Committee. This Committee can give any advice; it acts as an advisory committee on any subject.

Shri Oza: May I know whether any attempt has been made by the Government to assess the extent to which Vividh Bharati has been able to attract the people away from Radio Ceylon?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think we have attracted a large number of listeners, but we are making an attempt to increase the listening public.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : एक तरफ तो हमारे यहां अच्छे कमेंटर्स का अभाव है और जिन के बारे में केन्द्रीय परामर्शदात्री समिति ने अपना सुझाव दिया है कि नये कमेंटर्स को बहाल किया जाये, ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक नये कमेंटर्स को सरकार बहाल न कर दे तब तक अच्छे से अच्छे कमेंटर्स को, जैसे की महाराजकुमार विजयानगरम हैं, जिन को डायन आफ कमेंटर्स कहा जाता है, की सेवा से बम्बई और कलकत्ता टैस्ट में क्यों मुक्त कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न से इस की कोई रिलेवेंसी नहीं होगी।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पहली रिकमेंडेशन इस समिति की है कि कमेंटर्स रखे जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक नये कमेंटर्स न रख लिये जायें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बड़ा जरूरी सवाल है, लेकिन इसमें नहीं आ सकता।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं जरूरी नहीं कहता लेकिन मन्त्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि इस समिति का सुझाव है कि नये कमेंटर्स

की टीम बनाई जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक नये कमेंटेडर्स की टीम नहीं बना ली जाती है तब तक जो पुराने कमेंटेडर्स थे, जैसे कि विजयानगरम हैं जिन को कि डायन आफ कमेंटेडर्स कहा जाता है, उनको अलग क्यों कर दिया गया।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : उनको हटाया नहीं गया है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : सरकार ने बतलाया कि कुछ सुझाव परामर्शदात्री समिति की तरफ से आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों की सुन्दरता के बारे में आये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी निर्णय लिये गये हैं वे बन्द कमरों में बैठकर लिये गये हैं या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का दौरा करके और लोगों की राय जान कर लिये गये हैं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : बाहर के विचार भी लिये गये हैं। मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकती कि हर एक व्यक्ति ने ऐसे दौरे किये हैं या नहीं, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने किये हैं और लोगों से राय लेकर रिपोर्ट बनी है।

भारतीय बन्धियों की रिहाई

+

* 377. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962 में चीनी हमले के समय चीनियों द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए भारतीय सैनिकों को उन्होंने इस बीच रिहा कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of Indian Defence personnel including civilians from GREF etc. released by the Chinese is 3942.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी चीनियों के हाथों में हमारे कितने वीर सैनिक हैं।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): According to our information, there are no prisoners in their hands now.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी हमले के समय हमारे कितने वीर सैनिक मारे गये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the details with me but I can certainly give some general figures because I thought this information,—

Mr. Speaker: But it is not relevant here.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : हमारे कितने सैनिक पकड़े गये थे और उनमें से कितने मारे गये। और जो फिगर्स दिये गये थे कि इतने सैनिक रिलीज होंगे, उनमें से कितने रिलीज हुए और कितने रह गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और आप कितने सवाल करेंगे।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: According to the information available, 3,968 of our men were taken prisoner by the Chinese. Of these, 26 died in captivity. The Chinese returned all the prisoners including 22 dead bodies and the ashes of four deceased prisoners.

Shri Hem Barua: It appears from the prisoners of war returned by China that serious attempts were made by the Chinese to brainwash as many people as possible and if so, may I know whether Government have tried to evaluate the depth and

dimension of brainwashing perpetrated by the Chinese on our prisoners?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly they had made certain attempts at brainwashing. Certain educational course was attempted to find out the depth and dimension of brainwashing; it was found to be quite superficial.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May we know how many of our armed forces personnel are still unaccounted for in the records of this Ministry?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: 1693 missing and believed killed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी बताएंगे कि इस संग्राम में कितने मूल्य के हमारे ट्रक और हथियार चीनियों के पास चले गए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें नहीं उठता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उसके अन्दर उठता है, अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मूल्य का हमारा सामान उनके पास गया ।

श्री बड़े : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भारतीय सैनिक वापस आए हैं क्या उन सब को फिर से नौकरी पर लगा दिया है या वे गांव गांव में जाकर हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : ज्यादातर लोगों को तो काम पर लगा दिया गया है । जिन लोगों में कुछ दोष नजर आया उनको निकाल दिया गया है ।

Shri Bade: I want the number.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not got the numbers.

Shri Swell: Have the Government assessed from the released prisoners as to the kind of treatment they received from the Chinese when they were their prisoners of war and if so

would be enlighten us as to the kind of treatment given to them?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I must say that they were treated well and that was part of the brainwashing itself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many of those earlier presumed dead or wrongly declared missing by the Government were discovered among the prisoners of war released by the Chinese ultimately?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will not be able to give that information now, unfortunately, the details of it, but

Mr. Speaker: Deshmukh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him complete the sentence; he says 'but'.

Mr. Speaker: He says he has not got that information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should be not complete the sentence? He said 'but'.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The only thing that I was going to say after beginning with 'but' was that I have got the general figures.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is the total of believed killed and missing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have they discovered any such persons among the released prisoners of war? Sir, I seek your protection. My question was specific. You yourself also understood the importance of the question later, and the Minister was about to give the answer. My question was: how many of those wrongly presumed dead or declared missing had been discovered?

Mr. Speaker: He has not got those figures; he has only general figures.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the 'general figures'? What kind of figures are they?

Mr. Speaker: Deshmukh.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh: What action have Government taken in respect of the so-called brainwashed prisoners of our Armed Forces who were in Chinese hands and who are still members of our Armed Forces so that they do not suffer from any inferiority complex or a sense of isolation?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion given. Next question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. It is information that I am wanting. What steps have Government taken to ensure that members of our Armed Forces who were Chinese prisoners do not suffer from any inferiority complex or sense of isolation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have said about the education course that was attempted by us. It was also meant for this particular purpose so that they need not feel any sense of isolation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुख्तलिफ तारीखों में मुख्तलिफ तार बन्दियों के बारे में पहुंचे हैं। एक तार मिलता है जिसमें कहा जाता है "किल्ड", बीस दिन बाद दूसरा तार मिलता है जिसमें कहा जाता है "मिसिंग", फिर बीस दिन बाद तार पहुंचता है जिसमें कहा जाता है "नाट कनफर्म्ड"। इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है, क्या इस बारे में कोई वक्तव्य सदन के सामने रखेगी, जिससे पता हो सके कि कौनसे किल्ड हैं और कौन से मिसिंग हैं और कौन ऐसे हैं जिनका पता नहीं लगाया जा सका ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In the course of the last year or so, we have given this information but if the hon. Members want this consolidated figures, I am prepared to give them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many killed, how many wrongly declared killed but later found..

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am prepared to give them but at the present I have not got it with me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After getting it, you may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We will.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Minister will place on the Table of the House a statement showing how many of them have been taken back in the army and how many of them have not been registered in the army and what effort Government has made for the psychological rehabilitation of these ex-prisoners from China?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We can give the information also in that statement.

Newsprint-Policy

*378. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on the 7th September, 1964 regarding the formulation of a comprehensive news print policy and state at what stage the matter stands now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The formulation of a comprehensive news print policy is largely dependent on the availability of foreign exchange for the import of adequate quantity of newsprint. As the foreign exchange position still continues to be difficult and indigenous production is small, it has not been possible to draw up a newsprint distribution policy.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों के लिए ज्यादा कोटा मंजूर किया जाता है, जबकि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के अखबारों के लिए नाकाफी कोटा मंजूर किया जाता है, खास कर हिन्दी के समाचार पत्रों के लिए ? यदि हों, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जितना सरकुलेशन होता है उसी के हिसाब से न्यूजप्रिंट दिया जाता है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह भी सही है कि अखबारी कागज ब्लैक मारकेट में बिक रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जब हमें पता चलता है तो हम जांच करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक कोई खास सबूत न मिले तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या किसी केस में किसी को सजा भी हुई ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what action Government is taking to expand the production capacity of these newsprint factories which are producing newsprint here, keeping in view the great scarcity of newsprint?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually today the Nepa mill has got a targeted capacity of 30,000 tonnes, but it is producing only about 25,000 tonnes now. We are hoping that it will increase. We are also seeing to it that more machinery is given. In the third Plan, we have also licensed three other corporations—Rohtas Industries, Shree Gopal Paper Mills and Birla-Gwalior in U.P. But none of them has made any headway. In the case of one of them—Rohtas—the licence has been cancelled.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कुछ हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों ने सरकार को यह भी लिखा है कि उनको काफी कोटा नहीं मिलता इसलिए उनकी कापियाँ कम छपने लगी हैं, जैसे "आज" बनारस ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : उसकी विशेष सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या शासन के पास एसी मॅशिनरी है जो इस बात की तफतीश करती हो कि कुछ अखबार न्यूज प्रिंट की ब्लैक मारकेट पर ही जिन्दा हैं ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह सवाल तो पूछा जा चुका है । अफवाहें एसी आती हैं लेकिन हम को कुछ सबूत नहीं मिल रहा है ।

Shri Ranga: The Deputy Minister just now said that one of the licences is likely to be cancelled and the other two are expected to start their factories. May I know what active steps Government are taking to see that in the place of the licence which is going to be cancelled, some other firm would be encouraged to come forward to ask for a licence obtain it and start a factory? What steps also are Government going to take to enable the other two firms to start their factories and production of newsprint?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually the Planning Commission have been very liberal in the matter of licensing or recommending licences for paper mills. As I said, the licence of Rohtas has already been cancelled. The other two are there. Attempts are made not only to have more paper mills, but also exploit raw materials like bagasse from sugarcane.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: In view of the fact that small newspapers are facing great difficulties regarding newsprint, may I know what steps Government propose to take to remove their difficulties?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually today there is a committee headed by Shri Diwaker for small and medium-sized papers. They are investigating that problem. Apart from that, they are keeping in mind the fact that medium and small-sized papers are hard hit and as far as possible they should make concessions in their favour.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : जनता के विचार सरकार तक और सरकार की नीतियां जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिए जितना उत्तम कार्य देशी भाषाओं के समाचार पत्र कर रहे हैं उतना विदेशी भाषा के पत्र नहीं कर रहे। तो क्या सरकार इन देशी भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की आवश्यकता को अनुभव करते हुए उनको अखबारी कागज का ज्यादा कोटा देने के बारे में उदार नीति अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जैसा कि अभी श्री पट्टाभि रमन जी ने कहा, एक कमेटी नियुक्त हुई है और वह इन सब विषयों पर विचार कर रही है।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how the newsprint received by India from other countries by way of donation is being utilized in the country and on what basis the allocation to the different States is made?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Actually there is no such allocation to the different States. Today on account of the shortage of newsprint Government has more or less a monopoly and without infringing the fundamental rights we have a set rules for giving quotas to various newspapers. The idea was to increase it by 10 per cent every year. But, on account of the foreign exchange difficulty we find that the Finance Ministry is not able to give us more foreign exchange. Therefore, there is restriction on the allotment of quota.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether in formulating the policy for distribution of newsprint the Central Government associate the States Governments so that there are no complaints that there is unequal distribution between various States?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is a Registrar of Newspapers who visits all the States in India and he keeps in mind the regional imbalance also while distributing newsprint.

But the fact remains that the newsprint position being what it is, it is very difficult for a new newspaper to get any newsprint.

Cost of Living Index

+

*379. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the basis for compiling the All India Consumer Price Index for workers in view of the findings of the Committee appointed by the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra recommended rectification of Consumer Price Index Nos. for four centres in Maharashtra namely, Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur and Jalgaon which are included for the purpose of compiling the All-India Interim Series (base 1949). The Director, Labour Bureau has taken into consideration the corrected indices in compiling the All India Interim Series (base 1949). The question of revising the basis of compilation of All India (Interim) Consumer Price Index Number in view of findings of Expert Committee set up by Maharashtra Government does not arise now as it has already been incorporated in the present All India Interim Index.

The Director, Labour Bureau is now compiling the new series of Consumer Price Index with 1960-100 as base for 50 centres. On the basis of these 50 new series the Director, Labour Bureau is also compiling All-India New Series which will be published in due course replacing the present All-India (Interim) Series.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कन्ज्यूमर्स प्राइस इन्डैक्स अभी तक किन किन स्टेट्स में लागू नहीं हुआ है।

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : कन्ज्यूमर्स प्राइस इन्डैक्स करीब-करीब उन सभी स्टेट्स में लागू है, जहाँ इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। जहाँ अलग-अलग इन्वेस्टीगेशन हुआ है, जैसे महाराष्ट्र में, वहाँ उसका नम्बर लागू हुआ है और वह नम्बर अलग इण्डिया इन्टेरिम इन्डैक्स नम्बर में शामिल किया गया है। जिन स्टेट्स में अभी एन्क्वायरी हो रही है, वे हैं गुजरात, राजस्थान, मद्रास, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, यूनियन टैरीटरी आफ दिल्ली।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जहाँ-जहाँ कन्ज्यूमर्स प्राइस इन्डैक्स लागू नहीं किया गया है, वहाँ के वर्कर्स का अब तक जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसको कौन बियर करेगा ?

श्री २० कि० मालवीय : वह तो एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिक्मेंडेशन पर डिपेंड करेगा।

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: The Expert Committee which was set up by the Maharashtra Government gave its decision near about a year back. In the meanwhile the prices have gone up in all the States to a great extent. So, Government are proposing to introduce a new series of price index. What will they do for the losses suffered by the workers in other States where no such committees have been set up.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Wherever workers represent that there are defects in a particular number, we request that particular State Government to set up an expert committee. As stated by my colleague, already seven States have set up expert committees.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The consumer price index was first arrived at on the basis of the prices of 1944. Then, after some time, it was shifted to

1949. Now the Ministers says that it will be based on the prices of 1960. What is the reason for shifting the base, which creates a lot of difficulty in calculation, causing a lot of inconvenience to the workers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whenever a new series is attempted, a family budget survey is conducted. Recently, in 1958-59, the family budget surveys were conducted and on the basis of that a new series with the base of 1960 equal to 100 will be taken into consideration. This is the international pattern.

Shri Oza: Since the compilation of the last consumer price index there has been a shift in the pattern of consumption. Will the committee take into consideration this shift in the pattern of consumption and remedy it retrospectively as far as possible?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Certainly, the shift in the pattern of consumption will be taken into consideration. For instance, in the old series in Delhi there were only 42 items taken into consideration; now, according to the new series, 99 items are taken into consideration. Similarly, there are figures for other places also.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Government compensate the workers retrospectively on receipt of the report of this expert committee?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Naturally, we have already done so in the State of Maharashtra.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government would arrange the payment of dues to the workers accrued to them due to wrong compilation of figures done previously? What about giving retrospective effect of that decision?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: First of all, the defects must be detected. Then only we can take up the question whether the workers should be paid retrospectively.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that recently despite the very high prices prevailing in West Bengal, the index figure was shown to go down so that the dearness allowance of the jute workers was actually reduced, has the Government considered, in consultation with the West Bengal Government, the need for any enquiry there also?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes, Sir; we are in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They gave a list of the States where enquiries are being held. I cannot follow why it is not being held there.

Mr. Speaker: They are consulting with the State Government. This is what he says.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the result of that consultation?

Mr. Speaker: The result will come out afterwards.

Shri Bade: According to my information, the Maharashtra Committee has taken the previous index from 1949 to 1960 and said that it is wrong. Is your new committee also taking the 1949 index....

Mr. Speaker: I have no new committee.

Shri Bade: Government's; not yours. Is Government going to refer to the Maharashtra Committee's criticism that the previous index of the Government was wrong and revise the whole index from 1949?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes; the All-India index has already been revised in the light of the recommendations of the expert committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government and the result is the rise in two points.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps is Government intending to take to compile all the series within the calendar year in order to save the workers from hardship and exploitation?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not know what the hon. Member means by that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Should I explain it?

Mr. Speaker: Not now; next time.

Wage Board for Newspaper Employees

↳

+

*380. {
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Imbichibava:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the All India Newspaper Employees Federation's Resolution adopted at their Third Annual Conference pointing to the delay in the Wage Board's report on the interim relief being granted to the employees;

(b) if so, whether the report in question has been submitted by the respective Wage Board; and

(c) if not, when it is expected?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government's decision in regard to the grant of interim relief to the working journalists has already been announced.

The demand for the grant of interim relief to non-journalist employees is being considered by the Wage Board for such employees.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What are their demands and how do they compare with the wages and allowances which are paid to the employees in other industries in the cities?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The whole question is before the Wage Board

and the Wage Board will take into consideration all their demands.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the reason for the delay in the report of the Wage Board regarding this?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It was set up recently. The Wage Board for working journalists was set up on the 12th November, 1963 and the Wage Board for non-journalists was set up on the 25th February, 1964. With regard to the working journalists, the Wage Board has already submitted its interim recommendation.

Shri Koya: While announcing the interim report was the financial condition of the smaller newspapers considered?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is the Wage Board which has got to consider all these things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will this Wage Board take into consideration the cases of part-time journalists. that is, those who are part-time newspaper employees, who are not included in the definition of "working journalists"?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: If they do not come under the definition of "working journalists", they will not be covered by the Wage Board; but there is another wage board, called the Wage Board for Non-journalists in the newspaper establishments.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेज बोर्ड के जो मुद्दाव होंगे उनमें क्या साप्ताहिक, पाक्षिक और मासिक जो पेपर हैं उनमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन इत्यादि की दरों के मुद्दाव भी आप के पास आयेंगे ।

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : यह ठीक है कि जितने अखबार हैं, चाहे वीकली हों, चाहे मंथली हों या डेली हों, जो हमारी डेफिनिशन

के अन्दर आते हैं, उन सब के कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: May I know whether the Government has asked the various newspaper proprietors to give an *ad hoc* increase in the dearness allowances to their employees?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We are not asking them with regard to increase in the dearness allowances; we are asking them with regard to the recommendations made by the Wage Board.

Repatriates from Burma

+

Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri A. V. Raghavan;
 Shri Pottekkatt;
 Shri Kappen;
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi;
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
 Shri Kajrolkar;
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha;
 Shri A. K. Gopalan;
 Shri Laxmi Dass;
 *381. } Shri M. N. Swamy;
 Shri Imbichibava;
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri K. N. Tiwary;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti;
 Shri Mem Barua;
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
 Shri Y. S. Chaudhary;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;
 Shri M. G. Thengondar;
 Shri Gogulananda Mohanty.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of repatriates from Burma so far; and

(b) the places where they have been settled and the arrangements made and the assistance rendered to them in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 55,240 Indian nationals have returned from Burma during the period from 1st January, 1964 to 11th November, 1964.

(b) Most of these repatriates belong to the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and they are being settled in these States. A statement listing the measures undertaken by the Government of India and the State Governments was placed on the Table of the House on 7th September, 1964.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these repatriates from Burma have been allowed to bring their movable property, jewellery, gold and money, with them and, if not, what efforts the Government are taking so that they can bring back these things?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We had discussed all this matter in considerable detail in the last session and I had said that the Government of Burma was allowing them to bring only a small amount of their household goods with a limited amount of Rs. 75 in cash. The other things, as the House is aware, were being deposited there. That matter is still under negotiation with the Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the approximate number of repatriates expected from Burma and how many of them are going to be absorbed in the industrial schemes of Dandakaranya?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have given the number of repatriates that have come. I would not be able to say how many would be absorbed in Dandakaranya.

श्री रामेश्वर दांडिया : जिन भाइयों है अपने जेवर या रुपये भारतीय दूतावास में जमा किये थे, क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि उनको बर्मा सरकार ने धमकाया था और अब वे वहाँ जमा नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर यह ठीक है तो इसके बारे में क्या भारत सर-

कार ने बर्मा सरकार से कोई बातचीत की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कुछ दिक्कतें इसमें आई थीं और उसके बाद यह फैसला हुआ कि बजाय भारतीय दूतावास में जमा करने के एक बैंक में अकाउंट खोल दिया जाये और उसमें वे जमा कर दें।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has arranged to set up special industries for absorbing these repatriates instead of augmenting the burden on the States concerned?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Government are not contemplating to set up any special industries for them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what is the value of the property of these repatriates in the custody of the Burmese Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not got any estimate of the value of all the property which is in the custody of the Burmese Government. But sometime back I had given the amount that had been deposited with them.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया कि बर्मा से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं वे खासतौर से मद्रास और आंध्र के हैं। लेकिन कुछ आदमी उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आये हैं। तो जो लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में आये हैं उनको बसाने के लिये सरकार कोई खास व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो व्यवस्था और प्रदेशों में हो रही है, वही उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much amount has already been spent on the settlement of these repatriates in those States and whether the States have also spent something on that?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I can't say off-hand because the initial expenditure

is to be met by the States which will be reimbursed by us.

Shri Ranga: Would the Government collect that information and supply it to us?

Mr. Speaker: The Government might collect it and then give the information.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग वहाँ से यहाँ आ गये हैं उनमें से कोई अपनी इण्डस्ट्री यहाँ लगाना चाहे तो क्या सरकार उनको मदद देना चाहती है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आम तौर से उनको वही मदद मिलेगी जो भारतीय नागरिकों को मिलती है, लेकिन उसके अलावा जो लोग यहाँ पर छोटे स्केल की इण्डस्ट्री बनाना चाहते हैं उनको मदद दी जायेगी जिसके डिटेल्स दिये जा चुके हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विदेश मन्त्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह बर्मा गये थे और उनकी बातचीत बर्मा सरकार से हुई थी, उसके बाद बर्मा से आने वाले लोगों की संख्या में कमी हुई है या वह उसी तरह से है जैसे कि उनके जाने से पहले थी।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कोई कमी तो नहीं हुई है।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के आधार पर और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के निर्णयों के आधार पर ऐसा फैसला हुआ है कि अगर विदेशों में रहने वाला कोई व्यक्ति अपने देश वापस जाना चाहे तो उसको उसकी सम्पत्ति का 25 प्रतिशत ले जाने दिया जायेगा। सरकार ने पिछले सेशन में कहा था कि वे लोटा और लंगोटा लेकर ही भारत आये हैं। तो सरकार उनसे जो बातचीत कर रही है उसमें जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून है और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के निर्णय हैं उनको आधार मान कर क्या बर्मा सरकार

को बाध्य करेगी कि जिन लोगों की सम्पत्ति वहाँ रह गई है उनको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार उनकी सम्पत्ति का भाग मिल जाये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जिस संस्था का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, उसके लिये बर्मा सरकार ने कहा है कि वह उचित कम्पेन्सेशन देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि कोई इंटरनेशनल स्टिपुलेशन है कि जो कहीं से आये उसको कुछ लाने की इजाजत दी जाये। और यह बात उनकी नोटिस में लाई जाये।

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister should say whether Government have come to the conclusion that it should be settled in accordance with the international practice....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर बातचीत की जाये।

श्री बड़े : अभी तक क्या इसको ध्यान में रखा गया है?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should Government persist in evasion?

Shri Dinesh Singh: If I may say so, the two issues are somewhat different. There are certain rules for people taking their belongings with them, and I was talking about them. The question of compensation is still under the consideration of the Burmese Government. Once they announce the basis, then we can discuss with them and see whether it is adequate or not.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : मैंने तो कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल ही नहीं उठाया। मैंने कहा कि जो सम्पत्ति उनके पास थी उसमें से कितना प्रतिशत वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के आधार पर अपने देश में ला सकते हैं, क्या इसको सरकार

ने कोई आधार बना लिया है। छोटा सा जवाब देकर टालने की बात तो ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये और जवाब देने दीजिये। इसमें नाराजगी की क्या बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पेपर्स में यह बात आ गई है कि इतने प्रतिशत वहां से ला सकते हैं।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : अब आप बैठ जाइये। आपने दुबारा सवाल किया है, उनको मैं जवाब देने से कैसे रोक सकता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Previously we used to get the best reply from the External Affairs Ministry. Now we are getting the worst reply from the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister is trying to evade.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether that remark is called for.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I had mentioned that these two issues were different. The hon. Member had mentioned about...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether when these negotiations have been taking place this aspect has also been kept in view that according to international stipulations the persons displaced as a result of such nationalisation could take with them certain parts of their property.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Not that part of the property which has been nationalised. The hon. Member mentioned 'Rashtreeyakaran' which I understand is 'nationalisation'.

Shri Ranga: It was about personal property.

Mr. Speaker: He is talking about the property that such persons could bring along with themselves.

Shri Dinesh Singh: About the property that they could bring with

them, the main question was about money and jewellery. That has been deposited in account, and that matter is under negotiation for the transfer of the whole of it and not any percent age of it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether during those negotiations this aspect to which he has referred has also been kept in view and brought to their notice.

Shri Dinesh Singh: That question does not arise because that would only relate to a part of it. When we are discussing the question of bringing the whole of it, where is the question of discussing one part of it?

Mountain Divisions

***382. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of training and equipping of our Mountain Divisions is proceeding satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, how many such divisions have been fully trained and equipped?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Mountain Divisions have completed raising and are almost fully equipped. Some deficiency in equipment is being made up by stepping up indigenous production and by procurement from abroad. The training and equipping of the remaining Divisions is also in progress.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is the hon. Minister fully satisfied with the standard and quality of the equipments possessed by these divisions at the present moment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Yes, Sir.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: How many of these three divisions have actually spent the minimum period of one year in mountainous areas at altitudes over 7,000 or 8,000 ft?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The first batch of these three divisions have certainly completed some period there. I won't be able to say the exact period; it is less than a year.

Shri Heda: In an earlier reply, the hon. Minister had stated that they were planning for raising six divisions. Have they given up the idea with regard to the other three?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, really speaking, we are organizing 10 mountain divisions. Three are already completed; the other three are in the process of being equipped and will be completed by the end of March 1965; the further schedule is also being followed up.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the massive Chinese military build-up still continues on India's frontiers according to our own Defence Minister's admission, why is it that Government are so slow and sluggish about reorganisation of the mountain division as promised by Government on the floor of this House so far as these mountainous areas are concerned, because last time our reverses were due to paucity of such divisions?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a matter again of taking a view. But I can certainly assure this hon. House that the progress is not sluggish, as the hon. Member would describe it.

Shri Hem Barua: Then slow.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a question of getting equipment; it is not merely that; it is also a question of training our people in using that equipment; that also is part of training. Possibly that is taking time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In the recruitment of these mountain divisions, is there any percentage of personnel from the mountain regions of India? If so, what is the percentage?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I cannot say. There is certainly a percentage of people recruited from the mountain regions like Kumaon and other areas.

But I won't be able to give the percentage.

Shri A. P. Jain: Regarding equipment especially needed for the mountain divisions, what progress has been made in manufacture indigenously and what percentage of it is being manufactured in India?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is difficult to give the percentage that is being produced here.

Shri A. P. Jain: Roughly.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a question of looking to some items. For example, we are introducing this new rifle in these mountain divisions; this is being completely produced in our own country. At the same time, new types of communication sets are necessary and will possibly have to be got from others. Similarly, as regards the LMG, we require some from abroad. In some cases, we have established production in our own country. It is only a question of mass production; that will take some time.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from training the mountain divisions, has any provision been made by the Ministry to train the local people who are there?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Some efforts are being made about it.

Shri Ranga: As you know, the House has evinced very great interest in this particular matter. We would like to have more specific, detailed information, if not now, at least as soon as possible when Government get it. For instance, many Members have expressed the wish that preference should, as far as possible, be given to the people hailing from the Himalayan areas for recruitment. We would like to know how many of these people have been recruited in these divisions, and to what extent the development of the other three mountain divisions has been delayed because of their inability to recruit sufficient number of people for them, also

what is the delay caused in the establishment of the ordnance factories which they promised to start, but which they have failed to do.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am prepared to give, as far as possible, the information about the people recruited from the particular regions of the Himalayan areas. As I said, more particularly from the Garhwal, Kumaon and other areas, we have recruited large numbers of people. Gurkhas and Dogras are also included.

Shri Ranga: Do I take it that the information will be supplied to us later on?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it will be desirable to give it.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order on what Shri Ranga has asked for. I would oppose the furnishing of a detailed statement, as the giving out of secrets of our defence might help our enemies.

Shri Ranga: There are no secrets in regard to recruitment.

Shri Hem Barua: There might be a statement, but they must not give out the secrets of our defence.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend himself has asked for the percentage. Is there any secret which he has not asked for? It is most extraordinary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What, according to our Military Intelligence, which, unfortunately, has let us down in the past, is the number of Chinese divisions poised on the Himalayan border, NEFA and Ladakh border, in the eastern and western sectors, and are our divisions that are deployed on the border adequately equipped to meet the Chinese threat?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: According to our information, on the entire northern border from east to west, roughly 14 to 16 divisions are poised against us, and I think we are prepared to face them as reasonably as we can.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In the light of the nuclear explosion by the Chinese and their arming their army with the latest weapons, may I know whether it is under the consideration of the Defence Ministry to change the type of arms with which they propose to equip these mountain divisions.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think I did say that. Naturally, when we wanted to raise these mountain divisions, the question of reorientation was there, and certainly new types of weapons were introduced, and it was because of that, that there was some delay, because it was a question of securing this type of equipment from abroad and establishing the production of them in our own country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The equipment from abroad was to come from the U.K. and U.S.A. May I know what part has come from each of these countries. And, as the hon. Defence Minister stated the other day, that it was necessary now to evaluate the impact and implications of this nuclear explosion by China, may I know what steps he has taken to evaluate that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will answer the latter part first. I have asked the Chiefs of Staff to evaluate this particular question, and I am waiting for their evaluation.

As far as the question of the amount and percentage of the equipment that we have received from other countries are concerned, these commitments are made from year to year. I must say that in most cases they have substantially arrived, but naturally we are making fresh commitments. So, it would be very difficult for me to give any percentage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sixty million dollars worth of equipment was to come from each of these two countries. May I know whether the whole of it has come.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As for what was decided in the Nassau Agreement, it

the case of USA I think more than 80 per cent has arrived; in the case of U.K. it is a little slow.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Apart from the question of weapons for these mountain divisions, is it not a fact that they require a great variety of specialised equipment in the way of special clothing, special types of non-freezing oils for the guns and so on? May I know what specific steps have been taken, or specific machinery set up, for research in these fields, so that the mountain divisions can be supplied with these and other supplementary equipments?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think the Defence staff in Army Headquarters have gone into all these aspects, particularly clothing and the type of food that they will require. The problems of high altitude have been very thoroughly examined, and answers have been found.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is this admitted marked preponderance of certain regions and classes in our mountain divisions, fortuitous or the result of a policy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I will not accept what the hon. Member presumes in his question. There is no question of preponderance of any particular classes.

Shri Kapur Singh: He himself admitted that there were certain regions and classes, and now he says it is a wrong presumption.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What I said was this. There are certainly some people from those areas, but there is no question of preponderance as such. These are two different propositions.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: We have taken two years to equip two mountain divisions and we aim at ten mountain divisions. May I know whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure that the flow of supplies will continue and will be in a more rapid phase than what had been so far?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly. We will have to be constantly watchful about our progress to achieve results.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these mountain divisions are capable of operation only at high altitudes or they will also be able to operate in what is called 'jungle warfare'?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Both—high altitude and jungle warfare.

श्री शिव नारायण : मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि अस्त्र बाहर से लाए जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनको चलाने की ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ जवानों को बाहर भी भेजा जा रहा है ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जरूर। हमेशा हम भेजते रहे हैं। उनको कैसे न भेजते ?

Film Finance Corporation

+

*384. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation Ltd. was incorporated in 1960 as a Government Company to promote and assist the Indian Film Industry by providing finance and other facilities;

(b) what impact has been made by it on the Indian Film scene by helping the production of good standard and quality films; and

(c) How many young independent producers have been financed by the Corporation and with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. was registered as a Company under the Indian Companies Act on 25th March, 1960 with the object of promoting and assisting the film industry by providing, affording, or procuring finance, financial or other facilities for the

production of films of good standard and quality with a view to raising the standard of films. The shares of the Corporation are exclusively held by the Union Government. Out of 41 producers to whom, the Corporation has sanctioned loans, so far for production of films, 24 may be termed as "young and new" producers. It is too early to assess the impact of the loans granted by the Corporation on the Indian film industry. It will take time for distributors to overcome their reluctance to accept these films which have artistic content but little box-office appeal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have taken note of the fact that well-known director Satyajit Ray was helped by the West Bengal Government with regard to the production of Pather Panchali and in the context of that experience, what specific measures have been taken by the Government to help producers with talents but with no resources?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The whole idea is to see to it that individual producers are given this help but the real trouble is to get theatres for these pictures in various places. We are thinking of these facilities. The position will be difficult unless the distributors and theatre-owners exhibit these pictures. The picture the hon. Member pointed has won a national award; it has won an international award also.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has also taken note of the fact that in order to produce a first-class film the maximum loan that is being given is to be within the limits prescribed and as it is difficult to get the best artistes, will Government try to give them loans outside those limits?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is true that there have been 122 applications and 41 have been given loans totalling about Rs. 1.20 crores; 29 have drawn the amount, totalling about Rs. 68 lakhs. There is a limit 1759 (A) LSD—2

with regard to the loan to be advanced and we have to study this in course of time. Actually the authorised capital is one crore and Rs. 50 lakhs have been given as loan.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of young Indian producers who have applied for loan and who have been given these loans and may I also know if even now giant producers and monopolists are not getting the maximum share of these loans?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Of the 41 producers to whom loans have been given, 24 are young and new producers; 17 are established producers.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I asked: how many have applied for loan.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: 122.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the partition of Bengal, the market for the Bengali film has been shrunk very much. In view of the fact that there are a large number of good producers in West Bengal, what is the step taken by the Government and the Film Corporation to help those producers from West Bengal?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is really not the question of West Bengal, if I may say so with great respect. It is really the enterprising artistes, the people who have got the background for this, who are helped, and I am glad to say that quite a few of them are from West Bengal, but no special steps are taken because they are refugees.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what steps the Government propose to take to see that the so-called celluloid heroines of the Indian screen do not monopolise the finances which are made available to the different film concerns?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have given the figures already.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question was about the so-called heroines who mop up the entire finances with the result that the other

wings of the film industry are made to suffer.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): This is a question which relates to the film-making; we cannot interfere with the film-makers.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What is the criterion to advance money in order to produce a really good picture? It has been observed during the last few years that only love affairs dominate the film industry, and therefore, I want to know whether any criteria have been taken into consideration to preserve our national characteristic in the production of the films, so that the money that is being advanced, is properly utilised.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am glad that the hon. Member has asked the question. The real idea is to emphasise the works of art and lay stress on lasting values. Some of the films may deal with love affairs but not all of them.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government has taken into consideration the point that instead of spreading the loans on a greater number of applications, they could concentrate their attention on the quality of films with patriotic urges by artistes of renown talents at well?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is a regular procedure; we will have to see the script and the stories depicted and go through the entire work and study them. There is a Directorate.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि जो नए प्रोड्यूसर हैं उनको एनकरेज करने के लिए कोई मौका नहीं है, और थोड़े से लोगों की मानापली हो गयी है? क्या कारपोरेशन इसके लिए कोशिश कर रहा है कि श्रेष्ठ फिल्में बनें और नए प्रोड्यूसर्स को उत्साह मिले?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी: इसी लिये तो इस कारपोरेशन को बनाया गया है कि उनको मदद मिल सके।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this Corporation has also one of its objects to relieve our films from the quagmire of boy loves girl with new faces and new song-hits?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am afraid it is not clear to me.

Shri Nambiar: It is a very good question, Sir,—a change in the policy of the present film production in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Young men can admire that, but I do not know why Shri Kapur Singh insists on that. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Deputy Minister might answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Resumption of Land by Service Land-owners

*387. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided for any safeguards to permit resumption of land by the service land owners for personal cultivation on their release from the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, what are those safeguards;

(c) the States where such legislation is in force; and

(d) whether these safeguards are made known to the Jawans who are on active service and whether any publication is likely to be brought out in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Land is a State subject and it is for the various State Governments to make necessary provisions to safeguard the interests of jawans in the matter of resumption of their lands for personal cultivation. The Ministry of Defence and the Planning Commission have, however, requested the various State Governments and the local administrations to make necessary provisions for various safeguards for Defence Services personnel who have interests in land either as owners or as tenants. One of the safeguards asked for is to permit resumption of land by service land owners for personal cultivation up to the prescribed ceiling limit on their release from the Armed Forces.

(c) Such Legislation is already in force in the following States and Union territories:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. Delhi, Manipur and Tripura.

(d) The proposed safeguards have been made known to all concerned by the Army Headquarters through the Headquarters of the Commands. There is no publication at present in this matter. As soon as the matter is finalised with all the State Governments, the various safeguards actually provided for under the Land Reforms Acts of the different States will be communicated to all Service Personnel through the usual official channels and they will also be published in the Sainik Samachar, a weekly journal which is read by all troops.

Shri Kajrolkar: Is there any publication or journal for our Jawans and, if so, who is publishing it?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There is a publication called Sainik Samachar published every week and this information is published in that journal.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Will the Government takes steps to see that all the different soldiers' boards which have been constituted throughout the country take up this issue of land problem of the jawans?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): It is not a question merely of those Boards taking up this question. The Government of India itself has taken up this question with the different State Governments, and in response to the appeal made to the different State Governments, they have introduced different State legislations.

Indians in Zanzibar

+

{ **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia;**
*388. { **Shri Brij Raj Singh;**
Shri Bade;
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians in Zanzibar are being subjected to atrocities and humiliation by the local authorities; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have lodged a protest regarding this matter with the President of Tanzania?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government is aware that people of Indian origin are facing some difficulties in the present period in Zanzibar. Government of India have not considered it necessary to lodge any protests in this matter. However, our High Commissioner is in constant touch with the Government of Tanzania.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि उन लोगों ने कई दिन तक भारतीय दूतावास में यह शिकायत की कि हमारे साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है और इस के बावजूद

भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस सदन को मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी क्या नीति रही है। जो भारतीय मूलक व्यक्ति हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में और सरकारों से हमारा ज्यादा कुछ कहना मुनासिब नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम इस बारे में ज्यादा जोर से नहीं कहते।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों के साथ ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार हुआ और उसके मूल कारण क्या थे।

श्री विनेश सिंह : कोई बहुत ज्यादा दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, यह भी मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। उन्होंने वहाँ के लोगों से मिल कर रहना है। यह तो वहाँ के लोगों और सरकार के बीच की बात है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

U.S. Fighters for I.A.F.

***383. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of United States Air Force experts regarding U.S. assistance in supply and/or manufacture of high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian air force has since been completed;

(b) if so, what further action is being taken by the Government on this;

(c) if not, the specific difficulties being faced in arriving at an early decision; and

(d) whether F-104G Starfighters are going to be supplied or manufactured in India under the present negotiations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The U.S. Team of experts did not deal with the supply of high performance fighter aircraft or

with the manufacture of any new high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force. The scope of their examination related to production facilities for HF-24 aircraft and the assistance required for its further development.

(b) The Report of U.S. experts is under consideration.

(c) The report has gone into several technical details. It will take some more time to complete its examination.

(d) No, Sir.

Minimum Wages in Cardamom Estates

{ **Shri Umanath:**
***385.** { **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
 { **Shri Imbichibava:**

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the workers in some Cardamom estates are not paid the wages and other allowances according to the Minimum Wages Act and the Plantation Labour Act; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The administration of the Minimum Wages Act and the Plantations Labour Act in Cardamom Estates is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

The Government of India is not aware whether the workers in some Cardamom Estates are not paid the wages and other allowances according to the Act.

Radio Kashmir

***386. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio Stations at Srinagar and Jammu, broadcast as 'Radio Kashmir, 'Srinagar'

and 'Radio Kashmir, Jammu', respectively;

(b) whether All India Radio Stations, elsewhere in the country, broadcast as All India Radio, Calcutta or Bombay or, as the name of the station may be; and

(c) if so, why this distinction has been permitted to continue, so far, and when this will be done away with?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The distinction has nothing to do with the basic status of Srinagar and Jammu stations of All India Radio. These stations have been operating as 'Radio Kashmir' for the last 16 years and the name has become popularly known as such to a large number of listeners outside India. Any change in the name at this stage is likely to create confusion in the minds of listeners. If any change is necessary, it can be considered.

Implementation of Agreement on Indians in Ceylon

*389. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed special officer to process and implement the agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon on the future status of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon has been appointed;

(b) if so, whether he has taken charge; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in appointment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There is no proposal yet to appoint a Special Officer to implement the Indo-Ceylon agreement of October 30, 1964. However the Commonwealth Secretary is likely to go

to Ceylon to have discussions with the officials of Ceylon Government.

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

Hyderabad Government Funds

*390. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations have been initiated with Pakistan Government to settle the issue relating to Hyderabad Government funds lying with the Westminster Bank in London; and

(b), if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) India and Pakistan have tentatively agreed to the disposal of the funds, in the ratio of 40 per cent to Pakistan and 60 per cent to India; the money would be utilised in providing scholarships to students.

Naga Hostiles

{ **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. D. Puri:
*391. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mandal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security forces were attacked by the Naga hostiles at some place in Manipur bordering Upper Burma on the 13th November, 1964;

(b), if so, the casualties caused to the security forces;

(c) whether light machine-guns, several Japanese rifles and several documents were also seized from the hostiles; and

(d) whether any investigation has been ordered?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Our patrol encountered an armed gang of approximately 60 Naga hostiles on the night of 13/14 November 1964 in South East Manipur. This is outside the area covered by peace talks,

(b) The Security forces suffered no casualties. 12 hostiles were killed and 20 wounded.

(c) One Light Machine Gun and five rifles were recovered from the hostiles.

(d) No, Sir.

Arms Aid from Abroad

392. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether after his talks with the Governments of U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. on the subject of arms aid and equipment for India's defence against the Chinese aggression, he proposes to confer with some other friendly Governments also in the near future; and

(b) if so, with whom?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Benefit of Service to Reservists

*393. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservists of the forces transferred to reserve, in the interest of service are not being given benefit of the service, in the civil employment which they have joined, in the posts of LDC|

Junior Clerk, irrespective of pay at a higher scale above the maximum equal to the number of completed years of service for fixation of pay; and

(b) whether Government propose to re-examine the matter with a view to allow this benefit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A statement explaining the position in this matter is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3555/64].

Release of Col. Bhattacharya

394. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advance information of the release of Col. Bhattacharya was given to India by the Pakistan Authorities;

(b) if so, whether the members of his family were informed about it;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether he has since resumed his post in the Indian Army?

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

(b) His family was informed as soon as Col. Bhattacharya arrived in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

Chinese Explosion

*396. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question

of raising the issue of Chinese nuclear test in the coming session of General Assembly of the U.N.; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter, and the specific proposals which are sought to be put forward before the U.N.?

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

(b) The Government of India are giving serious thought to this matter and are considering what would be the most suitable proposal to place before the General Assembly. The purpose of this of course is to express the concern and anxiety of the world community at the dangers and tensions created by Chinese nuclear testing which is in violation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and UN resolutions and is manifestly contrary to the interests of mankind. Naturally, other U.N. members have to be, and are being, consulted before finalising our proposals.

Strike at Marmagoa Harbour

*397. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the Marmagoa harbour was paralysed recently following an indefinite strike by the bulk of stevedore labour and port workers;

(b) if so, the specific issues at dispute; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The work at the Port was partially affected by the strike of stevedore workers. The port workers did not, however, participate in the strike, except for about 150 employees of the Port Workshop who struck work on the

afternoon of 19th November and resumed duty next morning.

(b) The strike was launched by two Unions viz. Marmagoa Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union and the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Goa. The demands of the former union related to scale of pay, dearness allowance, house rent allowance, idle time wages and free travel from Vasco-da-Gama to Marmagoa Harbour. The demands of the latter union related to bonus, idle time wages, interim relief, formation of pool of winchmen in consultation with the union, etc. The major cause of the labour unrest at Marmagoa Port is, however, reported to be inter-union rivalry.

(c) Regional Labour Commissioner and Conciliation Officer intervened and tried to conciliate the dispute. A Court of Inquiry has been appointed under Section 10(1)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to ascertain the causes of labour unrest at the Port and to suggest remedial measures. Action is also being taken to extend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 to this Port and to set up a Dock Labour Board there. A Central Wage Board for port and dock workers at major Ports including Marmagoa has already been constituted.

विदेश सचिव द्वारा इंटरव्यू

*398. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के सम्वाददाताओं को नागालैण्ड की स्थिति और शान्ति वार्ता के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने से विदेश सचिव ने इंकार कर दिया था ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उनको भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों की जरूरत नहीं है ?

बैदेशिक-काबं मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Firing by Pakistanis

*399. { Shri Kameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mandal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani intruders fired on Indian border patrol on the cease-fire line eight miles west of Rajouri on the 22nd November, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and the number of them who escaped;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian troops have reported to the U.N. Observers 11 cases of cease-fire violations during the past three days, i.e., 18th to 20th November, 1964;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the U.N. Observers thereon; and

(e) whether any protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No intruder was killed; all of them escaped over the cease-fire line.

(c) Seven cases of cease-fire violations by Pakistan during this period, were lodged with the U.N. Military Observers. Six other cases of ineffective firing by them were brought to the notice of U.N. Observers.

(d) U.N. Observers are investigating these cases. When the investigations are complete, the U.N. Chief

Military Observer will communicate his decisions direct to the Pakistan Army.

(e) No, Sir.

Accreditation of Language Newspapers

*400. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small language papers having a circulation of over 5,000 are not allowed accreditation facilities at the Headquarters of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove this hardship?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c), No, Sir. Circulation is not the only factor taken into consideration in granting accreditation to newspapers. The other factors are:

(i) Type of the newspaper;

(ii) Periodicity and regularity of publication, preference being given to dailies; and

(iii) Influence of the newspaper.

The Rules for Accreditation are interpreted liberally in the case of Indian languages and small newspapers which do not command a large circulation.

Area between Kohima and International Boundary

*401. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area between Kohima and the international boundary has been declared as disturbed area;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the declaration;

(c) whether help of any kind was sought by Nagaland; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A belt, three miles wide, along the international border of Kohima district only has been declared as disturbed.

(b) Security Forces patrolling the three miles belt along the international border, under the terms of the agreement, had no legal powers to take action, in this area, against persons contravening any law or order in force. This area had therefore to be declared as disturbed to provide the Supply Forces with the necessary legal authority.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Trunk Automatic Exchange for Madras

1016. { Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of installing a thousand-line link trunk automatic exchange of the latest cross bar design in Madras to facilitate direct trunk dialling;

(b) when the work will be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of the installation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Orders for the supply of the equipment have been placed. Supply is expected to commence in September, 1965. The installation of the exchange is programmed to commence in December, 1965.

(b) The work is programmed to be completed before the end of 1966.

(c) The total cost of project for trunk automatic exchange installation at Madras is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs approximately.

Manufacture of Television Sets

1017. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Germany has offered technical assistance for setting up a television network in India and a plant to manufacture sizable number of television sets;

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

(c) when the work is likely to start?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) An offer in general terms has been made on behalf of the German Democratic Republic.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under consideration and details have still to be worked out.

Use of Force for Settling Territorial Disputes

1018. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a convention of eminent lawyers and jurists held in the country which suggested that International Law should repudiate the use of force as a means of resolving territorial disputes between the States;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the suggestion; and

(c) whether Government approve of the suggestions being recommended to the United Nations Special Committee on 'Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States'?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware that a recent World Conference for Peace and International Co-operation, held at New Delhi between 14 November and 18 November, 1964, has *inter alia*,

called for the renunciation of force as a means of resolving territorial disputes between States.

(b) It is well known that Government have consistently held the view that all international disputes and especially territorial disputes, should be resolved by peaceful means only and that the established boundaries of States should be inviolate. In the United Nations Special Committee on "Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States" (Mexico, 27 August to 2 October, 1964), the delegation of India, together with the delegations of Ghana and Yugoslavia, put forward a proposal in this regard. This proposal, together with other proposals, has been included in the Report of the Special Committee to the United Nations General Assembly. The recent Cairo Conference of non-aligned States (October, 1964) has clearly affirmed this principle.

(c) Government do not propose to move in the matter. It may be noted that the United Nations Special Committee on "Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States" has already finalized its report to the United Nations General Assembly.

Defence Production

1019. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that defence production in the country during 1963-64 has nearly doubled;

(b) if so, the details of the increased production;

(c) the actual value of production in 1963-64; and

(d) the value of arms and equipments actually delivered to the armed forces during the above period?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The in-

formation is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Housing Facilities for P. and T. Employees

1020. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the Table:

(a) the percentage of P. and T. employees of various categories enjoying the housing facilities in Bihar circle at present;

(b) whether any criterion has been laid down for the allotment of housing accommodation to various categories of officers and staff;

(c) whether any complaint of departure from the prescribed criterion was made to him during his present visit to Patna; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

Mozambique Indian Repatriates

1021. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned or propose to sanction any loans or advances to the Mozambique Indian repatriates, in order to enable them to resettle in India, pending repatriation of their assets;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what other aid or assistance is being given to them for rehabilitating themselves; and

(d) the estimated value of the assets left behind by these repatriates in Mozambique?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the statement as under:

(d) According to the Mozambique Indians, the total value of the assets left behind by the Indian repatriates in Mozambique is of the order of Rs. 15 crores. Four hundred and fifty claims amounting to Rs. 5.30 crores of which 1.61 crores are for immovable property and Rs. 3.69 crores for movable property have so far been filed by these repatriates with the Government on their own. An accurate estimate of the total value of these assets based on documentary evidence is not possible at this stage because the repatriates allege that the Portuguese authorities who took summary action against them prevented them from obtaining the relevant documents before they were deported.

STATEMENT

Indian repatriates from Mozambique who came to India before 6th June 1963, have been granted special concessional customs facilities for the import of their personal belongings and other possessions.

The Government of India taking into account the special circumstances of these repatriates, have, in consultation with the Gujarat State Government taken the following steps to assist the repatriates to settle down in India:

(a) Limited monetary assistance has been given to indigent repatriates.

(b) Grant of loans to enable repatriates to start business enterprises or small-scale industries at concessional rate of interest at 3 per cent. The maximum limit of the loan is Rs. 5,000 in each individual case and a further suitable amount at the rate of 4 per cent in case of industrial co-operatives.

(c) Priority in the grant of agricultural land.

(d) Freeships, scholarships and free school books are being offered to repatriates in accordance with the schemes already in vogue in Gujarat.

(e) Grant of licences to repatriates under various licences orders such as foodgrains, sugar, gur etc. with special considerations.

(f) A sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Gujarat.

Some other State Governments have also agreed to extend help to the repatriates who choose to settle in those States.

Chinese Claim on NEFA

1022. { Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the second week of October, 1964 the Chinese Government once again advanced their claim for the entire area on NEFA; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is not the first time that the Chinese Government have made the fantastic claim that 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in NEFA, which is south of the McMahon line in the Eastern Sector of the India-China border, is Chinese territory. The Government of India have in innumerable official exchanges with the Chinese Government pointed out the baselessness of the Chinese claims to these areas of Indian territory. During the 1960 Officials' Talks held between the Governments of India and China, ample evidence was put forward by Indian officials to show that the areas of Indian territory right upto the McMahon line in the Eastern Sector of the India-China border are indisputably Indian. Whenever opportunity arises, the Government of India exposes the fictitious nature of the Chinese Government claims to the NEFA area of India.

अम्बाला के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

1023. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री विष्णु प्रसाद :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 7 अक्टूबर, 1964 को अम्बाला के निकट जो विमान दुर्घटना हुई थी, उसकी जांच इस बीच हो चुकी है ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० ब० स० राजू) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्यवाही अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हुई है ।

विदेशों से सैनिक सहायता

1024. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूस और अमेरिका से जो सैन्य सामग्री के समझौते किये गये हैं उसमें अब तक भारत को कितनी सहायता मिल चुकी है ; और

(ख) समझौतों के शेष अंश का कब तक पूर्णतया पालन हो जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) रूस तथा यू० एस० ए० से, करारों के अन्तर्गत, अब तक कितनी प्रतिरक्षा सामग्री और साज सामान सम्बन्धी सहायता प्राप्त हुई, प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ख) दोनों देशों से अब तक तय हुए करारों और ठेकों के अन्तर्गत, अभी सामग्री

आना बाकी है । इनमें से कुछ सामग्री 1965-67 की अवधि में प्राप्त होने वाली है ।

Rural Programmes

1025. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural programmes broadcast by the Delhi, Patna and other Stations of the All-India Radio have not proved of much utility to the farmers in the different regions in so far as discussion on agricultural subjects is concerned; and

(b) if so, whether Government are formulating any scheme to broadcast separately rural programmes for each region?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir. It is evident from the numerous inquiries received in regard to the contents of these programmes that they are listened to with interest and are proving useful to the farmers. The Delhi Station programmes are presented in simple Hindi and also Haryana and Brij Bhasha Dialects. The Patna Station presents its programmes in Hindi and in Bhojpuri, Maithili and Magahi. Ranchi broadcasts in Hindi Nagpuria, Ho, Santhali, Mundari, Oraon and Kharia.

(b) There has been a demand from certain areas served by Delhi for change in timings and it is being met as additional channels become available.

The Patna Station recently adjusted its summer timings to suit rural listeners.

A large number of programmes to suit different regions will be started as and when more channels become available.

Rev. Michael Scott

1026. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of the objectionable activities of Rev. Michael Scott in Nagaland and outside; and

(b) if so, the particulars of these reports?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Rev. Michael Scott was on one occasion said to have made tape recording of some conversations with Nagas and taken some photographs.

Indian Information Service

1027. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to organise Indian Information Service on the pattern of British and U.S.A. Services to improve our publicity abroad; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government are not considering any proposal to re-organise the Information Service of India. However, the functioning of the Information Service of India is continually kept under scrutiny and review and necessary changes and modifications are made from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

Armament Research Laboratory, Chandigarh

1028. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether an Armament Research Laboratory is being set up in Chandigarh by Government;

(b) what will be its functions; and

(c) when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research work relating to design and development of Armament Stores. Theoretical and experimental work to investigate the mechanism of initiation and propagation of detonation in explosives, fragmentations of bombs and shells etc.

(c) The Laboratory is expected to start functioning by the middle of 1965.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के फार्मों का अनुवाद

1029. { श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 श्री बागड़ी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग में कुल कितने फार्म इस समय प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो चुका है ;

(ग) शेष फार्मों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करके उसका प्रयोग करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यह कार्य सम्भवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) लगभग 2,000 (दो हजार) ।

(ख) 70 (सत्तर) ।

(ग) यह कार्य विशेष स्टाफ को सौंप दिया गया है ;

(घ) यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही ।

Radio Transmitter for Nagaland

1030. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 18 on the 7th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the request of Nagaland administration to instal a powerful radio transmitter in the State has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The request of the Government of Nagaland to instal a high power radio transmitter in the State is still being actively considered. The availability of suitable land and adequate power is under investigation.

Manufacture of Air Compressors with Japanese Collaboration

1031. { Shri P. C. Boroah:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether a collaboration proposal with the Japanese firm, Kkfor, for the manufacture of air compressors at the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta, has been under negotiations;

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been signed; and

(c) the terms offered by the Japanese firm for collaboration?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. Negotiations are in progress with M/s Hokuetu Kogyo Co. Ltd. of Tokyo for collaboration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The matter is still under negotiation and the terms, which are still to be finalised, cannot be given out, for the present.

N.C.C.

1032. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the present strength of the senior division of the National Cadet Corps and whether Government have sufficient grounds to believe that the introduction of compulsory military training in colleges has resulted in improvement of discipline amongst students?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): The authorised strength of the Senior Division N.C.C. on 23-10-64 was 10,32,800 including 79,400 girl cadets.

Compulsory N.C.C. training at the collegiate level has definitely resulted in improving the standard of discipline amongst students.

Territorial Army

1033. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the present strength of the Territorial Army as compared to the strength of our standing army; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to increase the strength and fighting qualities of our Territorial Army?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). As a result of the experience gained during the past 15 years, the

present strength and other allied matters in respect of the Territorial Army are under review, with a view to making it a more effective force within the overall defence set up.

डाक तथा तार सुविधायें

10 34. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन सब नगरों और कस्बों में डाक, तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं जहां पर विकास खण्डों के मुख्यालय स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन स्थानों पर यह सुविधायें देने का विचार कर रही है जहां पर वह इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन विकास खण्डों में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और इनके कब तक उपलब्ध किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ऐसी आशा है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सभी विकास खण्ड मुख्यालयों में निर्धारित मानकों की पूर्ति होने पर डाकघर खोल दिये जाएंगे ।

विकास खण्डों के सभी डाकघरों में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक तार सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव है । स्वभावतः साधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर ही निर्भर है ।

टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं केवल तभी दी जाएंगी, जबकि प्रस्ताव लाभकारी हों अथवा किराये व गारण्टी के आधार पर हों ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिन विकास खण्डों में तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, उनके नामों की दो सूचियां पुस्तकालय में रखी गई हैं । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3556/64]

Wage Board for Leather and Plastic Workers

1035. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Wage Board is being appointed for leather and plastic workers;

(b) if so, whether this will cover all big and small mills in the country; and

(c) when this Wage Board is likely to start its work?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

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

Telephones in Panchayat Samities Offices, Punjab

1036. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samities Offices which have been provided with telephones and telegraph facilities in Punjab during the Third Plan period, so far; and

(b) the provision made to provide them with the facilities during the next two years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 20 Panchayat Samities Offices have been provided with telephone connection. 18 places having Samities Offices have been provided with long distance Public Call Offices and 21 places with telegraph facilities.

(b) Long distance Public Call

Offices .. 8
Telegraph facilities .. 11

Labour Welfare Officers in Textile Mills

1037. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of textile mills in Punjab and Delhi which have not employed Labour Welfare Officers so far; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Under Section 49 of the Factories Act, 1948 only factories employing 500 or more workers are required to employ welfare officers. The Government of Punjab and the Delhi Administration have reported that there is no such mill without a welfare officer.

(b) Does not arise.

Scales of Pay, Rations and Uniforms to Army Personnel

1038. { **Shri Krishnapal Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of (i) pay; (ii) allowances (Dearness Allowance, Travelling Allowance, Family Allowance and other allowances, if any); and (iii) pensions of the Riflemen/Sawars| N.C.O's/J.C.O's and all other Ranks in various arms/services of the Indian Army;

(b) the scale of rations allowed to different classes of soldiers (i) in peace stations; and (ii) in concessional and operational areas; and

(c) the scale of free uniforms and kits issued to different classes of army personnel and the maintenance allowance given and the system of replacement of condemned articles?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): It is presumed that the Question is not

intended to cover J.C.O's holding honorary ranks as Commissioned Officers, as they are not entitled to rations etc. On this basis, the reply is as follows:

(a) to (c). The required information is given in Statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3557/64].

श्री डांगे की मास्को यात्रा

1039. **श्री गुलशन :** क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, 1964 में रूस में सरकार की तबदीली के तुरन्त बाद भारत के साम्यवादी दल के नेता श्री एस० ए० डांगे मास्को गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार को नये रूसी नेताओं के साथ हुई उनकी बात-चीत के बारे में कोई जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) श्री डांगे 16 अक्टूबर, 1964 को मास्को के लिए रवाना हुए थे, जहां से वे विश्व मजदूर महासंघ (वर्ल्ड फेडरेशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियन्स) की महा परिषद् के 13वें सत्र में (बुडापेस्ट—19 अक्टूबर, 1964) भाग लेने के लिए बुडापेस्ट (हंगरी) गए। श्री डांगे इस महासंघ के उप प्रधान हैं।

(ख) वापसी पर, श्री डांगे 26 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1964 तक मास्को में रहे। सरकार को इस बात का पता नहीं है कि श्री डांगे और सोवियत नेताओं के बीच हुई किसी बातचीत का क्या नतीजा निकला।

Bharat Electronics

1040. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, production is slowing down in Bharat Electronics, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decrease in production; and

(c) the effective measures Government have formulated not only to avert the decrease but also to improve the productive capacity of this factory?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The production increased from Rs. 3 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 6 crores in 1963-64. The value of production during 1964-65 is estimated to be over Rs. 7 crores and during 1965-66 about Rs. 8.5 crores.

In reaching an annual production of Rs. 8.5 crores during 1965-66, the available facilities in Bharat Electronics Limited would be fully utilised.

Extension of Labour Laws to J. & K.

1041. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to extend Labour Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the near future; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Certain State Labour Laws are already in force in Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Labour Laws can be extended to that State only with the prior concurrence of the State Government. The State Government have given their consent to the extension of three Central Labour Laws viz., The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, The Mines Act, 1952 and the Apprentices Act, 1961 and these Acts will be extended to Jammu and Kashmir as soon as necessary preliminaries are completed.

1759 (Ai) LSD—3.

Expansion of I.A.F.

1042. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) the schemes framed by Government for expansion and improvement of the I.A.F.; and

(b) the progress so far made in implementing those schemes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3558/64.*]

Missile Base in Tibet

1043. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese are working on a plan to make the Tibetan plateau a base for firing rockets and other missiles; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information in Government's possession.

Engine for HF-24 Jet

1044. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals from a British firm, Bristol Siddley Engines Ltd. to develop a new high mark of Orpheus

engine 703 to power Mark-2 of the HF-24 Jet fighters; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Proposals have been received from Bristol Siddley Engines Ltd.:

(i) for the improvement of the Orpheus 703 engine which is the selected power plant for the Mark-1 version of the HF-24 Jet Fighter, and

(ii) for the development of an engine in the Orpheus family as a suitable power plant for the HF-24 Mk.-2 Jet Fighter.

(b) Only the first proposal mentioned at (a)(i) above is under examination.

Newsprint

1045. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Newsprint required for the newspapers during 1962-63 and 1963-64:

(b) how much was imported and how much produced in the country (separately); and

(c) the quantity of imported newsprint which was allotted for English newspapers and that allotted for Indian Language papers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The quantity of newsprint required for newspapers during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 was estimated at 1,50,000 and 1,65,000 metric tonnes respectively.

(b) (i) *Imports*

	m. tonnes	
1962-63	97,425	include newsprint licences for publication of books and under the Export Promotion Scheme. Separate figures under the various heads are not available.
1963-64	98,877	

(ii) *Indigenous production*

1962-63 .. 26,515 m. tonnes

1963-64 .. 30,078 m. tonnes

(c) No separate statistics on the basis of languages are being maintained in respect of the quantity of newsprint allotted to newspapers.

Indian Immigrants in U.K.

1046. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in the British press about several incidents of forged employment vouchers for entry to the U.K. and that certain Indian immigrants were involved in this racket; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been launched in India also in this connection and the action taken against the persons involved?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, as these incidents did not take place in India.

Acquisition of Land for Military Purposes

1047. { **Shri Umanath;**
Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri M. N. Swamy;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether an area of 1,400 acres of paddy fields was acquired for Military Units in Darjeeling District near West Bengal University;

(b) the amount spent on the construction of buildings in this area; and

(c) whether Government propose to either abandon it or to use it for some other purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) An area of 252 acres of

land has been requisitioned near North Bengal University which includes an area of 8.38 acres of paddy land. Another 1800 acres of land near the North Bengal University are being requisitioned out of which about 1400 acres are paddy land.

(b) Information regarding the amount spent on the construction of buildings on these lands is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) It is not proposed to abandon the land requisitioned or those proposed to be requisitioned as they are required for military purposes.

Rules Re. Posting of Indian Armed Forces Personnel

1048. { Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules regarding the posting of the Indian Armed Forces personnel have been recently relaxed for the period of Emergency; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) There are no rules relating to the posting of personnel of the Armed Forces but some working principles have been adopted and these have not been relaxed.

(b) Does not arise.

Viscose Rayon Industry Committee

1049. { Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee on Viscose Rayon Industry appointed by the Chief

Adviser of Factories have been implemented by all the Rayon Factories in India;

(b) if not, the factories which are yet to implement these recommendations; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). There is one Rayon factory in each of the States of West Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh and two in each of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The position regarding the extent of implementation of the recommendations in question is as follows:

Madras, Kerala and U.P.: All the recommendations have been implemented.

West Bengal: Only recommendation No. 4 regarding complete enclosure of all spinning machines has not been implemented since the management holds that complete enclosure is not necessary where exhaust rate of 60 to 70 cfm is maintained.

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra: Only recommendation No. 14 regarding reduction of working hours has not been implemented. The managements do not consider it necessary in view of implementation by them of all other recommendations.

Gujarat: While one of the two factories has implemented all the recommendations, the other factory which was started in July, 1963 has not implemented recommendation Nos. 14 and 21.

(c) The question of implementation of recommendation No. 21 in the factory in Gujarat is being pursued with the factory by the State Chief Inspector of Factories.

Indians in African Countries

1050. { Shri H. C. Soy:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the newly independent countries in Africa, the position of the people of Indian origin has been adversely affected;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India to help them and the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The emergence of African countries to independence has generated new forces in the political, economic and social spheres. The immigrant communities have to adjust themselves to these new conditions and it is but natural that they face difficulties during the period of transition. Government have consistently advised the people of Indian origin to live in tune with African aspirations which advice has been heeded by a large section of the people and has been appreciated by the Africans.

Women Registered in Employment Exchanges

1051. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women candidates (both graduates and non-graduates) who were registered in various Employment Exchanges in

Uttar Pradesh during the period from January to June, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them provided with employment assistance during the same period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Category	Number of registrations effected	Number placed in employment
1	2	3
Graduates	615	30
Matriculates and Higher Secondary passed (including Intermediates)	3,354	425
Below Matriculation standard (including illiterates)	10,625	1,006
TOTAL	14,594	1,461

S.C. and S.T. Candidates Registered in Employment Exchanges in U.P.

1052. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in the various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during the period from January to June, 1964; and

(b) the number out of them who were provided employment assistance during the same period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Category of applicants	Number of registrations effected	Number of placements effected
1	2	3
Scheduled Caste	59,059	7,907
Scheduled Tribe	2	1

Vacancies Notified and Filled up in U.P.

1053. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in the Public and Private Sector establishments in Uttar Pradesh during the period from January to October, 1964; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up in these establishments through the various Employment Exchanges during the same period?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b).

Sector	Vacancies notified	Vacancies filled
Public	74,563	53,375
Private	31,257	22,424

Radio Sets for U.P.

1054. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets supplied in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh till the end of October, 1964;

(b) the number of radio sets lying idle in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st October, 1965; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for utilising the idle sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) 14,173.

(b) The information has been called from the State Government.

(c) The maintenance and operation of community listening sets is the responsibility of the State Government. The real problem is that of replacement of batteries, the cost of which is quite heavy. However, the question

of any assistance by the Centre to enable them to keep the sets in working condition is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

Migrants from East Africa

**1055. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant certain concessions to people of Indian origin migrating to India from East Africa and seeking employment in Government Service; and

(b) if so, what are these concessions?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have given certain concessions to people returning to India for permanent residence. Apart from normal facilities under the Transfer of Residence rules they get further relaxation of normal customs regulations. To those in employment in East Africa, relaxation is also given of age limit etc. in Government services for posts other than those filled through the Union Public Service Commission.

Preservation of Foodstuffs for Jawans

1056. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the preservation of foodstuffs for the Jawans stationed in high altitudes;

(b) whether special food preservation units are likely to be established in some convenient place near border areas; and

(c) whether the I.C.A.R. is collaborating in this venture?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Various processes have been developed for preservation of foodstuffs by the

Defence R & D Organisation for the use of troops in high altitude. Amongst those accepted by them after field trials are accelerated freeze dried foodstuffs and survival ration. Items such as dehydrated precooked food-stuffs, preserved chapatis, 5 men Compo pack ration, Hard scale rations for Ski troops etc. are under field acceptance trials.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike in Coal Mines

1057. { Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 8000 Miners of the East India Coal Company's Collieries had gone on strike recently;

(b) whether the matter was referred to the Conciliation Officer; and

(c) the estimated loss per day as a result of the strike?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) 1,137 workers out of a total of 4,686 workers in Barares and Jealgora Collieries of the Company were on strike from October 1 to 7, 1964.

(b) Yes, after the strike had commenced. The Conciliation Officer intervened on October 5 and got the strike called off unconditionally.

(c) The number of man days lost per day was 2,200 in Bararee and 2,400 in Jealgora Collieries. Total loss of production was estimated at Rs. 1,38,000.

स्कूल के अध्यापकों द्वारा डाक का काम किया जाना

1058. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के बहुत से गांवों में डाक सुविधाएँ देने के लिये स्कूल के अध्यापकों से काम लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्कूल के अध्यापकों को इस प्रकार का अंशकालिक रोजगार दिये जाने के कारण वह उन स्थानों के बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के अपने कर्तव्य को अच्छी तरह नहीं निभा पाते; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार डाक का यह अंशकालिक काम करने के लिये स्कूल के अध्यापकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

संचार विभाग उद्यम श्री (श्री भगवती) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) स्कूल अध्यापकों को उन्हें नौकरी पर लगाने वाले उच्चाधिकारियों की पूर्व सहमति से अंशकालिक अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकपालों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है। इस बात का समाधान करने की जिम्मेदारी स्वयं राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग पर है कि उन अध्यापकों की अंशकालिक नियुक्ति उस स्थान के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के उनके सामान्य कर्तव्यों की पूर्ति में बाधक तो नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय भी, स्कूल अध्यापकों के अतिरिक्त सेवानिवृत्त डाक-कर्मचारियों, स्टेशन मास्टर्स, सरकारी पेंशनरों, जमीन मालिकों आदि को भी अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकपाल के रूप में नियुक्त कर लिया जाता है।

Minimum Wages Act

1059. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhava: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act has been extended to the manganese industry in various States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The Minimum Wages Act has not yet been extended to the manganese mines on account of certain practical difficulties.

Production Targets of Ordnance Factories

1060. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets fixed in respect of different ordnance factories and the actual achievement during 1963-64 and 1964-65 upto 30th September, 1964; and

(b) the portions of these production targets achieved by the use of indigenous material and those involving foreign exchange?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The information is as follows:—

Year	Target fixed (Rs. in crores)	Achievement (Rs. in crores)
1963-64	100	111
1964-65	120	50
		(upto 30-9-1964)

(b) The cost of materials imported by the Ordnance Factories during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 (upto 30-9-1964) constitutes 12.05 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively of the total cost of materials purchased during these years. Exact figures of the cost of imported material included in the targets achieved are not available as they are not separately maintained.

Planning Directorate, in the D.G.P. & T. and Delhi Telephone District

1061. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special pay is attached to the posts of

Assistant Engineers and Divisional Engineers in the Planning Directorate in the D.G.P. & T. and the Delhi Telephone District;

(b) if so, the rate thereof per mensem;

(c) what is the criterion followed in the matter of selection and appointment of such officers and whether any tenure has been fixed in each case and if so, what;

(d) whether any special technical qualifications are laid down for filling up such posts; and

(e) the number of such officers working in the D.G.P. & T. and the Delhi Telephone District who have held such posts for the last more than three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir, Special Pay is attached to all the posts of A.Es and D.Es in the P. & T. Directorate. No Special Pay is attached to such posts in the Delhi Telephone District, except the two posts in the Training Centre.

(b) Rs. 100/- per mensem in the case of Directorate and Rs. 75/- in the Delhi Telephone District.

(c) Officers who have the necessary experience and aptitude for the type of work for which they are required are alone posted to special pay posts. No specific tenure has been prescribed for the posts carrying Special Pays. The general orders restricting the stay of an officer to four years at a post apply in such cases also.

(d) Training and experience in the branch in which the allowed post exists are taken into account.

(e) The number of officers holding such posts for more than three years is:—

P & T Directorate	
D.Es	15
A.Es	28
Delhi Telephone Distt.	
A.E.	1

Accommodation for Class III P. & T. Employees

1062. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total length of service rendered by Class III staff in the P. & T. Department is not taken into account while determining their date of priority for the allotment of accommodation in the Delhi Telephone District; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this direction to relieve the hardship caused to this category of employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) According to P. & T. rules the priority date for allotment of P. & T. quarters is regulated from the entire length of stay in the station; previous service rendered at the same station is taken into account provided the continuous absence from the station does not exceed five years.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Pension to Ex-Servicemen

1063. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give a special pension to ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme will come into operation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

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

वियतनाम गणतंत्र में वाढ़

1064. श्री तन सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वियतनाम गणतंत्र में हाल ही में आई भयंकर वाढ़ से हुए नुकसान

की ओर भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से वाढ़-पीड़ित लोगों के लिये कोई सहायता भेजी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)

(क) और (ख). जी हां। वियतनाम गणराज्य में वाढ़ के कारण जो भीषण क्षति हुई, उससे भारत सरकार को बहुत दुःख हुआ और सरकार ने वाढ़-पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए भारत में बने कपड़े भेजे थे।

(ग) चूँकि सहायता तत्काल पहुँचानी थी, इसलिए 10,000 रुपए मूल्य का कपड़ा हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजा गया जो 26 नवम्बर को सैगोन पहुँच गया था।

H.A.L. Low-Cost Passenger Car

1065. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, has developed a cheap type of small car for mass production; and

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of revival of the small car production scheme for implementation by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir. Early in 1960, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. had produced the prototype of low cost utility car which, when productionised was expected to be available to the public at a price of Rs. 5,000-5,500 (exclusive of taxes and excise duties).

(b) No, Sir.

Welfare Scheme for Coal Miners

1066. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give grants to the coal miners under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Scheme for the education of their children; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to introduce the scheme and how many students will be benefited initially?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The scheme for scholarship grants to the children of coal miners studying in schools and colleges has been in force from 1956. In the year 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 1,64,329 was paid towards such scholarships.

From the current year a further scheme to grant educational allowance to miners whose children are educated in places away from their places of work has been sanctioned. About 250 pupils will be benefited in 1964-65.

Will of Late Prime Minister

**1067. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 { Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether in view of the extreme devotion to India as expressed in the Will of the Late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, any proposal is under consideration for broadcasting of the Will on special occasions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The Will of the Late Prime Minister was first broadcast on 3rd June, 1964. Excerpts from it were used in a special feature broadcast in connection with the 75th Birth-day Anniversary of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The rebroadcast of the Will, in whole or in part, will be considered in the context of future programmes on suitable occasions. Copies of the Will were also

distributed widely on November 14 by the Ministry of Education.

Agenda of General Assembly Session

1068. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the agenda for the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): A copy each of the provisional agenda and the supplementary list of items proposed for inclusion in the agenda, of the Nineteenth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3559/64].

Medical Facilities for P. & T. Employees

1069. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the P. & T. Department are denied the usual medical facilities and concessions by hospitals and medical authorities, usually available to State Government employees in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the disparity?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The P. & T. employees and members of their families are eligible to get medical facilities under the provisions of the C.S. (M.A.) Rules, 1944 as any other Central Government employee. The scale of medical facilities provided by the State Government may not be the same as under the C.S. (M.A.) Rules. In Patna however, the P. & T. Department is maintaining a Dispensary of its own for providing outdoor treatment to the P. & T. staff and Members of their families. Treatment not available in the Dispensary is obtained from the State Government Hospitals under the provisions of the C.S. (M.A.) Rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone for Police Stations

1070. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether each police station has to be provided with telephone connections during the Third Plan period;

(b) the number of police stations still without telephone facilities in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan; and

(c) when such connections will be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Barmer—12 (3 sanctioned).

Jaisalmer—6 (1 sanctioned).

Jodhpur—7 (1 sanctioned).

(c) Telephone facilities at the remaining Stations will be provided only if the proposals are remunerative or on guarantee basis. The sanctioned works are expected to be carried out by the end of the Third Plan.

Ghost Radio Station

1072. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report that a 'Ghost' radio station is operating from somewhere near Jammu; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to locate the station and deal with those responsible for operating the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Station does not appear to be operating from any place in India. The location appears to be in the

Lahore area. Pakistan has an international registration for 100 K.W. broadcast station at 630 kc/s from Lahore/Multan area.

Chinese Protest

1073. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Foreign Ministry has accused India of supporting the American Policy of "two Chinas" and has opposed the move in a note delivered to the Indian Embassy in Peking on the 11th November, 1964; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the nature of reply sent, if any?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In a note delivered to the Indian Embassy at Peking on the 11th November, 1964, the Chinese Government have alleged that India is supporting the so-called "Two-China policy".

(b) The Chinese Government is well aware that the Government of India recognise and have diplomatic relations only with the People's Republic of China. The allegation that India is supporting the "Two-China policy" has therefore been made to serve the ends of China's anti-Indian propaganda. A reply to the Chinese note will be sent shortly, and copies of the correspondence will be placed on the Table of Parliament.

आकाशवाणी में इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारी

1074. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 14 सितम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 151 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में इंजीनियरिंग कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों पर विचार करने के लिये जो समिति नियुक्त की गई थी क्या उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या सिफारिशें हो गई हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): : (क) जो हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें दी हुई हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—3560।64] सिफारिशें अभी विचाराधीन हैं और उनके लागू करने का शत सरकार द्वारा उन्हें स्वीकार किए जाने पश्चात् ही उठेगा।

Railway Land for P. & T. Quarters

1075. Shri Maniyangandan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether land belonging to the Railway Department in Kottayam (Kerala) has been proposed to be taken over by P. & T. Department for construction of quarters;

(b) if so, the amount paid for the purpose, if any; and

(c) whether the possession of the land has been taken over and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 37,183.29.

(c) The possession of land has not been taken over as the land is occupied by unauthorised persons who have yet to be evicted.

Land for Ex-Servicemen

1076 { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the problems relating to the settlement of ex-ser-

vicemen on land has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to carry out the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3561/64].

(c) The following steps have so far been taken in pursuance of the above recommendations:—

(a) State Governments have been requested to send details of land actually offered by them and their replies are still awaited.

(b) Procedure and Rules of allotment of land etc. are also under consideration of the State Governments, who are primarily concerned in the matter.

Schools in Cantonments

1077. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to implement the scheme for setting up schools in each Cantonment;

(b) the names of Cantonments which have no schools at present; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the setting up of such schools during the current financial year?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No scheme as such has been framed for setting up schools in each Cantonment.

(b) Almora Cantonment.

(c) The Almora Cantonment Board has no plan to set up a school during

the current financial year. There are a number of schools in the Almora city civil area which is contiguous to the Cantonment area, and the residents of Cantonment area take advantage of these schools.

Garden Reach Workshop

1078. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the expansion and modernisation of the facilities at the Garden Reach Workshops has been completed; and

(b) the progress made in building medium sized ships for coastal trade?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A scheme is under consideration to augment the shipbuilding capacity of the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. which involves the construction of additional Dry Docks, Wet Basin and necessary Workshops, as well as installation of necessary Cranage with the associated facilities. The scheme is being examined in the general context of the expansion of the shipbuilding capacity in the country during the 4th Five Year Plan period. If the scheme is accepted, on its completion it would be possible to undertake the construction of medium Coastal vessels of 3500 DWT and also of vessels of higher tonnage.

Ex-Servicemen

1079. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group appointed to examine the question of employment of able bodied and disabled ex-servicemen has submitted its report;

(b) if so, finding thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The findings of the Study Group and the action taken thereon is shown in the Statement attached. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3562/64].

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये टेलीफोन

1080. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने टेलीफोन हैं जो भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों के नाम पर हैं तथा जो उन्हें संसद्-सदस्य की हैसियत से दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने संसद्-सदस्य हैं, जिनके पास पहिले से टेलीफोन थे परन्तु उन्हें संसद्-सदस्य की हैसियत से अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन दिये गये ?

संचार विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती

(क) कोई नहीं। जिन व्यक्तियों को संसद्-सदस्य की हैसियत से और संसद्-सचिवालय द्वारा भुगतान किये जाने पर टेलीफोन दिये जाते हैं, वे टेलीफोन उनके संसद् सदस्य न रहने पर और संसद्-सचिवालय से इस आशय की सूचना मिलने पर वापस ले लिये जाते हैं।

(ख) 16 (सोलह)।

Engineering Stores Depot, Avadi

1081. { Shri Manoharan:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Stores Depot, Avadi is being or has been closed down;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) the number of people rendered unemployed as a result of the closure?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No.

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

12.00 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(QUERY)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Before you proceed to the next item, may I make a humble submission regarding the adjournment motion that I submitted? It is a very dangerous matter, Sir. The pro-Pakistani Kashmir Plebiscite Front has started demonstrations in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and they have hoisted a green flag.

Mr. Speaker: I will request Shri Hem Barua that he should not just stand up like this and raise it.

Shri Hem Barua: I would like the Home Minister to make a statement on that.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing, but it should not be raised in this manner. I certainly think like that.

Shri Hem Barua: And that flag is akin to the Pakistani flag, Sir, with a crescent moon and a star....

Mr. Speaker: Will he stop there?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में पहले ही यह सूचना दी जा चुकी है कि काश्मीर में इस प्रकार की योजना चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले भी माननीय सदस्यों से यह विनती की है

कि वे इस प्रकार खड़े हो कर कुछ न कहा करें। मैं माननीय सदस्य से फिर दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह ऐसा न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले सूचना देने के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर हम जनता को क्या जवाब दें? सरकार क्यों नहीं बताती कि वहाँ पर ऐसी घटना होने वाली है? जब हम बताते हैं, तो उस के बारे में उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है। यह बड़े महत्व की बात है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस—श्री रंगा।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) NON-RENEWAL OF RESIDENCE VISITS
TO INDIANS IN CEYLON

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not to renew existing residence visas issued to Indians for stay in Ceylon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Government of Ceylon is finished now. There is no Government there.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): The Government of India

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

have seen Press reports regarding the reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not to renew existing residence visas issued to Indian nationals for stay in Ceylon. However, there has been no official announcement to this effect. It has also been reported by our High Commissioner in Ceylon that there has not been any abnormal non-renewal of the existing residence visas.

2. Residence visas are granted for a year on payment of visa fee of Rs. 400 a year. These visas are renewable. The number of Indians holding residence visas is approximately 16,000. These visa-holders are generally in urban areas and are either employees or businessmen. Since residence of non-nationals in Ceylon is governed by stay permits specified in the visas, non-renewal would mean that visa-holders will have to leave Ceylon after the expiry of their visas. Though the continued stay of these visa-holders is not covered by the recent Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 30 October, 1964, any decision of the Government of Ceylon to suddenly stop renewal of all residence visas would obviously be against the spirit of the Agreement.

Shri Ranga: In view of the resignation of the earlier government and the presence of only the interim government there, may I know whether the Government would take advantage of this interregnum, send for their Ambassador and ascertain the actual position there as to how many people are likely to be affected and, in the light of the present state of political atmosphere there, what steps could be taken by him to safeguard the interests of our people especially those who are affected by the question of these visas?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The High Commissioner was here recently and only the other day he has gone back. We have discussed all these matters with him and we shall continue to discuss them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the fallen government honour or stick to its commitments?

Shri Dinesh Singh: How can we say what Government will come and what they will do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a fallen government now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अपनी सरकार के पतन के बाद श्रीलंका की पिछली प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती भंडार नायके, ने रेडियो सीलोन से अपने देश के नाम एक सन्देश प्रसारित करते हुए उस समझौते की भी चर्चा की, जोकि उन के और भारत के प्रधान मंत्री के बीच में हुआ था। उन्होंने कहा कि उस को व्यावहारिक रूप देने में कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी। यों भी श्रीलंका में जो भारतीय रहते हैं, उन्होंने समझौते को स्वीकार नहीं किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन सब परिस्थितियों में भारत सरकार उस समझौते पर फिर से कोई विचार करेगी ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : समझौते पर तो फिर से विचार करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता। जब तक सीलोन सरकार वह समझौता मानती है, तब तक हम भी उस को मानेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मैं अपने प्रश्न को स्पष्ट नहीं कर सका।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यह है कि वह सरकार गिर गई, लेकिन हमारी तो कायम है। हम ने जो समझौता किया है, हम तो उस पर कायम हैं। जो नई गवर्नमेंट आयेगी, हम उस को एटीट्यूड दे कि वह क्या करती है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मेरा कहना तो यह था कि जिन लोगों के बारे में हम ने यह समझौता किया है, जिन की किस्मत का फ़ैसला हम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने ने कहा है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को हमारी समस्या के बीच में पड़ने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, हम यहां के नागरिक हैं। भारत सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो नया सवाल है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, मैं ने यह प्रश्न पहले भी पूछा है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस सवाल के बारे में मैं इतनी जल्दी आप से क्या अर्ज कर सकता हूँ ? यह तो एक पालिसी का मसला है, जिस को माननीय सदस्यों ने पिछले डिस्कशन में भी उठाया था और हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब भी दिया था।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं हुआ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know if these 16,000 Indians whose visas the Ceylonese Government have refused to renew.....

Mr. Speaker: He said that they have not refused to renew. There is no official confirmation that they have refused it and the information received from the High Commissioner also is that there is no unusual rejection.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it in a different way. If these 16,000 Indians who are in a difficult position because of the reported refusal of the Government of Ceylon to renew their visas are included within the 5.25 lakhs negotiated upon very recently, may I draw the attention of our Government to the statement made by the Prime

Minister of Ceylon wherein she has said: "The defeat of our Government has threatened the Indo-Ceylon Agreement recently arrived at". This is what she has said. If that is so, may I know, in that context, what is the reaction of our Government to this difficult situation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: They are not included.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Even at the time of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement the future of 1,15,000 people of Indian origin living in Ceylon was not decided. In addition to that this question of renewal of temporary residence visa-holders has arisen. I would like to know whether this matter was thought of at the time of the agreement between the two countries that these people should be included as among the first to be repatriated to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned earlier, no peculiar situation has arisen. So far as these people are concerned, they are Indian citizens. They are not included in the settlement about the category of people who were supposed to be stateless. These people are our citizens. They are staying there on visas granted by the Ceylon Government and we hope their visas will not be cancelled. They are our citizens and we have to take responsibility for them.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that we are taking them back?

Mr. Speaker: If such a situation arose.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जिस वक्त प्रधान मंत्रियों की बातचीत यहां हुई उस समय इस मामले पर भी डिस्कशन किया गया था और अगर किया गया था तो हमारे जो विशेष अधिकारी लंका में इस समझौते के मातहत भेजे गये हैं, उन की राय क्या है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस के बारे में कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई । ये तो हमारे नागरिक हैं, हमारे पासपोर्ट होल्डर हैं । इन के बारे में क्या बात करनी थी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय (देवास) : लंका सरकार का जो पतन हुआ है उसका क्या यह एक मुख्य कारण है कि हमारे साथ उस ने यह समझौता किया ? यदि हाँ तो शासन क्या करने जा रहा है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि किस कारण . . .

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, on a point of order. Can we interfere in the internal matters of another country?

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing the internal matters of another country.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): May I know whether as a result of this agreement some Indians who are now in Ceylon may return to India and if so, has any plan been drawn up to rehabilitate them here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are looking into this question. It will depend upon how many people will be coming here each year. As soon as that question is settled, we will draw up the plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Deputy Minister has stated just now that so far as the information went and so far as the information he has received from the High Commissioner went there had been no undue rejection of visas so far. May I know how many persons of Indian origin applied for visas so far, how many of them have received visas and how many visas have been rejected so far, according to his information?

Shri Dinesh Singh: With all due respect to the hon. Member, I think he has confused the issue. This mainly relates to the question of people of Indian origin. So far as the number of renewals or rejections is concerned, I could not give them off hand because a large number of them are pending and they keep on renewing them from time to time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This question is figuring in the minds of so many persons, which means that this concerns all parties in this Lok Sabha and they have been feeling about it. The Government had ample time to collect information. The hon. Deputy Minister says that he does not know how many persons who are Indian citizens had applied for visas, how many visas have been rejected and how many applications are pending for confirmation or approval. This is a very serious state of affairs. The hon. Deputy Minister is giving us vague replies to very specific questions even though the question has been with him all these days. It is a very depressing state of affairs.

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I mention with all due respect again to the hon. Member that there is a certain procedure that has to be followed? These applications do not come to us. We do not know how many persons have applied for visas. Any citizen is free to go and apply for a visa. It does not come to our notice whether the visa applied for has been granted or rejected. It is only when there are large-scale rejections without reasonable grounds that we take up the question with that Government on their behalf.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the High Commissioner of India in Ceylon doing? What is he meant for? What are his duties there?

Mr. Speaker: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE ELEVENTH
SESSION OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON
PLANTATIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sanjivayya I beg to lay on the Table a copy of main conclusions of the Eleventh Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on the 30th and 31st October, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3553/64].

CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Shi R. K. Malviya: I beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the Convention and Recommendations adopted at the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3554/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. You will be pleased to notice that the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva in June, 1963.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; there are so many talks going on.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is extremely ungainly to be standing like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have so many times advised that the exodus should be silent.

Mr. Speaker: Every time I have said that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will be pleased to notice that the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference, to which the hon. Minister has referred and which finds a 1759 (A) LSD—4.

place in this item, was held in Geneva in June 1963. Our Government moves slowly: that we know. We are well aware of that.

Shri Nath Pai: We have got used to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But this 18 months' period of gestation, or whatever you may call it, is a proud record even for a slowmoving Government. I would like to know why the Government took 18 months to consider and cogitate over this matter and lay a statement on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any reason for such a delay?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He does not know, perhaps; the senior Minister may know.

Shri R. K. Malviya: We place the reports on the Table as soon as they are received from Geneva.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not be so impatient. Let us hear him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There has been 18 months' delay, and you advise patience!

Mr. Speaker: I am not complaining of impatience on account of the delay of 18 months; I am complaining about the impatience here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could not hear him.

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly my complaint. Let us hear him. I wanted to hear him, but before I could do that, there was the interruption. That is what I am complaining about.

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have said that as soon as the reports are received, we place them on the Table. This report from Geneva was received very late.

Some Hon. Members: When?

Mr. Speaker: I will try to clarify it if only hon. Members will allow me to do so. The hon. Minister ought to say that though the decisions had been taken in June 1963, the Government received those reports just now or two months or one month ago, something like that, to explain it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): When was it received?

Shri B. K. Malviya: I will verify and let you know.

Some Hon. Members: Ah!

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The cat is at least out.

Mr. Speaker: Opinions on Bill. Shri Shree Narayan Das... Absent.

12.17 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(Shri Priya Gupta)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 29th November, 1964, from the Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Katihar:

"I have to inform you that on the 25th November, 1964, Shri Priya Gupta, Member, Lok Sabha, along with 14 other Satyagrahis, was sentenced to imprisonment till 4.30 P.M. on the 26th November, 1964, under B.M.P.O. Act and was sent to this Sub-Jail in the evening of the 25th November, 1964. He was released at 4.30 P.M. on the 26th November, 1964, after the completion of the sentence."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Will the Home Minister please take some interest in this fact that an hon. Member of this House arrested in September for an offence whose total punishment amounted to less than 24 hours was incarcerated in prison for nearly three months? Does not he think that there is a moral obligation on him to look into this matter so that petty officials

do not go on exercising their vendetta in this way?

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration.....

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, Shri Nanda has something to say. It is not a party matter.

Mr. Speaker: How can he say anything just at this moment? The hon. Member has brought it to his notice and now he will consider it.

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry, Sir, I was a little agitated, but you had once been good enough to direct the Government to look into this particular case and see how and why he was being kept and how far the allegation of his being shuttled from prison to prison was true. You have already directed this is not the first time.

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister will kindly look into it.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir; it will be looked into.

12.19 hrs.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri D. Sanjivayya on the 3rd December, 1964, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ranga may continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): How much time remains for this?

Mr. Speaker: Only 15 minutes were taken the other day; 2 hours and 45 minutes remain.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that instead of following the present policy of recognising only one union in any workshop or enterprise after ascertaining which particular union enjoys the largest degree of support from amongst the workers, it would conduce to the welfare of workers and sound unionism as also better production and a greater degree of co-operation between the employers and the employees, if the Government would follow the policy of recognising all such unions as are formed to represent more than a prescribed minimum of workers employed therein, either considering the total number of workers employed therein or a minimum percentage of workers employed therein. Then less complications will arise than at present owing to the fact that political parties have found it necessary to take interest, not indirectly but directly, by organising their own party-wise unions in these workshops, factories and enterprises. It is now too late to expect the political parties, such of them as have interested themselves directly with the trade union affairs, to give up their practice. But one thing can be done that whenever Government as well as the employers wish to deal with workers, they should be prepared to look upon trade unions on the workwise basis and that would help them, I think, towards better relations between employers and employees. I have in mind this particular instance of Rourkela where there was some trouble. If such a policy had been pursued, I am sure there would have been a greater sense of satisfaction among the workers and different sections among them and it might have been possible for Government to avoid the challenge of go-slow movement. Similar advantage could have been derived if, for instance, in Bhopal they did not confine their recognition only to one union within which there was some trouble.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): In every party and trade union there is trouble. There is trouble in your party also.

Shri Ranga: I have not denied that. My hon. friend must take a little more trouble to follow what exactly I am saying. I have not accused any political party nor I have denied the right of any particular party to interfere in any trade union affair. I am only suggesting the method by which it will be possible for Government as well as society to get better results from our workers through their productive efforts and to achieve better relations between employers and employees.

I would also like them to take decisions industry-wise for each industry. It was suggested for many years that there should be standing labour committees on a tripartite basis in order to ease the relations between employers and employees. Unfortunately, not enough has been done. I know that Whitley Councils are supposed to have been organised. But I do not know whether Government has succeeded even in this direction. I would like Government to explore the possibility of constituting industry-wise these tripartite councils or standing committees on which there would be representation not only for one union in each enterprise but for all the recognised unions in any one industry. If they would follow this policy, or at least if they make an experiment on these lines, I feel sure that it might be possible for them to avoid go-slow process troubles and these stay-away strikes. Surprise strikes create bad relations between employers and employees.

Having said this, I would also like to suggest that it is not proper for the Government to insist upon such a period of waiting before any worker who has come to be castigated for so-called moral turpitude is allowed to represent the workers and plead for them. It is easy to say that all those who have been condemned for moral turpitude should be banned from trade unionism for some time. We must first of all be quite sure that there is no impropriety in making this kind of castigation against the workers' leaders and workers' organi-

[Shri Ranga]

sers. It is only too well known that in many cases the employers as well as others who are interested manage to get genuine trade unionists also convicted for so-called moral turpitude and afterwards keep them away from trade unionism for a long period or for the prescribed period. Therefore, I would like Government to give a fresh consideration to this particular matter. At the same time, I should not be understood as encouraging such trade union leaders as do indulge in moral wrong, corrupt practices and improper activities and in that way cheat the workers as well as the society as a whole. I am only anxious that in view of the fact that quite a number of genuinely honest trade unionists also come to be castigated wrongly for moral turpitude, the period suggested in the Bill should not be so long but it should be at least halved.

With these words, I have pleasure in supporting this Bill.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I rise to support this Bill wholeheartedly. As a matter of fact, I am surprised why Government have been so late in bringing forward this amending Bill because in my opinion it has been long overdue. While supporting this Bill, I would like to make a few observations.

I entirely differ from my hon. friend Shri Ranga who has found fault with certain unions who by their merit and their potential strength in the industry have attained recognition, and has pleaded for recognition of unions on a different basis. In this connection, I would like to say that trade unionism is a specialised subject, and anybody and everybody cannot trade in trade union affairs. But there are certain people who like to trade in the affairs of the country in every sphere, and particularly, certain politicians trade in this trade unionism taking it as a casual work, or as a source to advance their own political activities. They indulge in casual activities of

trade unionism, and naturally such trade unionists working in a casual manner will find difficulties in the trade union work, because as I said earlier, trade unionism is a specialised work and a regular work and it should not be dealt with in a casual manner.

I have no doubt in my mind that most of the people who would oppose this amendment will be those who try to take undue advantage of the trade union activities in this country. Any person who has not the moral background or who is charged for certain activities which can be considered as immoral has got no right to continue in the trade union movement. That is why the Central Standing Labour Committee have given their firm support to this amendment. I do not quite know, how my hon. friend has pointed out just now that certain honest, genuine and real trade union workers are also being victimised and they are made to suffer on account of certain reasons. If these cases are genuine, such people must not suffer. But we have seen in the trade union field that whenever there is any difficulty in the country, there are certain so-called trade unionists who try to exploit those difficulties. Take, for example, the food situation. When there is a cry to produce more food, when there is a cry for proper distribution of food, there have been people in the country who have been interested in encouraging the workers to go on strike. They have really precipitated strikes in certain places, I should say illegal strikes. With a view to exploit these difficulties, they intentionally forget the country's difficulties and exploit those difficulties for their political purposes; with a view to see that the people of this country suffer, they make the workers behave in that way. In such circumstances if people like to treat the trade unions as a platform, as a stepping stone for their success either in the political or other fields, they certainly are not genuine trade unionists.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It applies to the INTUC also.

out of the trade unions. I support the motion.

Shri A. P. Sharma: No, no. If INTUC has got any philosophy before it—let him look into its constitution—it is that it will never sacrifice the interests of the workers. The interests of the country are paramount to the workers.

It will certainly advise the workers to subordinate their interests to the larger interests of the country. We have done that all along. In fact, as Shri Nambiar himself knows, when the country was in a most difficult situation, and when others gave call for a strike, INTUC had the proud privilege of opposing such a strike, making it an absolute failure.

Shri Nambiar Question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: He will always question it. The interests of the country have to be decided by somebody. We have always maintained that the Prime Minister or Parliament should be the supreme authority to decide what constitutes the interests of the country. Once the Parliament or the Prime Minister has decided that a particular thing is in the interests of the country, nobody in the country, including the workers, has the right to go against that. On the other hand, we in the INTUC have said.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद).
पालियामेंट कद्दो, प्रधान मंत्री बयों कहते हो ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: I said Prime Minister or Parliament. I have said Prime Minister, because he is the spokesman of Parliament.

Under these circumstances, I would like to make it absolutely clear that such a Bill was long overdue, and only genuine, honest and sincere trade union workers, in the words of Shri Ranga again, should find a place in the trade union movement and not those who are out to make a career

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल सदन के सामने उपस्थित है इसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि ऐसे लोग जिन्हें मारल टरपीट्यूड में सजा मिल चुकी हो व ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी में नहीं रह सकते । मैं इस सुझाव का विरोध करते हूँ ।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण दिया । मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के कुछ लोग मजदूर वर्ग को पूरी तरह से भ्रष्ट करने में लगे हुए हैं । यह उनका पेशा बन गया है कि मिल मालिकों के पैसे के बल पर उनके फायदे के लिए ट्रेड यूनियनों आरगोनाइज करें और उनको रजिस्टर करावें ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जैसा कि केरल में हुआ ।

The AITUC had made an agreement in Kerala for twenty years.

श्री दीनेन मट्टाचार्य (सेरामपुर) :
जैसा केरल में हुआ वैसा तो कहीं नहीं हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पालियामेंट को बाजार न बना लें ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : देश में मजदूरों के आन्दोलन को स्वतन्त्र रूप से चलने देना चाहिए । लेकिन जैसा कि अभी रंगा साहब ने फरमाया मजदूरों का आन्दोलन ठीक प्रकार न चलने देने की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर है । वे मजदूरों को अपने हित में इस्तेमाल करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वे मिल मालिकों के हित में काम करें। उन्होंने कहा कि जिस समय देश पर संकट था तो एक दल ने मजदूरों की हड़ताल करा कर संकट को बढ़ाया लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार मिल मालिकों ने देश के संकट के नाम पर मजदूरों का गला काटा है ।

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

कानपुर में लक्ष्मी रतन मिल है, जो कि यहां के एक माननीय सदस्य की है। उसमें आज तक कोई मजदूर संगठन कामयाब नहीं हो पाया क्योंकि मिल के गुंडे कार्यकर्ताओं के सिर तोड़ देते हैं और मजदूरों से जबरदस्ती यूनियन का चन्दा वसूल किया जाता है। मजदूर देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं, अगर उनकी भागों के लिए मिल मालिकों से लड़ना अपराध है, तो इस हालत में कोई मजदूर संगठन कायम नहीं किया जा सकता और उस अवस्था में देश में प्रजातन्त्र कैसे कायम रह सकता है।

मैं ऐसे बहुत से मामले जानता हूँ बम्बई के और कानपुर आदि के जहां मजदूरों को लालच देकर अपनी ओर मिलाया जाता है और उनसे मिल मालिकों का लाभ कराने की कोशिश की जाती है।

इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर अदालत किसी व्यक्ति को मारल टरपीट्यूड के लिए सजा कर दे तो वह ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी का सदस्य नहीं रह सकता। हमारे देश में कानूनी तौर पर जिसको अदालत अपराधी घोषित कर दे उसको अपराधी मान लिया जाता है चाहे उसने अपराध किया हो या न किया हो। और इसके अतिरिक्त कानूनी न्याय कोई भगवान का न्याय तो नहीं है। आदमी से गलती हो जाती है। इसके अलावा आपको मालूम है कि इस देश में आजकल अदालतों का क्या हाल है। इसमें गरीब आदमी को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि उसके पास वकीलों के लिए और सफाई पेश करने के लिए पैसा नहीं होता। इस अवस्था में मिल मालिक किसी भी कार्यकर्ता पर मामूली जुर्माना लगा कर उसको सजा करवा सकते हैं। और जिसको इस प्रकार सजा हो जाएगी उनको ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी की सदस्यता से वंचित कर दिया जाएगा।

फिर इसमें सजा की कोई अवधि भी नहीं दी गई है। चाहे उसे दो दिन की सजा हो जाए या पांच बरस की सजा हो जाए, परिणाम एक ही होगा। इस व्यवस्था के कारण ईमानदार आदमियों को संगठन से असाती से अलग किया जा सकेगा। उधर वालों को तो इसमें सजा हो नहीं सकती। वे लोग तो अदालतों तक पर दबाव डालते हैं और लोगों को छुड़वा तक देते हैं। इसमें केवल विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों को ही मिल मालिकों के पैसे के बल पर सजा करायी जाएगी। और इन लोगों के इस तरह सजा करा देना लोगों के बाएं हाथ का खेल होगा चाहे वे अपराधी हों या न हों। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को वापस ले लें और मजदूरों को इस बात का अवसर दें कि जो आदमी दरअसल उनके हित में काम करता है उसे वह चुनें और अपनी कार्यकारिणी में रखें। आपको मजदूरों पर विश्वास होना चाहिए कि वे रूढ़ी आदमी को नहीं चुनेंगे। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाए और जिसको मजदूर उचित समझते हैं उनको उसे चुनने का मौका दिया जाए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर काफी देर से बहस हो रही है। यह बिल तो बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इसमें से दो चीजें हटायी जाएं।

एक तो साल के बारे में है जो आपने इसमें रखी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि या तो आप शाका सम्बत रखें या जैसा पहले था वसा रहने दें।

दूसरे इसमें मारल टरपीट्यूड की बात कही गयी है। इसकी कोई ठीक परिभाषा नहीं है, इसलिए यह पता नहीं लगेगा कि किसे मारल टरपीट्यूड कहा जाएगा और

किसे कह देंगे कि यह मारल टरपीट्यूड में नहीं आता। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई डेफ़िनेट प्राविजन होनी चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति को इस सिलसिले में सजा हो चुकी हो या जिसने इस तरह का दुर्व्यवहार किया हो, वह मारल टरपीट्यूड की डेफ़िनीशन के अन्तर्गत आयेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो सरकार किसी को भी मारल टरपीट्यूड के अन्तर्गत ले लेगी। यह बहुत वेग टर्म है। इसको कोई भी डिफ़ाइन नहीं कर सकता है।

Shri Nambiar: Better oppose the Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं सिगरेट पीना, धूम्र फ़ैकना मारल टरपीट्यूड समझता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा एक मेहमान जब मैं वेद पढ़ रहा हूँ, वेद भगवान् पर धूम्र फ़ैकता है और वह उस को मारल टरपीट्यूड नहीं समझता है। यह बड़ी वेग टर्म है और यह वर्कर्स को तंग करेगी। वर्कर्स को परेशान करने के लिए यह वेग टर्म रखी गई है। इस को निकाल देना चाहिए।

जो मिल-मालिकान देश के करोड़ों रुपये लूटते हैं, जो पैरासाइट हैं, वे तो मारल टरपीट्यूड में नहीं आते हैं और एक गरीब वर्कर मारल टरपीट्यूड में आ जाता है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि जिन लोगों पर मारल टरपीट्यूड का आरोप हो, उन को ट्रेड यूनियन क्या, उन को कहीं भी स्थान नहीं मिलना चाहिए? जब तक यह वेग टर्म नहीं निकाल दी जायेगी और मारल टरपीट्यूड की कोई डेफ़िनेट डेफ़िनीशन नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक यह बिल सिर्फ़ वर्कर्स को तंग करने के लिए रहेगा।

ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि मारल टरपीट्यूड की सही व्याख्या की जाये। क्या व्याख्या है? जिस मारेलिटी और नैतिकता को मैं मानता हूँ, उस में विषय का ध्यान करना भी पाप समझा जाता है। हमारे दादा

मर्यादा पुरोत्तम भगवान् राम ने कहा था कि स्वप्न में भी विषय का ध्यान करना पाप है। लेकिन हम लोग विषय के बारे में हंसी करते हैं, मजाक करते हैं और उस को पाप नहीं समझते हैं।

इस लिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा साग्रह निवेदन है कि वह इस बिल में मारल टरपीट्यूड की एक डेफ़िनेट डेफ़िनीशन रखें और जो भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह मिल-मालिक हो और चाहे पालिटीशन, चाहे वर्कर हो और चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल या इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर हो, उस के अधीन पकड़ा जाये, उस के खिलाफ मारल टरपीट्यूड साबित होगा। वह डेफ़िनीशन सब के लिए बराबर होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मारल टरपीट्यूड की कोई डेफ़िनेट डेफ़िनीशन दी जायेगी तभी यह बिल आग चल सकेगा।

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Sir, while welcoming the Bill so far as it goes, I would make certain observations. Industrial labour, we all know, forms a small percentage of our working population. What have adopted perspective planning under which we want to industrialise our country and shift the population from the primary sector to secondary sector. We are making massive investments but the percentage of the shift in our population from the primary to the secondary sector has not been much. This is because rationalisation is going on both in the existing factories and the new techniques are adopted in the new plants. Sometimes rationalisation is discreet; sometimes it is indiscreet.

Here comes the field of the labour unions in our country. Though the industrial labour occupies a small percentage of our population, it occupies a very strategic position in fields other than agriculture and so we cannot afford to ignore this aspect of the trade union movement. We all feel that the trade union movement has not developed on healthy and

[Shri Oza]

sound lines. They are exploited for political reasons and the unions are not run thoroughly and mainly for the benefit of the union workers. To obviate this, I suppose the Labour Ministry has a scheme for training the workers and it has opened several centres where employees are themselves trained in the working of the trade unions. I wish this is expanded qualitatively and quantitatively because only then we will be able to develop trade union activities on healthy and sound lines.

What is the stage of trade union affairs at present? According to the Indian Labour Statistics 1963, we find that the unions have increased from 4623 registered unions in 1951-52 to 11,175 in 1963. The index being 100 for 1951-52, in 1960-61, the index stood at 240. Despite this increase, we are faced with a sorry state of affairs as out of these 11,175 unions only 6,829 unions submitted returns; nearly 40 per cent of these unions are not submitting returns to the registrar; they are paper unions. Therefore, I welcome this Bill. I am not at all prepared to accept that healthy trade unionism will be affected if you resort to this legislation. Today the labourers are exploited on the one hand by the employers because some of them are not organised; some labour is not still covered by the trade union activity for so many reasons; they are not strong enough to take care of themselves. On the other, there have been mushroom trade unions growing in this country. Some fellow gets some workers' signatures and gets it registered as a trade union and misappropriates the funds. So, it is but fair that we should have such stringent legislation. The House should also remember that the income of the trade unions has risen from 50.84 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 1.46 crores in 1960-61. It is not a small amount. I do not think by this legislation the workers are going to suffer really. On the contrary, everyone would agree that the accounts of the unions have got to be

properly maintained. We should see that the ignorant and illiterate labourers are not exploited by those who pose as trade union workers.

I have tabled an amendment because I find that the amendments that have been brought by the Government are not going to be effective at all, as, to bring a person before the court of law and prove the charge of misappropriation and or moral turpitude and secure a conviction, is a very difficult job. I wish the Ministry had put before us some figures whereby we can know how many of these people had been hauled up before the court of law and how many of them have been convicted. We will find that it is a very meagre percentage, not even one per cent, with the result that this legislation will be only a paper legislation. If you want to counter the activities of such people who have chosen to indulge in the trade union activities not for the purposes of workers or employees but for their own political ends or other pecuniary gains, we must amend the Bill in the form in which I have proposed to amend it. When my turn comes, I would like to speak a few words on the amendment. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Achuthan; he said he wanted to speak in Malayalam. He has given me a copy of the speech that he wants to make. I am calling him. He does not stand.

An Hon. Member: On the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: Oh; That is all right. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot welcome or support this Bill. On the other hand, I would say that the Labour Ministry, as it is at present, is suffering from, so to say, jaundice. At any time, when it comes with any legislation or proposal, it is seen that it always tries

to find fault with the workers. The other day, when the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill was discussed, I referred to this aspect. This time also, I would say that the Ministry has forgotten the very history of our trade union movement. Trade unionism in our country is a voluntary organisation. In the British days, trade unions were dealt with like conspiracy by the British Government. It is by the struggle and sacrifice of the workers . . .

Shri A. P. Sharma: Certain trade unions were also parties to that conspiracy.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Of course, they were proud of it. It was part and parcel of our national movement, and the whole of the working classes were organised by the trade unionists. Even the renowned national leaders participated in the trade union movement and you must not forget it. Here, some legal compulsion is brought into the trade union organisations. Certain provisions have been brought in which look very simple at first sight. Anybody who is convicted for any criminal offence will be debarred from taking part in any trade union activity. It looks a very simple thing but what is taking place in the field of trade unionism in our country? Almost all the employers—you will find very few exceptions—including the Government undertakings, always think that anybody who is active in trade unionism, who is an active trade unionist, is an enemy of the concern or the undertaking where he is building up trade unions. So, they always try to victimise such persons. I say with definite proof in my hand that even in Durgapur steel project which is a Government undertaking, even simple trade unionism is not allowed. In the private sector also, the same thing is followed.

Here, in the Bill, the amendment is to the effect that if anybody is convicted he will not be allowed to be elected in any trade union committee. I know how the employers try to oust

the trade union leaders from the factories. That is why, one of the features in our trade unions is that a particular worker or a particular employee who is in employment does not dare to take a leading part in the trade union activities. For a very simple reason and on very trifling issues, the employers try to victimise the workers.

Take, for example, the jute mills. What happens there? If a worker just takes out some waste jute from inside the factory for the purpose of his fuel, he may be caught there at the gate and sent to the thana and a case may be launched and two witnesses may be produced in the court on behalf of the employer and the worker may be convicted with imprisonment for one or two days or for a week.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Why could he take it?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Because of poverty; because you do not give them a proper wage. I say definitely he does not steal, to build up some wealth for himself. Those who have got experience of the jute mills will realise that the waste jute is thrown aside in the factory; it is not used for any production purposes. If any worker takes it and uses it as fuel, a criminal charge may be brought against him and he may be convicted.

An Hon. Member: Why does he take it?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He is poor. You are wasting it and he is using it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya will continue to address the Chair.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Because that particular worker thinks that if he takes that jute he can save his fuel. But for that reason he may be debarred, if this amendment is passed, from taking part in the trade union activities of his trade union.

(Amendment) Bill

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

A plea has been taken by the Government that it has been recommended by the Standing Labour Committee. I say with definite proof that it was not discussed in the tripartite body; it was brought in a general form; it was not specified there; what moral turpitude is and what legislation is going to be brought forward and so on was not discussed there. But it is pleaded here that the Standing Labour Committee recommended the bringing in of such a legislation.

In this connection, I take the opportunity of asking the Government as to what steps they have taken about the other recommendations by the Standing Labour Committee, such as need-based minimum wages. It was recommended long ago that the workers in our country should be given such wages by which they can meet their needs. What positive steps have the Government taken to see that the workers get the need-based minimum wages? What about the recognition of trade unions and what about such things as fair-price shops or subsidised shops? Especially these days when the price of essential commodities has gone up, what steps are the Government going to take with regard to the opening of those shops? I request the Minister not to take such a plea as the one he has taken. If they are serious about it, if they are sincere about it,—namely, the recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee—let them come with a legislation which may bring some good, which will be really a welfare measure, to the workers. Bring that legislation first and then bring these things which are of a minor importance and which could be brought in later on.

So, I request the Government not to press this sort of legislation which will put a bar in the development of trade unionism in our country. Let the workers have their own choice in the matter of election of their trade union leaders. The moral standard of our workers is not so low that they would elect a person who is a real thief or who is suffering from some

other moral degeneration. Do not think that our workers have gone down to such an extent that for their own organisation, which is built for their own welfare, they would bring such leaders in the organisation who are suffering from these types of disqualification. Let the workers choose their own leaders. That should be the attitude of the Government.

13.00 hrs.

I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to look into the other amendment which he has brought about age-limit. What is the age-limit in the Factories Act? It is 14 or 15 years. Under this Bill, in a factory where only boys of 15 or 16 years of age are working, they may be debarred from becoming office-bearers and they can have no union at all. For instance take the biri workers or rope-makers. There are so many factories and so many undertakings where only boys of 14 to 17 years are working. What will they do? Nobody is working there who is above 17. In that case, they will not be allowed to form any union. It is contradictory to the Factories Act. So, I do not think there is any reason to bring this sort of amendment barring persons who are below the age of 18 from becoming office-bearers of a trade union. Where there is no worker above 17 years of age, they will not be allowed to form any union, because there is nobody who is above 17 who can be elected to the Executive Committee. So, this age-limit is unnecessary and it will rather create difficulties in many places in forming unions.

With these words, I oppose this amending Bill vehemently. I would request the Government to reconsider their decision and to bring a full-fledged amendment of the Trade Unions Act to remove the real lacunae which were discussed several times in the Standing Labour Committee's tripartite bodies and to move with the spirit and with the intention that the workers may develop their own

organisation on a voluntary basis. Government should not try to impose any legal bar on the trade union organisation. It will not develop, but it will be a hindrance to the development of trade union movement in this country. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। मजदूर क्षेत्र में अफसर शब्द के स्थान पर पदाधिकारी शब्द बहुत अच्छा है और यह होना चाहिये। कलेन्डर का भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कलेन्डर को मान लेने से उस के प्रचलित होने में कुछ समय जरूर लगेगा लेकिन वह प्रचलित हो जायेगा। लेकिन इस के साथ मैं मुझाव दूंगा कि इस कलेन्डर को भारतीय कलेन्डर के हिसाब से रक्खा जाये।

जहां तक मजदूरों के स्तर का सम्बन्ध है, उस के लिये जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। उस के पीछे जो उद्देश्य हैं वह बहुत ठीक है, परन्तु मालिकों के द्वारा जो अनेकों प्रकार के केस मजदूर व मजदूर कार्यकर्ताओं पर लगा दिये जायेंगे, नये-नये प्रकार के केस चल जायेंगे ताकि उन का भविष्य बिगड़े, इस पर हमें विचार करना होगा और उस के लिये मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजदूर यूनियनों ऐसी हैं जो कि पावर में है, जो कि शासन दल या कांग्रेस के द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं, उनके अन्दर बड़ी धांधली होती है, और उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। हाल में ही, सब को मालूम है, यमुनानगर गोपाल पेपर मिल में जो मजदूरों का आन्दोलन हुआ उस में मजदूरों की मैजिस्ट्री एक ओर थी, परन्तु वहां पर प्रधान पंजाब प्रदेश के और कांग्रेसी सदस्य थे। वे यूनियन को चाहते नहीं थे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि अनेक मजदूरों के ऊपर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये गये। सब के सब लोग कोर्ट में बरी हुए। जिन लोगों ने आई०एन०टी०

यू०सी० की ओर से गवाही दी उन पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चला। लेकिन जिन लोगों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये वे बरी हुए तब भी आज तक वे काम पर नहीं लिये गये। मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने के लिये इन चीजों का उपयोग किया जाता है कई स्थानों पर।

बहुत सी यूनियनों मजदूरों को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में नहीं लाना चाहती, परन्तु शासन द्वारा ही, कांग्रेस दल के लोगों के द्वारा ही मजदूरों को राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में घुसेड़ा जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर चुनाव के दिनों में इन कार्यकर्ताओं को चुनाव का प्रचार करने के लिये उपयोग में लाया जाता है और मालिकों पर दबाव डाल कर उन को तनख्वाह दिलाई जाती है। यहां पर भी बहुत से मजदूरों के नेता बैठे हैं, वे अपने चुनावों में मजदूरों का उपयोग करते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि तुम हमारे लिये प्रचार करो। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि जिन कारखानों में मजदूरों के चन्दे का पैसा मालिकों द्वारा काटा जाता है उन पर विशेष रूप से विचार करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अधिकांश यूनियनों ऐसी हैं जिन का चन्दा कारखाने के मालिकों द्वारा तनख्वाह से काट लिया जाता है। मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हूँ और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। पिछली बार हमारे श्रम मन्त्री ने आश्वासन जरूर दिलाया था कि ऐसा नहीं होगा, लेकिन उसका कितना पालन होगा, यह हमें देखना है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को इस बात की गारण्टी देनी चाहिये कि मालिकों की ओर से कोई ऐसी बात नहीं होगी जिनसे यूनियन चलाने वाले वर्कर्स का भविष्य बिगड़े। यदि वह ऐसा आश्वासन दे, तभी मैं समझूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में सजग है, नहीं तो मैं इस बात को इस रूप में मानूंगा कि जो अच्छे कार्यकर्ता लोग हैं उन पर झूठे मुकदमे चला कर सरकार यूनियनों के काम पर प्रतिबन्ध

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

लगाना चाहती है और जो अपने वर्कर्स हैं, आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के वर्कर हैं, मजदूर महाजन के वर्कर्स हैं उनकी मदद करना चाहती है जबकि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मालिकों की ओर से जो हरकतें होती हैं उनके बारे में मन्त्री महोदय उत्तर देते समय अवश्य कोई न कोई आश्वासन देंगे।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Sir, while supporting the Bill, I want to say a few words about the speeches made by some Members. The main amendment of this Bill is that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as an office-bearer, if he has been convicted by a court in India of any offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment. In a democratic set-up, any person who is sentenced to imprisonment has got a right to place all that he wants to say before the court. He may produce evidence in support of his contention. After the court is satisfied that he is guilty, the court may award a sentence of imprisonment. I was hearing the speeches made by some hon. Members. According to them, a sentence can be manipulated by anybody and the court may be made to award a sentence against anyone.

This is not a proper thing to say. After all, the person concerned, who has been sentenced, has the right to go to Supreme Court.

Shri Nambiar: It is very costly. Where is the money?

Shri K. N. Pande: That is correct. But only because there is a difficulty nobody can be given a free licence to do anything he likes. Everybody has to work under a discipline and also under the moral pressure or legal pressure that is at the moment in force in the country. Therefore, I do not agree with the idea that has been expressed. If a person is found guilty or having been found guilty if

he is sentenced to imprisonment, he should be debarred from taking any office in the trade union field. Otherwise, often a man having no place in the society may come in the trade union field and become a secretary or president of a trade union. The office-bearers of a trade union have to deal with cases which involve lakhs and lakhs of rupees. While negotiating a case which involves so much money, no faith can be put in a person whose sincerity or honesty is doubtful. Therefore, such a person should not be allowed to be the president or any office-bearer of a trade union. As such my hon. friends should not oppose this Bill.

On the other hand, there is an amendment before the House tabled by my hon. friend, Shri Oza. I am fully in agreement with that. There are so many people, who after becoming the secretary or president of a trade union take away money from the union fund and still manipulate to remain in office for some more time and create terror in the minds of the workers so that nobody can oppose them. The other day I was talking to a very senior Member of this House. The apprehension in his mind is that in case the matter as to whether a person should remain in the trade union or not is left to be decided by the executive committee, the executive committee may manoeuvre and oust anybody from office. It is true. But in the constitution of the trade union also there is a provision that nobody can be expelled unless he has been given a charge-sheet and also an opportunity to defend his case. When such a provision is there, a person who consumes the money of the trade union should not be allowed to remain in the union any longer. If you want you can create a proviso that in case a person is ousted from office by the decision of the executive committee the Registrar may examine the case. If he also approves of the action then his expulsion should be considered as final and he should not be allowed to remain in the trade union.

My hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, whenever he speaks, makes sweeping remarks against Congress people and also against INTUC. Unfortunately, in his constituency there is no factory except one opium factory.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : जानकारी तो मुझे
है चहिये मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंती न हो ।

Shri K. N. Pande: I think his mind is very much influenced by the atmosphere of opium and therefore he makes such sweeping remarks against Congress people.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, according to the hon. Member not only Shri Sarjoo Pandey but all the people of his constituency are under the influence of opium.

Shri K. N. Pande: That constituency is represented by my hon. friend, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, and therefore, we can judge what is the condition there.

Sir, I am also a Congressman, but I am not in favour of such dishonest persons holding offices in the trade unions, taking into consideration of importance of functioning of trade unions. It is not in the interest of the workers to have such people.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अगर प्रधान
ही बेईमान होगा तो क्या करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: We should not behave in the same manner as the hon. Member who is under the influence of opium.

Shri K. N. Pande: Sir, hon. Members are in the habit of making unnecessary interruptions. As I told you earlier, I am a Congressman but I work in the trade union field also through the INTUC. I am not at all in favour of a dishonest person being allowed to remain in the trade union field.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Sir, I rise to support this amending Bill. As a matter of fact, I though this would be a non-controversial Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It is not difficult to create controversies in anything.

Shri Mohsin: I was surprised to see that there was opposition from certain quarters of this House for a Bill like this which disqualifies certain persons from becoming members of the executive committee. This is not a new provision. Such a kind of provision is there in many enactments. As far as I am aware, the Panchayat Bill provides that persons who are convicted for moral turpitude cannot become members of panchayat committees for a particular period. In certain municipal enactments also we find such provisions. In my State, Mysore, there is a provision stating that a man who is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for moral turpitude cannot become a member of a municipality or a municipal corporation. Therefore, this principle has been adopted in so many enactments and this is not a new thing appearing in this Bill.

An Hon. Member: What about Members of Parliament?

Shri Nambiar: Sir, a very valid question has been put as to whether Members of Parliament can be of that type?

Mr. Speaker: That can be discussed when the Representation of the People Bill is taken up.

Shri Mohsin: Sir, I am of the opinion that those who hold responsible posts or those who are posted in responsible places should fulfil the requirement. I am of the opinion that this clause should be there in other enactments also. This provision is more needed for the members of the executive committee of trade unions.

[Shri Moh Sin]

It is a common experience to see that office-bearers of trade unions or members of their executive committee often play with the money received by way of subscriptions from the workers. Very often you find instances of misappropriation. It is advisable to see that such persons do not remain in office any longer. This Bill only seeks to debar them for a certain period whereas I am personally of the opinion that they should be debarred for ever. Here the provision is only for five years thinking that there will be some change in his thinking and he may mend his character after some time. Therefore, some chance is given in this Bill for the person concerned to mend his character and become qualified for holding a responsible post. This is a very salutary provision and I do not know why my Communist friends have opposed this. This applies to all the parties. It does not exclude Congressmen, Jan Sanghis or SSP men. Many political parties are working in the trade union movement. There is the INTUC, the AITUC and other trade unions. It does not make any distinction between this party or that party. Merely because this clause is being enacted, my Communist friends should not be afraid that it is to their disadvantage. It only means that such men may be more in their party—I do not say that—otherwise why should they be afraid of people convicted for moral turpitude being excluded from being members of the executive committee of trade unions? I do not know. I am only saying that people may infer that such people are more in their trade unions than in others.

Shri Nambiar: Records prove.

Shri Mohsin: Further, this is an age where people of doubtful integrity and doubtful honesty should be kept out of any kind of power, whether it be political power or non-political power. I would not make any exception even to the Ministers. Our Communist friends always shout against corruption whenever they discuss any subject under the sun.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : खुद ट्रेजरी बैचेंज में और मिनिस्टर्स में आधे आदमी उन में रुजा पाये हुए हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Pandey should not prove the allegations made against him.

श्री सरजू पाण्डे : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा कहना ता यह है कि उन में बहुत सारे मिनिस्टर्स भी ऐसे बैठे हैं जिन को कि सजाएं हो चुकी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मॉरल टरपी-च्यूड में हैं माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

Shri Mohsin: Why should there be any opposition to the inclusion of this clause in this Bill? Here I may say that I am myself the President of a trade union, the textile workers' union, If I am convicted of any such offence, I should be out of that union, rather than remaining in power after conviction.

Shri Nambiar: God forbid.

Shri Mohsin: Secondly, my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya, said something about the age limit. 18 years is the age when a person attains majority, which is the age of understanding also. We cannot expect a person below the age of 18, who has not reached the age of understanding to head a trade union, or be a member of the executive committee or be an office bearer of a union. We do not want our workers to be led by children or men of immature understanding. I do not understand why my Communist friends want to be led by men of immature understanding. It is only when a person attains the age of 18 that he begins to understand something about public matters and trade unions. How can a person understand something about the welfare of workers unless he has attained at least the age of 18? I do not know why my Communist friends have opposed this provision about the age limit of 18, when it is beneficial for

all. As it is a non-controversial Bill, I hope it will be voted unanimously.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this Bill, though it has been reported to have been approved by the Standing Labour Committee, of which I am a member. The statement of the hon. Minister is not correct because it was not fully approved by the Standing Labour Committee. It was only a conditional acceptance. I was present at that meeting; so was Shri K. N. Pandey. When Shri Nanda used to participate in the meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and other Tripartite Committees, he used to skip over the guild opposition of members on matters concerning both labour and capital. We did not resist it because we always felt that as long as he was Labour Minister he would utilize the situation in such a way that it would never harm labour. Therefore, we allowed him such small liberties.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Here I want to point out that the term "moral turpitude" is a very vague term. Therefore, it has got to be properly defined. Not only that. We pointed out at that Standing Committee meeting itself that unless and until there is a provision preventing employers convicted for moral turpitude from running an industry, there should be no bar on such people becoming office-bearers of trade unions, because we want equal treatment for both capital and labour.

Much has been said here about moral turpitude and punishment for that. Just two weeks prior to my becoming a Member of the First Lok Sabha, I was let out of jail in connection with a trade union case. The charge against me was that I had committed dacoity in the matter of 160 coconuts and two bottles of milk. But for the fortunate chance and my good luck of the presiding officer of that court, the first

class magistrate, feeling ashamed of such a charge being brought against me, I would have been convicted for dacoity. Though the prosecution had adduced evidence in support of the charge, the magistrate rejected it because he knew that during the twenty years prior to the charge, I had served in jail for more than six years in our freedom struggle; only he felt ashamed; not the prosecution nor the witnesses—If I was coming out of jail for having committed dacoity just two weeks before I was elected to the first Lok Sabha, the position would not have been different. This is the normal state of affairs in the trade union front.

As has been pointed out by other hon. Members, any employer who has sufficient influence can cook up a case against a trade union worker or office-bearer. Of course, if there are lucky chances like mine, the accused may escape scotfree. Otherwise, it will result in conviction on an issue involving moral turpitude. At that time I was a member of the presidium of one of the four central trade unions in India and yet I was charge-sheeted and prosecuted. I escaped conviction only because of my luck. These are some of the facts which my hon. friends should bear in mind before they give support to this legislation. Of course, people at the top of trade union movement like Shri Pandey or Shri A. P. Sharma will not be affected by this Bill; but what about smaller fries, even in INTUC? Will not the influential employers try to get them convicted for moral turpitude, either by hook or by crook, if they come in their way, of course, in the discharge of their legitimate trade union activities?

Then, I repeat the consensus of opinion about this provision was conditional, definitely conditional, at the Standing Labour Committee meeting. When the notes on the 21st Standing Labour Committee were distributed, this point was also made plain, though it was not made as plain as it should have been.

Shri Nambiar: But the hon. Minister has asserted that it has come as a result of the understanding at the Standing Labour Committee meeting.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I will read the relevant portion of the proceedings sent by Government:

"The proposal was agreed to. It was, however, suggested that the term 'moral turpitude' should be clearly defined."

This itself is not a correct statement. It was also conditional upon its application to employers also who are convicted for moral turpitude. Though these were the two conditions, one of them seems to have been omitted. At that time we did not take it very seriously because Shri Nanda is a trade unionist who knows all the ins and outs of the trade union movement, who feels for the working class, who understands the cause of the workers, who will not take any step which will impair the cause of workers. Now though the present Labour Minister is a sincere person, he does not seem to understand the implications of this legislation. I would advise him not to bring in legislation of the nature in a hurry. By so doing, he may placate this or that State Government or employer, but he would be losing the confidence of the working class, which will jeopardise the successful functioning of his Ministry for years to come, perhaps for all times to come, which I do not want to happen.

As has been pointed out, several questions were decided at the 21st session of the Standing Committee. For example, there was the question of amending the Industrial Disputes Act to allow tribunals to go into the merits of individual dismissals. In the notes which have been circulated for the next, 22nd Standing Labour Committee, which will take place in the next two or three days, it is stated that it was decided not to proceed with it. At the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee, representatives

of employers throughout India, including public sector undertakings, representatives of various trade unions and Government representatives were present, and in that meeting this suggestion was made. Now it is stated in the note which has been circulated that it was rejected. Who rejected it and under what authority? Is it proper to be guided only by the opinion expressed by the Legal Department of the Ministry in these matters? It is a very important matter on which all of us felt so deeply, including the representatives of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and UTUC and yet it is stated in the note which has been circulated that it has been rejected.

Then, coming to the amendment of section 33, making it compulsory for the establishments to open co-operative stores or fair price shops, in the note it is stated that legislation will be taken up during this session. Yet, no such legislation has been taken up so far. It is really pitiable that even on matters which have been decided by the Standing Committee no action is taken to give effect to them by way of legislation. I am constrained to say that this shows a bias in favour of the employers and against the trade unions. I am sorry that the Minister is taking up this attitude. He is becoming ineffective. If he does not look to the real interests of the workers, if in fact he goes to injure the cause of working class, it augurs no good to him or to the country.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I have heard all the speeches delivered on the Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Minister of Labour. After hearing some of the speeches, particularly of my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair, I am reminded of a very recent case in my part of the country. There is no doubt that in certain cases vested interests do appear at the top of trade unions which have hampered the progress of the trade union movement

in the country in all respects and our attempt, of all of us whether on this side or on that side, should be to see that there is a pure and honest trade union movement all over the country.

As Shri Sarjoo Pandey has said, in certain cases some individuals become so strong by getting support either from this quarter or from that quarter that it is practically impossible to remove them howsoever bad a reputation they might have or however bad things they might have done. Therefore something has to be thought about as to how to stop such nefarious practices in the trade unions. But, at the same time, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Nair, otherwise also things have to be seen very carefully.

In my State there is a particular mill where there is an organised trade union movement and the trade union leaders there have done pretty well. Personally I also had to do something with those people as the Minister of Labour and Industries. Somehow somebody high-up in authority did not look eye to eye with the working or the thinking of that trade union. About six months back one day all of a sudden there were charges levelled that some of them had said that they would put the entire mill to fire. Within minutes police and a magistrate arrived. There was a summary trial and a summary disposal—and many other things happened—with the result that to this day the entire thing is in jeopardy. Because the case has gone to the High Court and it is *sub-judice*, I would not like to add more to it.

Bringing this Bill on the statute book may be good, but there are certain things about which we have to be very clear. Certainly, such persons or groups or influences that do not contribute to the well-being of the trade union or of the trade union movement, that do not

really allow things to go in a proper manner should be stopped. I am not very clear whether this will stop that or not. I would like the hon. Minister to make it very clear when he replies.

The honest trade union workers, very valiant trade union workers, howsoever I may differ with them in some respects, should not be interfered with. This may not be used as a pretext for interfering with their work because then the result will be that we will be far from achieving what we all, whether belonging to one party or to the other party, want to achieve. Therefore we should be very, very clear about it. Maybe, some one or two hon. friends may have spoken with some prejudice or with some exaggeration. But I would respectfully submit that the hon. Minister would bear in mind both the arguments and reply to them. If he can satisfy us well and good; otherwise, I will certainly submit that this Bill may be dropped at the moment and later on another suitable Bill may be brought forward.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening very carefully to this discussion here. I think, this Bill is very ill-advised. It is going to create more problems than it claims that it will be able to solve. I am not, of course, aware of the detailed position regarding what happened in the Standing Committee meeting where this was discussed, but even if there was some general consensus in favour of it, although my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair, has clarified the position, I am opposed to it. I am not interested in what happened at the Standing Committee meeting. Why is the whole thing sought to be put on the moral plane? I feel that this argument of moral turpitude is a completely bogus one, if I may say so.

A trade union is an organisation of a section of the people in our society,

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that is, the working class; it is nobody else's organisation. It is a class organisation. Some of my hon. friends opposite do not like the use of the word "class" but, after all, when the INTUC organises unions of workers it is in order to protect and defend their class interest. I would say that the fact whether a responsible officer of the union is behaving in a moral or immoral manner has ultimately to be decided by that class whose organisation he claims to represent that is, moral or immoral in relation to whether he is discharging his duty as protector of their interests. Can this matter be solved by legal means?

There are so many people and organisations of trade unions who may be indulging in or who may be known to indulge in various types of activities which can never be brought before a court of law. They may never be convicted of a specific offence in terms of law. I take it that by "moral turpitude" which has no precise legal definition what is sought to be put on the statute book is anybody who is convicted in a court of law particularly for any criminal offence. Then what about all these people, various people and organisations, who are behaving in this way? Somebody may say that it is AITUC that is doing it; I may say that it is INTUC that is doing it. But that is not the point. The point is that there are certain types of activities which can never be brought before the court of law, yet they are certainly immoral.

My hon. friend, Shri Saraf, gave some instance of an incident which took place in his State where there was some rumour of fire being set to some mill.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There was an allegation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But we have had a recent example where fire did

take place—I mean in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi—and that fire has resulted in very serious damage. Subsequently, another fire has taken place in August which, an ex-Director of that concern in a public statement has said, is also due to sabotage. There is a report of a commission of inquiry by a High Court Judge and in that there are some remarks and some strictures about the way the union or certain groups of union officials there have behaved.

Here is a public sector project. The taxpayers of this country are paying for that. It is a vital strategic project which will, if it succeeds, certainly take a very revolutionary step forward in strengthening the basic industrial base of this country. Who is going to find out or probe or convict or prosecute those people there who have been guilty of some activities which for factional reasons went to the stage of fire destroying national property? You can never convict anybody. So, those people will remain the office-bearers of the union; nobody can touch them.

A few months back—I do not know; I do not have first-hand knowledge, but from newspapers this is what one has gathered—there was a fight or rather an unseemly squabble between two groups in some union in Indore, between one gentleman who used to be a Minister and another gentleman who once used to be a Member of this House. The trade union leaders went to the court. There were charges and counter-charges and all sorts of things. Even, it is reported, physical violence was resorted to by one group against the other and so on. What can you do about these things. I do not understand that.

Suppose, there is a leader of a union, say, a President or a Secretary. He is supposed to be the representative of the workers. Suppose, everybody knows that he is also being

paid by the employer, the employer supplies him with a motor car and with a house to live in. I do not wish to give any names, but I can cite such an instance, a very well known instance, in this country. You cannot convict him of moral turpitude. He has not committed any criminal offence, but he is supposed to be the representative of the workers. The workers themselves say: वह मालिक की गाड़ी में घूमता है। The employer has supplied him with a car and with a house.

Just now I forget the name of that colliery—it came up in this House about a year ago; it is situated on the border of Bengal and Bihar—where there was a squabble between two groups of people claiming to be union leaders about whether that particular union should be affiliated to the Bengal group or to the Bihar group. That squabble went to such an extent that production in that mine suffered and it was closed down. Is that moral or immoral or what is it? How are you going to convict or catch anybody in that case. So, my point is that this type of a legislation will never solve the problem. On the contrary, you have to take the technical view of it, the people being convicted in courts. I say, you cannot ignore the basic fact that these unions are involved in a struggle against the employer, whether you like it or not, whatever be the complexion of the union. There is no single union in this country which at sometime or the other does not have to say, "Let us resort to a strike". My friends of the INTUC cannot say that their unions have not gone on any strike. They cannot survive otherwise. The strike is an expression of a struggle for the removal of certain grievances and for certain demands. Naturally, the employer is interested in defeating that strike. It is commonsense. These things happen particularly in colliery areas, the coal-belt areas or in some other backward areas.

An hon. Member: Even in advanced areas,

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In these places—everybody knows it—sometimes there are officials who are in collusion with the local managers. Who does not know it? My hon. friend the Labour Minister knows what complaints he gets from Asansol and Raniganj coal areas where even employers hire goondas to attack union leaders and then get charges of all sorts framed up against them. It is not as though it is on an abstract moral plane. There is some concrete situation prevailing. There is a struggle going on and if such a provision is made, I am afraid, it is liable to so much abuse of a dangerous character that there is no safeguard whatsoever against it. All sorts of petty things may be framed up. I have in mind an instance about which the hon. Minister may be interested in knowing it. Early this year, 5-6 months' strike went on in Calcutta in the Jay Engineering Works. A large number of leading workmen who are officials and the executive members of the union are still being prosecuted by the police under various sections. Many of them have been served with charge sheets. Some of the charges in the charge-sheets are common with the offences with which they are charged in courts also. I find one or two instances where very senior workmen who have been in the factory practically since its inception and who are office-bearers are charged with things like pickpocketing somebody's pen or stealing somebody's watch. Some incident is referred to where there were 500 or 600 workers who had gathered at a place and there was some sort of fracas going on—nobody could make out who was there or not—and the charges are brought against these people saying, "you have taken away somebody's pen or you have stolen somebody's watch." I do not believe that these charges are true. They are all connected. One or two people like this may be convicted in a court on these petty grounds and then according to this law they will be guilty of moral turpitude and they have to be removed from the union.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Now, Sir, the best part of it is this. Three or four days ago—the newspapers have reported extensively on it—the General Manager of the Jay Engineering Works, Shri B. S. Agarwal, was fined by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, as he was found to be guilty of gross under-invoicing and illegal imports from Japan. The Collector of Customs imposed a fine of Rs. 50,000 on the General Manager of that firm. But nothing happened to him in the sense he was not stopped from doing so and he is a man who signed a strike agreement with me on the 27th of May, the day when our former revered Prime Minister died. So, this is the position. The workers may be convicted for having stolen somebody's watch or somebody's pen and they may be brought within the purview of the mischief of moral turpitude and in the case Mr. Agarwal who is fined Rs. 50,000 by the Collector of Customs for having defrauded this country of foreign exchange, nothing happens.

Shri Nambiar: That is not moral turpitude. He is an angel.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: And he has signed any number of documents with us later on. This kind of a Bill will not serve the purpose. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Oza's amendment that if somebody is found guilty of mismanaging or defalcating the funds of the union, he may be removed from the union. I would be the first man to say that he should be kicked out. But what I say is that even this amendment is unnecessary. His amendment says that if the trade union by a resolution make it clear that a certain person has misappropriated its funds, then he will be debarred from being an office-bearer of the union. What I am saying is, if the union is prepared to pass that resolution, why should that trade union elect him at all. The union will not elect him as an office-bearer. I do not think that this is an opportune time or the issue for bringing forward the Bill of

this kind. Why should we try to teach everything to the workers? If they know that a particular man has been convicted in a court for something very serious or they know that he is indulging in some other activities which are certainly of an anti-moral or anti-social character, can we not relay, by and large, on the good sense of the workers themselves? Why have we been going in for all these codes of conduct and the codes of discipline? This is an issue which belongs, in my view, to the province of the courts. These are not the things which can be imposed by law. If they are imposed by law, then I am afraid, it is likely to lead to very serious repercussions and a lot of troubles in future. With these words, therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been necessitated by certain development in the trade unions to which even those Members who are opposing the Bill have referred to. Today, as I have made a reference in my earlier speech on the other occasion, certain leadership has started monopolising their position and they do so not by democratic or rightful methods but by indulging in the violence and creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. While we are very keen to see that the labour is given proper wages, proper amenities and proper respect to them, at the same time we cannot allow an atmosphere to be created where intimidation works very hard on the mind of the people and the production is made the casualty. When production suffers, the entire nation suffers including the labour class itself. Therefore, this Bill has become very necessary.

The passing of this Bill will have rather a restraining influence over both the parties, I mean, on the courts as well as on the trade union leadership. The courts now will be knowing that convicting any trade

union leader or any worker will be very harsh after the passing of this Bill. Therefore, whenever the cases go before them, they will give more thought to them. Otherwise, what generally happens is, as some of the Members have stated, that in certain cases where the violence has broken and some stringent measures are taken, a group of persons are charge-sheeted and they are brought before the magistrate and the magistrate also feels that in order to control the situation and create a better atmosphere it is necessary that some conviction takes place. Therefore a group of persons are charge-sheeted, tried and convicted. It is not so easy to say that every individual member of the group who was charge-sheeted or convicted has been responsible for the crime that has been alleged against him. It was rather rather very harsh. But, I think, this Bill will give a further thought to the judiciary and they will consider whether the convictions are rather very harsh.

At the same time, it would also have a restraining influence over the trade union leadership itself. They would now know that once they are convicted, moral turpitude would be easily established and that they would be debarred from the trade union life itself. Therefore, they will think twice before they indulge in these anti-social activities.

I can understand if they adopt certain tactics like go-slow or sit-down or shouting-while-attending-to-machines processes. But when they start pelting stones not on the factory, not on the Manager but even on the living quarters, and in certain cases it has been found out that they even took an aim on children of Managers and others, these are the activities that are very much objected to.

When I say this, I am not having in mind any particular type of trade union. I am fully aware that anti-social elements are in existence in the INTUC, the AITUC as well as

the other unions. So, that has nothing to do with any particular union as such. That has something to do with the trait or character of the men and of the leaders and of the workers who organise these things. The tendency to monopolise has grown so strong that I think that it would be worth-while if the Labour Ministry takes a little trouble to find out which leadership had been in existence in a particular union and for how long. If such a study is made, I am sure it will be found out that to oust any leadership from the trade union activity is almost an impossible task. They monopolise their position by resorting to undesirable means, and, therefore, this provision has become very necessary.

But as some hon. Members have stated, the term 'moral turpitude' is a very vague term, and it has not not been very clearly defined.

Shri Nambiar: It has not at all been defined.

Shri Heda: There are vague definitions about it...

Shri Nambiar: Not in the Bill.

Shri Heda: It cannot be defined in the Bill, of course. I would only say that it is not very well defined. Therefore, I would like to make two suggestions in this regard. One of them is that there should be a minimum punishment only after which this provision to debar should apply. For instance, if somebody is convicted for six months or more, then only this provision should apply and not in the case of convictions resulting in lesser punishments. Something of that type should be put in in this Bill.

I would also like to make a suggestion in regard to the age-limit which has been put at 18 in this Bill. In my opinion, that is a very small age-limit. I would submit that there is no need for putting in any age-limit in this regard. For, after all, there is some procedure by which

[Shri Heda]

somebody becomes an executive member or president or secretary. Therefore, generally, only mature and experienced people who are able to guide the workers are elected. Therefore, either there should be no age-limit specified, or the minimum age-limit should be put at 21.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the Bill. The Indian Trade Unions Act was first passed in 1926 and it was amended in 1960. This Bill seeks to make an important amendment.

According to the parent Act, a person who was convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude was not debarred from becoming an office-bearer of a registered trade union. The present amendment makes provision for debarring a person who is convicted of a serious offence involving moral turpitude in a court from becoming the office-bearer of a registered trade union. I submit that this amendment is an important one. For, an office-bearer of a trade union has to be a man of perfect honesty and integrity. He must be unimpeachable and should be above board. An office-bearer, whether he be President or treasurer or secretary, of a trade union, has heavy responsibilities in regard to the trade union. The office-bearers of a trade union have to submit annual returns to the registrar, showing the receipts and expenditure, the assets and liabilities and, they should be honest and should not make false entries, and they should ensure that the returns are correct. An office-bearer of a trade union has to be a very honest man; he should be a man of integrity and a reliable man. Further, the office-bearers have to manage the funds of the union properly. Every registered trade union has funds of its own, and it collects subscriptions from the members and also collects donations from the public; sometimes, it acquires immovable and movable

properties. Some trade unions have a lot of funds, and those funds belonging to the workers of the particular industry or trade have to be managed in a very efficient manner, and that requires persons of absolute integrity.

Nevertheless, sometimes we hear of cases of misappropriation. Therefore, persons who are convicted of offences such as cheating or misappropriation or theft or violent activities should never be permitted to be office-bearers of a trade union. The office-bearers of a trade union have got such heavy responsibilities that they should be men of wisdom, who would be always vigilant and watchful in respect of the rights of the workers entrusted to their care, who would be above corruption, and who would not allow themselves to be swayed for any consideration from the employers. They should see that they do not instigate the workers to proceed on unnecessary strikes, because we do know that strikes sometimes are instigated by certain people for their own political ends, and such strikes do a lot of damage to the industry concerned, besides affecting production and also affecting the workers and the public at large. Therefore, the office-bearers should be men of responsibility; they should be incorruptible, and they should see that the interests of the workers are served and the interests of the country are also saved.

Mahatma Gandhi started a trade union for textile workers in Ahmedabad in 1920 or so, soon after his return from South Africa, at the beginning of his political career in India. That was a model union based on ahimsa or non-violence. He emphasised that the workers in any trade union should be as much conscious of their duties to the industry or to the trade and their duties to society and to the country as of their rights.

So, I plead that this amendment is essential in the interests of trade and industry and in the interests of the country at large and the workers.

Shri Nambiar: I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point that this was not agreed to by the tripartite standing labour committee. My hon. friend Shri N. Sreekantan Nair has already explained that position. There is even a circular issued which has stated that the term 'moral turpitude' should be well defined. But, unfortunately, no definition of the same has been given in the Bill. It could very well have been defined. Further, it has been stated that a definition has to be resorted to in some legal books about it. That means that the term has to be decided by a court when any case comes up before it.

I find from the *Law Dictionary* the following definition of the term 'moral turpitude', and it reads thus:

"that element in personal misconduct in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellowmen or to society in general, which characterises the act done as an act of baseness, villainess or depravity and contrary to the accepted customary rule...."

Anybody can interpret this in any manner found necessary. We do not want the trade union law to be placed at the mercy and sweet will of a judge who tries a case involving a moral turpitude affair in a different atmosphere. It is when the case is before it that a court decides an accused to be guilty of an offence involving a moral turpitude and not when that particular man is going to be elected an office-bearer of a trade union. The two things take place at different levels. To say, therefore, that because at particular moment a judge opines that the man was guilty of moral turpitude, and

hence, he has to be convicted, therefore, at a later stage the man cannot be elected to any office in a trade union is an argument which does not contain sound logic.

14.00 hrs.

Take, for instance, trade unions of the plantation labour. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has gone to any plantation area such as in Devicola-Peeramedu. There the workers work at above 10,000 feet above the sea level in very extraordinary situation. There only the jungle law prevails, and nobody knows what a worker can be done with by the officials or by the Government.

It is impossible. I have seen life there. Life is very strange there. There any employee can be accused, a case brought up against him and conviction secured. To say that because of that he cannot become a member of a trade union is meaningless. It is contrary to the very conception of trade union activity in this country. In the guise of 'moral turpitude,' which as I showed, is a very vague term, to debar an active worker from trade unionism is something which the Government is doing on behalf of the employer. The employers have got several methods to tackle the trade unions, and today they are using this forum also to tackle trade unions, to see that those whom they do not like do not come into the trade unions at all.

Therefore, it is immoral on the part of this House to legislate like this on a question of moral turpitude which is an undefined term in law and to allow the poor worker to suffer at a later stage. Therefore, I strongly oppose the idea of bringing this legislation today.

The hon. Minister argued that there is a consensus of opinion in the standing committee on labour, which is disputed. Therefore his very argument for bringing this legislation for-

[Shri Nambiar]

ward is knocked down. I think he must reconsider this matter.

Even in the Rajya Sabha when our elders discussed this question, I am told that the hon. Shri Sapru, an eminent lawyer, opposed this saying that it is not right or reasonable to bring in such an amendment. Therefore, it is a moral question

Some hon. Members opposite tried to put it as if we Communists on this side do not want this to be included because we indirectly encourage this sort of crime. It is a wrong interpretation to put on our activities. On the other hand, we want to see high standards of behaviour in trade unions, but not at the point of the pistol of a law of this nature or a penal clause that you want to teach trade unionism to workers. Workers know how to choose their office-bearers. This amendment covers not only the office-bearer but a member of the executive as well. That means, they want to keep the membership of these bodies as their closed preserve, for their yes-boys, good boys whom they want to keep. If anywhere a particular employer does not like that particular boy who is a trade unionist, he will foist on him a charge and get him convicted; there is no remedy against such a proceeding.

Hon. Members opposite said that the affected party can go even up to the Supreme Court—as if going to the High Courts or the Supreme Court is a child's play. Who does not know that thousands of rupees are required to go to the Supreme Court? Who can purchase justice at the hands of the Supreme Court unless he is prepared to shell out thousands of rupees. It is all very easy to say that access to the courts is open, but small trade unions of sweepers or building workers or plantation labour, workers who are very backward cannot collect and spend thousands of rupees to go to a court. To say that one can purchase

justice at the hands of the Supreme Court and therefore, one must accept any sort of condition imposed for being an office-bearer of a trade union is something very silly.

Hence I find no justification and no argument, reason or logic or morality on the part of Government to bring this legislation. After all, it is a hurried piece of legislation. There are many more important points concerning labour and labour-management relations requiring attention. It is not this one which requires so much of urgent attention. This could have been thrashed at the tripartite table and an understanding reached. Instead, this has been proceeded with very hastily. I openly accuse the Government of supporting the villainous type of employers whom they want to favour by bringing forward this legislation and seeing that the poor labour's interests are jeopardised in the country. Yet this Government call themselves a party or Government which want to usher in socialism. Socialism cannot be brought by these methods, by doing harm to the common interests of the workers in the guise of some moral complaint of this nature. Therefore, this is not the type of legislation which will be supported by the working class. So better withdraw this legislation rather than face the anger of millions of workers in this country.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Government have brought forward this amending Bill with a view to improve matters relating to labour organisations. Many members have spoken, most of them in support of the Bill while a few, most of them Communist, have spoken against it.

Representatives of the people should be above board; they should be free from the charge of moral turpitude. It is therefore that when members are elected to local bodies, they have a provision disqualifying the candidates if they have been convicted of moral turpitude. I think there are such

provisions in the laws governing Assembly and Parliamentary elections. If not, it is only proper that such a provision should be brought in here also.

Labour is a great force. As the country develops, with so many industries coming up, naturally labour unions also develop. There should be proper leadership to guide labour. As one of the previous speakers pointed out large amounts of money come under the control and management of union office-bearers and so the people at the top of such unions should be honest and loyal to the unions.

Members opposite attacked Government saying that these amendments have been brought in to suppress labour organisations and their leadership. One even went to the extent of characterising it as a sort of compulsion. However, if Government decides or says that one should not steal or makes false entries, one should not say it is a matter of compulsion. Another hon. Member suggested that these amendments are brought in as if by the employers. This Government is for the whole country; perhaps they are more for labour than for the employers. So there is no reason to suspect the *bona fides* of the Government and say that these amendments have been proposed to prevent labour unions developing in the natural course.

If any persons are found guilty, there are courts. Courts are not such institutions which can be influenced in any way. All cases are tried and only justice is rendered. Of course, if we do not have faith in Courts there is no meeting ground and no case to talk about. As long as Government are bound to protect the interests of labour, they have to see that labour unions are guided and led by proper people.

One of the qualifications for being an executive member and office-bearer is that one should be above 18 years of age. If one has to advise, if one has to be in a position to negotiate and understand the other side's point of view, one should be at least 18 years of age. If the limit prescribed was 21 years, it would be better. But in the case of labour, they have reduced the age limit. There should not be any objection to that.

One hon. Member pointed out that there are certain places where only younger people work. Such institutions are very very few.

In most of the factories, there are only adult workers, who are more than 18 years of age. Even if there are a few institutions where people below 18 years of age are working, they can have a smaller committee with people who have attained 18 years or more. I may also point out that workers below 18 years are called children, and they are not allowed to work full time.

It has been suggested that the term "moral turpitude" is vague. I also agree that it should be defined.

There are small amendments for changing "officers" into "office-bearers", and the accounting year from "March" to "December." These are quite necessary.

I therefore support the Bill.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): This is a simple Bill, and should deserve the wholehearted support of this House.

What this Bill seeks to provide is that persons convicted of offences involving moral turpitude should be disqualified from being office-bearers or becoming members of the executive committees of trade unions, or even from remaining office-bearers or members of the executive committees. Ordinarily, one should have

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

felt that a Bill of this kind was unnecessary, for no decent people would like to have persons convicted of offences involving moral turpitude to represent them. But from all we know, in the context of conditions in this country, such a Bill is very desirable.

It is necessary that some such elements, that is to say persons convicted of offences involving moral turpitude, should be isolated or that a sort of de-contamination should be undertaken.

This Bill has been brought forward in an eminently reasonable frame of mind. There is a desire to avoid extremes. This disqualification which is provided in this Bill is going to be for a limited period, a period of five years only. It is also clear that the Standing Labour Committee has approved the proposal in this Bill, and I say this, Shri Sreekantan Nair and Shri Nambiar to the contrary notwithstanding because it is very clear not only from what the hon. Minister of Labour and employment has said on the floor of the House two days ago, but also from what actually happened there. I am not, of course, one of those persons privileged to know exactly what happened on the inside, but we can judge from the information placed before the House. Here, the Minister has informed us that the Committee not only accepted and approved the proposal, but wanted Government to go even further. The Committee would have preferred that the disqualification should not only apply to the members of the executive committee, but also that it should be extended to ordinary members: that is say, ordinary members also should be disqualified from continuing to be members. But as I said, the Ministry, in its desire to be reasonable and moderate has stopped short of going to the extreme and I think it is a matter of wisdom and moderation.

We in this country, as you know, believe that we are trying to evolve a philosophy of our own in respect of labour relations; we believe that there should be constant consultation and concurrence of all concerned, Government, employers as well as employees or labour.

I do not want to deal with the point that moral turpitude is something which changes from time to time or that it has not been defined. We agree, of course, that the concept of moral turpitude does change from time to time; we also agree or admit that it has not been defined in any statute. Still the fact remains that at any given time, the current idea or concept of moral turpitude is fairly well understood by people. Also, a definition of it is not necessary because similar provisions have already been inserted, and have been there for a number of years in several other statutes. There is no good reason why we should express any lack of confidence in the competence of our Judges to decide the issues on their individual merits.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): They are not competent to decide.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: One serious objection that has been raised is that if we have such a provision in this Bill, we shall be interfering with the free choice of the men that trade unions would want on their executive committees. We know from long years of experience what value to attach to this freedom of choice in such elections; we know how elections can be manipulated; we know how clever people can always manage to keep themselves in positions of power in these unions. This can happen even in countries where people are more literate, where people are used to think for themselves. In a country like the USA, we have all heard of the Hoffa phenomenon. If these things can happen in such countries and in such communities it is all the

greater reason that we should have a proper provision to ensure that men of doubtful character shall not take possession of the trade union movement.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है, उसके भाव से कोई विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस विधेयक के विषय में मजदूर वर्ग में काम करने वालों में एकमत नहीं है। इस सदन में मजदूर वर्ग से सम्बन्धित दो पार्टियाँ हैं, जिनमें से एक ने इस विधेयक का अनुमोदन किया है और दूसरे ने विरोध। जब ये दोनों ही दल मजदूर वर्ग के हित से ही प्रेरित हैं, तो उनमें इस प्रकार की भिन्न भावना क्यों है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। हर एक मजदूर दल का मूल उद्देश्य तो यही है कि मजदूरों की भलाई और लाभ हो। इस अवस्था में मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बात का क्या कारण है कि एक दल विशेष इसका समर्थन कर रहा है और दूसरा इसका विरोध कर रहा है।

इस विधेयक में जो "मारल टर्पोट्यूड" शब्द रखा गया है, उससे किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। जो व्यक्ति समाज के विरुद्ध कोई आचरण करने पर किसी दण्ड विधान के आधार पर दंडित हो, उसको ऐसी संस्था में रहने का कोई हक नहीं है, जिसके द्वारा समाज की सेवा होती हो। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अवधि निश्चित नहीं की गई है कि एक दिन के लिए दण्डित हो, दो घंटों के लिए दंडित हो या साल भर के लिए दंडित हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पांच साल।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उस प्राविजन का अर्थ यह है कि दंडित होने के बाद कोई व्यक्ति पांच साल तक कार्यकारी समिति का सदस्य या कोई और आफिस वियरर नहीं हो सकेगा और पांच साल के बाद वह हो सकता है।

इस बिल का उद्देश्य यह है कि दो प्रकार के व्यक्ति किसी ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारी

समिति के सदस्य या अन्य पदाधिकारी नहीं हो सकते—एक तो अठारह बरस से कम उम्र का व्यक्ति और दूसरा मारल टर्पोट्यूड के अपराध में दंडित व्यक्ति।

जहाँ तक उम्र के प्रतिबन्ध का प्रश्न है, यह बात तो स्वतः सिद्ध है कि अठारह साल की उम्र कम है और उस उम्र का व्यक्ति परिपक्व बुद्धि का नहीं माना जा सकता है। रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल्स एक्ट में वोटर बनने के लिए न्यूनतम उम्र इक्कीस बरस रखी गई है। यद्यपि कोई व्यक्ति ग्राम समाज में वोटर नहीं है, लेकिन अठारह बरस की उम्र में वह किसी ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारी समिति का अधिकारी या सदस्य हो सकता है। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस विचार से यह संशोधन लाया गया है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और दूसरी लोकल वाडीज के लिए इक्कीस साल की उम्र रखी गई है। पंचायत एक्ट में तो यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि तीस बरस से पहले कोई प्रमुख नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जहाँ तक आई० एन० टी० यू०सी० और इसी प्रकार की दूसरी बड़ी संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, कोई भी व्यक्ति अठारह बरस की आयु में, जब कि कानून के अनुसार वह नाबलगियत को पार करता है, उन का अधिकारी हो जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में यह अठारह बरस की सीमा क्यों रखी गई है।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था थी कि अगर किसी को दो बरस की सजा हो, तो वह किसी विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल्स एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर किसी को दो बरस की सजा हो, तो वह विधान सभा या लोक-सभा का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है। लोकल एक्ट्स में भी यह व्यवस्था है कि अगर किसी को छः महीने या एक बरस से ज्यादा सजा हो, तो वह सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि है कि ट्रेड यूनियन का अधिकारी बनने के सम्बन्ध में कोई अवधि नहीं रखी

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

गई है और यह संशोधन भी उन मन्त्रियों की तरफ से पेश किया गया है, जिनका ट्रेड यूनियन से बहुत सम्बन्ध रहा है। श्री मालवीय हाल ही में ट्रेड यूनियन के प्रमुख थे और श्री संजीव्या कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं और बड़े दस हैं।

इस विधेयक में सजा की कोई अवधि न देने का परिणाम यह होगा कि किसी को कभी भी अलग किया जा सकता है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है और जो ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वे भी किसी समय अलग किये जा सकते हैं। अब तक जितने कानून हैं, उनमें किसी व्यक्ति को किसी अधिकार से वंचित करने के लिए छः महीने से दो बरस तक कोई अवधि रखी गई है, लेकिन इस विधेयक में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

इस समय देश अन्न के सम्बन्ध में एक बड़े विपत्तिकाल से गुजर रहा है। अखबारों में आया है कि मद्रास में गल्ला उतारने के सम्बन्ध में हड़ताल हो रही है। एंसेंशल कामोडिटीज (एमेंडमेंट) बिल इस सदन के सामने आने वाला है। उसमें अन्न के होर्डिंज की सम्मरी ट्रायल का प्रोविजन किया गया है। जो ट्रेड यूनियन वर्कर्स देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने में बाधा डालेंगे, उनको एंसेंशल कामोडिटीज (एमेंडमेंट) बिल के अनुसार सजा होगी। ऐसे लोगों को भी ट्रेड यूनियन की कार्यकारी समिति के सदस्य या अन्य पदाधिकारी बनने से डीबार किया जा सकता है। जो बिल इस सदन के सामने आने वाला है, उसमें कोई व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

जहाँ तक "मारल टर्पीट्यूड" का सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक लोकल एक्ट्स में यह डिफ़ाइनड था कि ताज़ीरते-हिन्द की फ़लां फ़लां दफ़ा

में जुर्म करने वाले मारल टर्पीट्यूड के मुजरिम समझे जायेंगे। चोरी, रेप, डकैती, दफ़ा 409 के अधीन जुर्म, पर्जरी आदि मारल टर्पीट्यूड समझे जाते थे। लेकिन अगर झगड़ा हो जाये, तो वह मारल टर्पीट्यूड नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस कानून में इस बारे में यह दर्ज कर दिया जाता कि फ़लां फ़लां जुर्म मारल टर्पीट्यूड माने जायेंगे, तो सब लोग समझ जाते कि अगर हमने यह अपराध किया, तो हम डीबार हो जायेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। मारल टर्पीट्यूड में तो खिच कर कोई भी चीज आ सकती है।

लेबर का राइट है काम करने का, प्रोड्यूसर का हक है चीजों को पैदा करने का और कन्ज्यूमर का राइट है चीजों को पाने का। कन्ज्यूमर कहता है कि मेरा हक है चीजों को पाने का, वे मुझको नहीं मिल रही हैं और प्रोड्यूसर कहता है कि हम दे रहे हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन का वर्कर कहता है कि हमको तनख्वाह मिले, तो हम काम करेंगे। प्रोड्यूसर और कन्ज्यूमर के बीच में लेबर आ गई। इस तरह बीच में आना और काम रोक देना मारल टर्पीट्यूड में आ जायेगा। कानून के मुताबिक मजदूरों को स्ट्राइक का हक है। या तो उनको स्ट्राइक के हक से डीबार कर दिया जाये और या सब राइट्स को डिफ़ाइन कर दिया जाये कि प्रोड्यूसर, लेबर और कन्ज्यूमर का क्या क्या राइट होगा।

जब तक इन राइट्स का डेफ़िनीशन न हो, इस बिल में "मारल टर्पीट्यूड" का शब्द रखना मेरे ख्याल में ठीक न होगा। जो भी कानून हम पास करें, वह समाज के हित को दृष्टि में रख कर करे। अगर हम किसी वर्ग-विशेष के हित को दृष्टि में रख कर कानून पास करेंगे, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा।

में मंत्री महोदय और इस सदन से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस विषय पर फिर से विचार करें। आखिर कोई हिमालय तो नहीं गिर रहा है, कोई दुनिया तो नहीं गिर रही है। अगर ऐसी अवस्था आ गई हो, अगर जरूरी हो, तो चाहे इस बिल को पास कर दिया जाये। चूंकि यह सदन में आ गया है, इसलिये यहपास हो ही जायेगा। लेकिन कम से कम क्लज में इसका प्राविजन कर दिया जाये।

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. The way in which some of the Members had strongly opposed it makes it appear as though the trade unions are staffed with executive officers and other officers who have been convicted of moral turpitude. But I may submit that anybody who has got the interest of the trade unions in mind should support the Bill; it should not be open to any adventurer who gets a conviction for moral turpitude and who is imprisoned to man a trade union.

A suggestion has been thrown that it is easy to get a person who is opposed to the management convicted by a court. But I would like to say that the trade union movement has taken root in this country and it may not be possible for any manager of an institution to have an office-bearer convicted easily. The impression is given as though straightway, if an accusation is made against any such person, the court will be too anxious to convict the office-bearer. After all, it will be clear that if an employer or his friends join together and manufacture evidence and go to a court, the court will see the interested nature of the evidence and throw out the case.

I do not say that everyone who goes to jail or who might have offered satyagraha or violated any of the police regulations will not come under the category of persons convicted for

moral turpitude. Moral turpitude is a well-defined term, and it varies according to the different circumstances. You may take the ordinary meaning of the term. If a person who leads the trade union as an office-bearer is an undesirable person, if the people shun him, certainly he is not a person who should lead the workers.

Shri Nambiar was so vehement that he went on saying that in the upper regions of Devikulam and all such out-of-the-way places the office-bearers could easily be got convicted by these employers. That is not correct. My submission is that whether it be the INTUC or the AITUC or any other union, they are sufficiently organised and they will see that such a conviction is not got on false evidence.

And surely, the Government also cannot be accused that they are behind the employers. As a matter of fact, the Government is always ready and willing, whenever any question arises between the employer and the employee, it takes the side of the underdog. They want to see that justice is done and that the employer, on account of his influence and wealth, does not oppress the workers.

So that, I do not see any objection for this simple Bill which wants to keep out of trade unions, adventurers, persons who have been convicted of moral turpitude and who are likely to mislead the workers. Because, after all, these office-bearers and the executive of the trade unions, they lead the labour. As a matter of fact, most of the labourers are uninformed and by themselves they do not know their own rights, and it so happens that a certain percentage of the office-bearers could be from outside the actual workers. The difficulty in our country is that labour has not sufficiently advanced so as to have their own office-bearers; they are not people who actually work. If they are made office-bearers, surely they will have the interests of their

[Shri A. S. Alva]

respective unions. But unfortunately what actually obtains in this country is that these office-bearers are mostly adventurers who are not really interested in the workers, I am not referring to all but some of them—who are not really interested in labour, who have nothing to do with labour. They just joint the trade unions out of a sort of adventure and then they raise all sorts of difficulties. This must be put a stop to. And for this purpose certainly this Bill is very timely, and I do not think there will be any objection to it from responsible quarters.

Then, as regards the age, surely no one would seriously think that anybody who is below eighteen years of age should be permitted to be an executive or an office-bearer of any union.

So I give my full support to this Bill.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion.

Firstly, let me deal with the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Sreekanth Nair—unfortunately, he is not in the House now. He began to argue that this question was not given a final shape in the Standing Labour Committee. I shall just quote what happened in the Standing Labour Committee:

“Chairman: About Item No. 9, I think all are agreed”.

Several Delegates: Yes, yes.

Shri Srivastava: I am not agreeing to Item No. 9. When people convicted of offences involving moral turpitude become managing directors, company directors and even ministers, why should it be there?
(Interruptions).

Chairman: Let us not create heat in the House. This is a sober House.”

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which one is that?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The Standing Labour Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not this one.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: This is much more.

Then Mr. Srivastava says, “Moral turpitude should be defined first”. On that he agreed to this. Therefore, the Resolution was carried.

But we also attempted to define moral turpitude”. In fact, we consulted the Law Department, and they tell us that it is not possible to define “moral turpitude”. (Interruption). We have consulted the Law Department, and they say it is very difficult to define “moral turpitude”. And in no Act so far has “moral turpitude” been defined.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Then why put in something which cannot be defined?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: In fact, I can refer to a number of enactments in which this expression occurs. For instance, the Companies Act disqualifies a person who is guilty of an offence involving moral turpitude from being appointed as a director. Then, in the Employees State Insurance Act, the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation Act, the Unit Trust of India Act, the Wakf Act, the Employees (Provident Fund Scheme) Act, in all these enactments this expression finds a place, and it is not defined.

But “moral turpitude” is by and large well understood in our country. People who are convicted of theft, robbery, embezzlement, misappropriation

tion, all these offences, are supposed to have been convicted of offences involving moral turpitude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt the flow of thought and word from the Labour Minister. But I believe you will agree that when the Minister is speaking on an important measure like the Trade Unions Amendment Bill, which affects millions of people in the country, there must be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Coming to the hon. Member, Prof. Ranga, who initiated the debate on this Bill, I would like to answer some of the points he has raised. No doubt he has traced the history of the trade union movement and how various political parties in this country have been taking interest in the trade union movement. I should congratulate Prof. Ranga and his party on having taken a decision not to organise another trade union with their support.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Swatantra Party has no trade union.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is a party of free enterprise; they have nothing to do with labour.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: He claims to be one of those initial founders of the trade union movement in this country, and with his exit from the Congress organisation he lost touch with it, and later on when he entered the Swatantra Party, that Party did discuss this question as to whether another trade union organisation should be started by them and on the advice of their founder-leader, respected Rajaji, they have taken a decision not to organise any trade union. That is why I thought I should take this opportunity of congratulating him. I am one of those who believe that political parties should not exert their influence so far as the trade

union movement is concerned. It is better always—(Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about your own party?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: All parties, including the parties to which the hon. Members there belong. So, that is why I was saying that we have started a new scheme called the workers' education scheme, the idea being that the leadership of the trade union movement should be provided by the workers themselves.

Shri Ranga raised a very valid point why one or two particular trade unions should not be recognised. In fact, in the year 1958, the Indian Labour Conference adopted a code called the code of discipline. According to the code of discipline only one union should be recognised and that too after verification of the membership and that too after declaring that a particular union is a representative union. In fact, in some places some difficulties arose, especially the difficulty which was pointed out by the hon. Member Shri Ranga, namely, the difficulty that arose with the Bhopal Heavy-Electricals. But the difficulty is not on account of the clarity with regard to the code of discipline but on account of the existence of a different labour relations Act in the State of Madhya Pradesh. I have also noticed certain provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Labour Relations Act to be not in conformity with the code of discipline. Therefore, we have taken up this question with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to see that they amend their Act so that their Act may be in conformity with the code of discipline which is applicable all over India.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the position today?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The position today is that we have written to the Madhya Pradesh Government and we have not yet received any reply. I

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

hope and trust that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh would certainly take into consideration these points and amend their Act.

Then he also referred to certain internal dissensions of the INTUC. I do not deny it, there are some dissensions and in a similar way in other trade union organisations also there might be dissensions, whatever it be, it is our duty to see that such dissensions are not allowed to exist and the trade union movement should not suffer on account of the internal dissensions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do you propose to heal those dissensions?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Certainly to the extend possible. Then, Shri A. P. Sharma who spoke on the Bill gave his wholehearted support to the Bill. I know he is a seasoned trade union leader. (*Interruption*). Is he not? Probably he feels that the trade union movement should be led by people of high integrity and unquestionable honesty.

Shri Nambiar: He was not seasoned the other day, when he refused to support the inclusion of railwaymen in that amendment.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur) It only shows that Congressmen judge things on merits.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whether he spoke on the Payment of Wages Act or on the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, he has considerable experience, and he feels that undesirable persons should not be associated with trade union movements. In fact, the Standing Labour Committee, as I said earlier, wanted that all such persons should be debarred from becoming even ordinary members of the trade union, put the Government after some consideration felt that it is enough if they are debarred from becoming office-bearers and members of the executive committee. Then Shri Sarjoo Pandey who spoke

on the Bill generally supported the Bill. Then Shri Yashpal Singh indicated that the calendar year should be according to our Indian custom. Probably when such a calendar is introduced for the purpose of general administration in this country I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that the Labour Department also would certainly take into consideration the change suggested by the hon. Member.

Then again, Shri Yashpal Singh wanted a clear definition of moral turpitude, which point I have already answered. Shri Oza has tabled an amendment and in support of his amendment, he spoke at length and he has given several figures to show how trade unions are not properly functioning, as to how many of them are submitting returns to the Registrar of Trade Unions, and so on. It is our duty to see that the trade unions function, and it is only with that object in view that we have brought forward this Bill. He suggested that if a member of a particular trade union organisation is expelled by the organisation if he commits certain embezzlements, he should not be allowed to continue there. If the particular union or organisation comes to know about the activities of such a member, it would certainly take care to see that he is not elected once again.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Are you accepting the amendment of Shri Oza?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, no. Coming to the points raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, I would like to tell him that we have no prejudice against the labour or working classes as such. In fact, in the position in which the Labour Ministry exists, it has to keep a sort of balance between the employers and the workers. Whoever goes wrong, we have to point out such wrongs to the persons concerned, whether they are workers of employers, and see that industrial peace is maintained in this country

which alone would be responsible for increased production in our country.

He again supported Shri Srikantan Nair that this was not discussed. It is not correct. It was discussed and a decision was taken in the Standing Labour Committee. Then, Shri Kachhavaiya also referred to a change in the calendar year which point I have already dealt with. He referred to the incident in Yamunanagar. I know that incident very well. I do not want to go into the merits of that particular case. In fact, this particular question comes within the State sphere and it is for the State Government to settle them. All that we can do in a case of that type is just to advise the State Government if they need such advice.

Shri K. N. Pande generally supported the Bill but he felt that the amendment tabled by Shri Oza is a good one and should be accepted. Coming to my hon friend Shri Heda, he made a very good point that there are certain trade union leaders who indulge in violence, whether they belong to the INTUC or to the AITUC, and that it should not be encouraged. I entirely agree with him. But he felt that this conviction alone should not be taken into consideration unless a period of imprisonment is prescribed, namely, six months or one year. When we considered it in the Ministry, we thought that imprisonment for six months at least should be taken into consideration. But after deep consideration and thinking, we felt that after all if a person is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, it does not matter whether he is convicted for a day or for six months or for two years. Moral turpitude is moral turpitude, and therefore, he should be debarred.

An Hon. Member: What about Ministers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: There is a new code of conduct proposed by the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That is a code; that is not law. He has only proposed a code.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Shri N. Sreekantan Nair spoke at length, again disputing the fact that a clear decision was taken in the Standing Labour Committee. Shri Saraf quoted an instance to show how the workers would be subject to unnecessary harassment.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I was reading out the report circulated by the Ministry.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have gone through the verbatim report of the proceedings of the committee. In fact, Shri Nair was present in the Standing Labour Committee meeting and when conclusions were arrived at, he did not raise his voice.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I raised this objection and it was at my instance that this condition was placed.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: During the debate naturally points for and against would be urged. But ultimately when conclusions are to be reached if anybody has any doubt or any objection to the conclusions that were going to be reached, certainly he should get up and say that he is not in favour of that conclusion. But I have gone through the verbatim report and there is no such thing.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Then, how is it incorporated in the report circulated by Government?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: He felt that innocent workers might unnecessarily be harassed on account of this. He quoted certain instances as to how certain innocent workers were accused of theft or pickpocketing, etc. It is not as though a mere accusation or levelling of a charge by an employer against an innocent worker that is going to decide the issue. It has to go before the court and evidence has to be produced. After all,

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

no court will convict a person unless the guilt is proved to the hilt. Even if there is any doubt, the benefit of the doubt will go to the accused. Courts would certainly do justice. Whatever may be said of courts, in this country of ours we have great faith in judicial impartiality.

Shri Nambiar who spoke very vehemently felt that this Bill should be withdrawn. He thinks that the Government is against the working class as such and strongly in favour of the capitalists. I do not know how relevant it was when he referred to one particular point, namely, that this Government has taken the decision to establish socialism and how it could do it with this kind of attitude. I would like to tell him, if this Government could nationalise insurance, impose wealth-tax, expenditure-tax, death duty....

Shri Shinkre: How much could this Government collect by way of these taxes?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: ...if this Government could abolish zamindari, pass legislation with regard to protection of tenants, etc., how can anybody say that this Government will not be capable of establishing socialism?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about company donations?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Shri V. B. Gandhi generally supported the Bill. One or two members pointed out that this age-limit of 18 should not be there and it should be raised. In fact, we have bodily lifted this clause from the original Act and put it there. There are certain other enactments in which it is described that those who attain the age of 18 will be considered as adults. Keeping that in view, we have not changed the provision in the original enactment.

Shri Shankar Alva, Shri Sinhasan Singh and others supported the Bill.

I do not think there are any other points which need to be answered. If any hon. Member has any apprehension in his mind that this is intended with a view to remove inter-union rivalry, he is thoroughly mistaken. That is not so. We have to achieve that objective in some other way or by some other Act.

I hope hon. Members would give their support to the various clauses in the Bill.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janagir): Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the unrest which is prevailing in Madhya Pradesh, especially in the Heavy Electricals and other places, on account of the disparity in the labour laws prevailing in M.P.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been referred to; the hon. Member was not here.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5--(Insertion of new section 21A).

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 6, for "eighteen" substitute "sixteen". (1).

(ii) Page 2, lines 8 and 9, for "imprisonment, unless a period of five years", substitute "imprisonment for a period of more than two years, unless a period of two years". (2)

Shri Oza: I beg to move:

"Page 2, after line 10, insert—

"(iii) he has in the opinion of the executive committee of the Trade Union, expressed by an appropriate resolution in this behalf, mismanaged the funds of the Union." (3).

Shri Nambiar: Sir, this is a very controversial point. The Minister misquoted rather deliberately from the proceedings of the Standing Labour Committee. Here is the circular dated 2nd January, 1964, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment No. so and so, item 9 of which reads thus:

"Item 9: Amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act to prevent persons convicted of offences involving moral turpitude functioning as officials of registered trade unions.

The proposal was agreed to. It was, however, suggested that the term "moral turpitude" should be clearly defined."

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I answered that point, he was not here then

Shri Nambiar: It is not a question of answering it. The understanding reached by the tripartite body was that, subject to this condition that moral turpitude will be clearly defined, this was agreed to. To say that this was agreed to in an unqualified manner and to bring in a legislation without a proper definition of moral turpitude would be going against the wishes of the tripartite body. It is misleading the House to say that this was

agreed to. If one portion of it is accepted and the other part is put down, it is not acting according to the decisions of the tripartite body. Here we are made to think that there was agreement reached between the labour, the employer and the Government sitting together and taking a decision. The Minister says he could not get a definition and so, he could not bring it forward in the Bill. He has argued that moral turpitude was loosely put in in other legislations also. There is a difference. There moral turpitude was attached to the qualifications of Board of Directors to be appointed, whereas here, if he is convicted of moral turpitude, he is debarred at least for a period of five years, from becoming a trade union official. After five years, you can bring in another case against him and put him in prison. Therefore, greater weight has to be attached to moral turpitude in this legislation when compared to others. For instance, in the Food Corporation Bill, on page 4 it is said:

"...if he has or has been convicted of any offence which in the opinion of the Central Government involves moral turpitude..."

15 hrs.

The other day a question was raised as to why "in the opinion of the Central Government" should be there? It was suggested that the words "moral turpitude" alone are sufficient. The argument put forward by the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam—I will stand corrected if I am wrong, and I hope the proceedings of the House will bear me out—was that in the days of our national struggle many of us were convicted and moral turpitude might have been one of the aspects taken into consideration then; therefore, to totally ban all those persons or persons connected with them from becoming directors of the Food Corporation was wrong. Therefore, when that question came up about the appointment of directors in the Food Corporation he could stretch his

[Shri Nambiar]

argument to that extent and then say that moral turpitude must be qualified by putting in the words "in the opinion of the Central Government". In such an important issue where crores and crores of rupees are involved he wants to bring in the words "in the opinion of the Central Government". But in the case of trade unions even that qualification is not there. This is a clear case of impartiality—I mean partiality.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: What he said is correct.

Shri Nambiar: This is a case of partiality. I said "impartiality" because for the Government they accept anything and when it comes to the question of labour they reverse the method. This is not fair. It is not fair to quote the tripartite conference and argue in favour of the Government when on another occasion a member of the same Cabinet has argued in a different manner. It shows that they are serving for the time and for the purpose for which they require certain arguments. They are not following a set principle or policy. When it is a question of labour they think they can use any stick against them.

That is why I said that with this policy we cannot achieve socialism. After all, this socialism is for him whom? Is it for Tatas, Birlas and the Singhanias? It is for the ordinary man in the street, the poor workers, the peasants. If for them socialism means this sort of treatment, then it is not socialism at all. Therefore, I strongly urge that the hon. Minister who has misled the House must withdraw from that position and he should not press his point.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does the hon. Member want that persons convicted of moral turpitude should be promoted as office-bearers?

Shri Nambiar: I do not say so. I only say that there should not be two

sets of rules, one which applies to the Ministers and directors and another which applies to trade unions. There cannot be any justification for that. Why do you say in the Food Corporation Bill "in the opinion of the Central Government"? At the same time, the hon. Minister accused that Shri Sreekantan Nair kept quiet. The other day also Shri Sreekantan Nair raised his voice against this. He stands by his shouting. He agreed to a certain thing on a certain condition whereas it is the Minister who is going back upon his previous commitment.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct.

Shri Oza: Sir, I have heard with great attention the arguments advanced by hon. Members who participated in the discussion against the amendments proposed, particularly the amendment that I have sought to move. I must admit that I have not been able to appreciate those arguments. In the first place, they should have realised that this amendment is sponsored not for encouraging the victimisation of the trade union workers at the hands of employers. It is recognised in this country that our trade union activity is very weak, that those employees who have joined trade unions are not properly trained, they are not vigilant and conscious of their rights and they require to be protected. On the one hand, they should be protected against the employers and, on the other, as I have pointed out during the general discussion, against bogus trade unions, leaders, against people who have chosen to undertake trade union activity without any proper background, without any missionary zeal. The poor workers require to be protected against these persons. It may be that one in thousand may be caught and convicted because of the employer. To concoct a charge involving moral turpitude is not easy.

An Hon. Member: What is moral turpitude?

Shri Oza: About moral turpitude, as has been pointed out by previous speakers, judicial expression is very clear. Go to any court of law and no judgment will differ from another about what is meant by moral turpitude. Bring in any case and all judges will be agreed as to whether it involves moral turpitude or it does not involve moral turpitude. It is free from all doubts. I think those hon. Members who raise doubts about it are harbouring a false sense of fear.

What I am saying is, this amendment is to protect the employees from unscrupulous trade unionists. My hon. friend, Shri Gupta asked, suppose a manager mismanages the funds of a company does he not go scotfree? But the employer is there to take care of himself. He will remove him. But the trade union members, as I pointed out, are not conscious of their rights and they have not got so much courage. Sometimes this is abused by the trade union leaders. Therefore, they require to be protected. This amendment is for the protection of the employees, those who are members of trade unions. As I said, 40 per cent of the trade unions are not giving returns of their affairs to the Trade Union Registrar. The money involved, as I said, is Rs. 1,46,00,000 which is collected by trade unionists. These funds require to be protected.

I congratulate the Government for having brought this Bill. I wish my amendment could have been accepted. I am myself not feeling happy about the wording of my own amendment and I am not going to press it. But, as I pointed out in the beginning, it is difficult to bring home the charge to the point of conviction and hold the trade union leader guilty. Therefore, if the Trade Union Registrar is given the power to find out whether a trade union official has misappropriated or mismanaged union funds and then to remove him, it would be more helpful. But as the wording of my amendment is not good I do not press for it.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I want to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved any amendment.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, I think the rule is not so rigid. The clause as it stands has to be put to the vote of the House. Therefore, you cannot be so rigid that only those who have tabled amendments can speak on the clause. I have a few remarks to offer on the point raised by Shri Nambiar.

Sir, the question of moral turpitude is not raised only in the Trade Union Act but it is raised in various other Acts. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Oza when he says that so far as judicial pronouncements are concerned it is very clear as to what moral turpitude is. But I must submit for the consideration of the House that there is a judgment of the Maharashtra High Court pronounced by distinguished jurists of the standing of Shri Chagla to the effect that every penal conviction attracting sentence involves moral turpitude. Where for moral turpitude the net can be spread so wide, I think it is reasonable to expect that what constitutes moral turpitude should be defined. I should say, though it is a difficult job it is not an impossible job. Therefore, when the Labour Conference demands that moral turpitude should be defined, I think there is enough justification for demanding it because otherwise you expose a man to a charge which is almost impossible to define. I think the ends of justice demand that moral turpitude should be defined if at all we are to be fair to the employees and also to the employers. I only want the Minister to make an attempt to see that it is defined in a satisfactory way.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I would not have risen to say anything at this juncture but for the charge levelled against me by the hon. Member, Shri

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

Anandan Nambiar, that I am trying to mislead the House. I would have to repudiate that charge stoutly. On the other hand, I have stated the correct position. The conclusion of the Standing Labour Committee is what I have stated. Of course, a suggestion has been made that "moral turpitude" should be defined. I have in fact answered that point. We tried our best to define "moral turpitude". We consulted the Law Department but they could not find a definition.

Shri Nambiar: Then this could have been postponed.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I have quoted so many enactments in which this expression "moral turpitude" has been used without defining it. My hon. friend Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh, who argued in favour of the amendment, himself argued against it by saying that it is very difficult to define it and further in judicial circles it is very well known what it means.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharya, wants his amendments, Nos. 1 and 2, to be put to the vote?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting amendments Nos. 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Oza want his amendment to be put to vote?

Shri Oza: No, Sir. I would like to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 3 was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and title were added to the Bill.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the reply of the Minister in which he has given some explanation is not at all convincing. It is a pity that the Labour Minister while introducing a labour legislation says that Government do not know what is moral turpitude.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I said that it is very well understood; not that we do not know.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Having heard his speech here as a Member of Parliament I have come to the conclusion that the Labour Minister is placing the trade unionists at the mercy of certain officials on their arbitrary decisions. Suppose a trade unionist is convicted in a certain concocted case in a court of law for a day. Take the case of our hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta. Any day any railway official can say "you are convicted for such and such offences; so, you are not allowed to function as a trade unionist". Then what will happen to the trade union activities of Shri Priya Gupta? So, I want Government to reconsider their stand on this matter. They should enact a legislation on the basis of the true spirit of the understanding arrived at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. One member of the Standing Labour Committee, Shri Sreekantan Nair, has categorically denied the statement given

by the hon. Labour Minister that such a decision was taken at that meeting. He says that certain conditions were attached to that decision, but they have not been looked into.

Coming to the age limit, under the Factories Act the minimum age limit is 15. Therefore, if you want to raise the age limit here, you must change the provisions of the Factories Act also. In the context of the situation prevailing in our country, there are certain factories which engage people of the age group 15 to 17, for example, bidi workers ropemakers and even agricultural labour. Do you want to debar them from their normal trade union activities? That is the question. The answer which has been given by the Minister is not at all satisfactory. So, I would request him again to reconsider his decision....

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The clause has been adopted, after rejecting the amendment.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: ...and bring such a legislation which will cover workers engaged in all fields of work.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I am not at all sorry for having supported this Bill, because in my opinion the trade unions can thrive only if they are functioning at a proper level on a fair basis. People of doubtful character should not be allowed to occupy any important post in the trade unions. Therefore, I do support the Bill.

I was also present at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. As the hon. Member, Shri Sreekanth Nair, stated there was the suggestion that the term "moral turpitude" should be defined. But, as the hon. Minister has stated, it is very difficult to define it. Still, I think free pass should not be given to people who can misuse that power. My only fear is about the misuse of that power. Otherwise, I am hundred

per cent in favour of the proposition that only honest people should be allowed to function as office-bearers of trade unions. Because, trade union officials have to deal with cash amounting to lakhs or crores of rupees. If dishonest people are put in charge of trade unions, they will misappropriate money or commit fraud. Therefore, such people should not be allowed anywhere near trade unions. At the end I would again request the hon. Minister to bear in mind the suggestion that this clause should not be allowed to be misused. Therefore, some check should be provided in dealing with this clause and nobody should be given a free hand to misuse it.

Shri Sreekanth Nair: I am very sorry to note the attitude of the hon. Minister. In future it will make it very difficult for the tripartite bodies to take any decision. That is all what it comes to.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: What can I do? I have quoted it verbatim.

Shri Nambiar: I have also quoted it verbatim.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65**

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XVI—UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND No. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘Statistics and Miscellaneous’.”

DEMAND NO. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATIVES AND ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,50,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Co-operatives and on Industrial Development’.”

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Public Works’.”

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘Loans and Advances by the Government’.”

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘University Education’.”

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘General Education’.”

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of ‘Animal Husbandry’.”

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the President out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect University Education be reduced by Re. 1."

[*Pay-scales of lecturers of the proposed college* (1)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of accelerating the work of Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm and the works relating thereto* (7)].

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite anti-sea erosion works in Parappanangadi and Quilandy* (8)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of increasing the loans to repatriates from Burma* (9)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant loans of two thousand rupees per head to repatriates from Burma (10)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create a separate department for the repatriates from Burma (11)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to avoid red-tapism and delay in granting relief to repatriates from Burma (12)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb a number of repatriates from Burma as fair-price shopkeepers (13)].

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of University Education be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to include Marine and Fisheries Technology Courses in the Arts and Science College at Calicut (14)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of General Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deterioration of teaching standard due to shortage of teachers in Kerala schools (15)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,88,000 in respect of Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Assistance to be given to small-scale Poultry Farms in rural parts (16)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 in respect of Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate anti-erosion measures in Kerala coast (18)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Demands and cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Achuthan (Mavelikara): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary Grants and the Demand No. 47 a token grant of Rs. 100 is asked for Japanese agricultural demonstrations farm. I need hardly say that Kerala is a chronic deficit State which has passed through a food crisis in the recent past.

Some hon. Members: There is no translation, Sir.

Shri Y. S. Chaudhary (Mahendragarh): At least the English translation should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The English translation has been given to the Chair.

Shri Achuthan: In Kerala the land-man ratio is so poor that there is hardly 30 cents of land for every person who lives there, of which further the land fit for paddy cultivation is far less. I think it is 3 cents or so. Of the land under paddy cultivation, a fairly large portion has to be drained for water and paddy cultivation has to be carried on with great difficulty. The industrious nature of the people had induced them to cons-

**English translation of speech delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri Achuthan]

tract bunds at very great cost and labour and then to dewater to the extent of 4' or 5' before they can sow the paddy seed. The cost and labour involved can very well be imagined. The Agriculturists of Kerala have not neglected the call to produce more as is evident from the figures published from the research studies by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The highest output per acre in India is from the lands in Kerala.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair.]

In my state the agriculturists have taken to the chemical manures and there is not the unwillingness to utilise the chemical manure. It is the want of chemical manures in significant quantities and in time of need that stands in the way of intensive cultivation. Therefore, the present provision for the Japanese Agricultural demonstration farms is a welcome case. The demonstration farm is estimated to cost Rs. 421600. The proposal to start a demonstration farm with 3 Japanese families residents there using better seed and better manure and better implements on Japanese methods is to my mind a good scheme. The success of this demonstration will certainly induce the agriculturists there to adopt the methods and farms of the demonstration farm and thereby increase the yield. From the note circulated residential quarters and other conveniences are liberally provided but the actual area to be cultivated or to be brought under demonstration has not been mentioned anywhere. The real crux of the matter is how far the new method of cultivation to be adopted by the Japanese families will produce is the crucial factor to be considered. At any rate, I welcome the proposal, though a little bit costly in my conception if it will help to produce more yield per acre it will be in the permanent interest of the

country. The other demand under this head is for anti-sea erosion work.

Sir, it is a well known fact that from the North of Cochin Port to Nindakera, near Quilon the sea coast is—subject to sea erosion during the winter months. Year after year a substantial portion of the sea coast is eroded in this coast. The matter was under the active consideration of the Government of India. Some anti-sea erosion work in the form of a sea wall was undertaken during the last few years. This year also there was sea erosion at the Narakkal in Ernakulam district and Thottappally in the Alleppey district.

The work to be undertaken this year is estimated to cost Rs. 4 lakhs. The supplementary grant is for a token grant of Rs. 100 and the work will be met from the Savings available within the grant.

I have only to plead that as very often occurs this work should not be left half done, but should be completed before the next rainy season. Sir, I support the supplementary grant.

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): Mr. Chairman I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While supporting these Demands I want to say something about the situation in Kerala.

In the absence of the Kerala Legislature, the Parliament has to take all the responsibility for the affairs there. After the President's rule in Kerala State the grievances of the people are mounting up high. There have been many occasions to discuss the plight of the people in that unfortunate State. In my three cut motions which are very important, I hope the Government will pay proper attention to this problem.

The administrative expenditure of the State Government has gone up substantially during recent years; however, the remuneration paid to

the State Government's employees is very low. With the steep rise in the price level the standard of living of these employees has gone down considerably. Their demand for an increase in their dearness allowance has fallen on deaf ears. On the 27th November one and a half lakh non-gazetted officers in Kerala went on one-day token hunger strike. This is, I think, a very serious thing. The Government should have settled the grievances of the Government employees in time.

What are the demands of these non-gazetted officers? They want a rise in their dearness allowance by Rs. 25 per month in view of the high cost of living. They want the appointment of a pay commission for the fixation of their wages on a rational basis. They also want payment of salary at par with the Central Government employees as an interim measure. It is a pity that today the lowest paid NGO is getting only Rs. 79 a month. Whenever a representation was made to the Government the only reply given to the employees is that the question was being considered. The prices are going up and yet the consideration continues. I hope the Government will wake up before the NGOs are forced to go on strike for their just demands.

Another cut motion of mine is about general education in Kerala.

Though literacy is highest in Kerala, serious trends are emerging which are attacking the very purpose of education in the State. A large number of schools and colleges are adversely affected due to the shortage of food supplies. I am not going through that subject; we have already discussed it on the floor of the House.

Then, Sir, the educational system is being commercialised on a wide scale. It is a common fact that a teacher usually cannot get a job unless he pays some money to the school managers. In some cases the amount to be paid exceeds Rs. 3000. All these

illegal practices are continuing unchecked for a number of years. Several hundred instances of unapproved teachers working in Malabar area without pay can be quoted but I am not doing so for want of time.

In many places you will even find shortage of teachers. Recently, reports have appeared in the press that Calicut Medical College was short of staff. In Palghat Dist., the students of Victoria College are at present agitating against worst conditions of their hostels. Many Govt. school buildings are also said to be insecure for students. In Ottapalam taluk, Valapurzha upper primary school has been closed recently due to insecure conditions of the building. However, the Government is callous towards all these complaints.

The salary of teachers is extremely low. A secondary teacher is now getting nearly Rs. 60. Recently, 85,000 teachers in Kerala went on strike demanding rise in their pay and protesting against the threat of managements of schools to suspend teachers upto a period of six months. I would request the Government to take urgent steps in the matter and see that their salaries are increased and other grievances are settled without any delay.

Another important point that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that the conditions in Kerala are extremely favourable for the development of fisheries and we can earn a lot of foreign exchange if we pay some attention to this question. I suggest that marine and fisheries technology courses should be started in the Arts and Science college at Calicut. With some efforts, I think, it should not be difficult for the Government to undertake this project without any delay.

Then, there is a proposal from the Rural Institute in Thavanur that they should be permitted to start such a course. However, the Government has not given any encouragement in

[Shri P. Kunhan]

this matter. Whenever people come forward with certain proposals, the Government is not giving any satisfactory reply to them. I would only request the Government to consider this question sympathetically and see that the suggestion is accepted in the interest of the national economy.

Shri Nataraja Pillai (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the supplementary demand for grants for expenditure of Kerala Government is before us. Nearly Rs. 35 lakhs are being asked by the two demands.

Under demand No. 16—University education—a token grant of Rs 100 is asked for to start a new college at Calicut as a new service. On account of the large increase in the number of students seeking admission in colleges it is said, Government propose to start an Arts and Science college at Calicut now. As you know, Kerala is one of the most advanced States in the field of literacy and yet a proper examination of the educational system will reveal certain peculiarities. The predominance of the literary or general education and the lack of technical education are the twin aspects of the educational structure in that State. While the State spends 90 per cent of the education budget on general education, barely 10 per cent is spent on technical and vocational education. In 1961-62, there were 53 Arts colleges and during the last two years more than 20 Arts colleges have come into existence. There were 38,000 students in the colleges in 1961-62 and now that number exceeds 50,000. Though the State ranks very high in general education it occupies the 12th rank among the State in India as far as technical education is concerned. I submit that at this period of transition when we are trying to changeover from agrarian economy to industrial economy, the expansion of the technical education is urgently needed and it ought to get preference. Therefore, at this period

of President Rule in Kerala, when the normal functioning is suspended, I think the decision of Government there to create one more Arts college is not a well-advised one. The proposal could well have been held over for the State legislature to come into existence and to discuss the pros and cons of the question. But in spite of that, I would welcome the starting of an Arts college at Calicut at the present moment since educational institutions are the focal points which spread enlightenment, knowledge and culture among the people. As such, I will give my support to that.

Shri Koya: Malabar is backward.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: Malabar is backward as far as the number of colleges is concerned. Even in Calicut there are colleges and nearabout there are more colleges which could be expanded by appointing the required number of teachers and giving more admissions. But the point I was making was that there must be a change over to technical education.

There is a demand in the country for a change in that direction. Planning Advisory committee, made a proposal some two years ago recommending a very definite change in the education system. They said more attention must be paid to technical and vocational training than to general education. Therefore, I say that it would have been better if the Government had decided to start a pre-professional college at Calicut.

The next item is general education under demand No. 14. Two token grants of Rs. 100 each have been asked for under that Demand. One of these grants is for qualitative improvement of science education in secondary schools. In Kerala, in the Third Five Year Plan, provision was made for the conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools and to convert high schools into multipurpose schools in 1961-62. Rs. 140

lakhs was set apart for the reorganisation of secondary education during the Third Five Year Plan. In the first year, out of the 70 schools proposed to be converted under the new scheme, only 10 were so converted, and the State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs or so. In 1963-64 a new change is proposed to be introduced in the secondary education called the qualitative improvement of science teaching.

This kind of haphazard and occasional changes after in the system of really help real education. On the other hand, the courses so adopted often and in making a mess of the whole affair. Educational policy is not a policy which can be changed of and on to be experimented upon. If a new scheme is introduced it has to be worked for a particular number of years, that is, for the whole secondary school period, and then only the result can be assessed and then the system should be changed if necessary. But as far as Kerala is concerned somehow or the other, unfortunately, every alternate year, new proposals were framed as and when the administration changed and you know, Sir, that we have had proverbially short-lived administrations in Kerala.

Similarly, there was a proposal for multipurpose schools, and instruments and equipment worth lakhs of rupees were purchased but they were left unused. Then, there was the scheme to convert secondary schools into higher secondary schools with an increase in the course by one and a substantial amount was spent on that. Before the result could be known, the President rule has come in now with a proposal for a new change, namely a qualitative improvement in education in the science subjects. And let us see now what this proposal is, and what the grant now asked is for. From the explanatory memorandum we find that it is proposed from the savings in the Department to supply equipment costing Rs. 2000 for each school, and the

total amount set apart is Rs. 2.75 lakhs. That means that out of the 966 secondary schools now in Kerala, the amount set apart will only suffice to meet the cost of the equipment for only 112 schools. That means that it will take eight years more to furnish all the schools with this equipment. The result will be that the qualitative improvement effected in the schools where the equipment is available will be better, and those schools which have not got the equipment will lag behind. So, the standard of education itself will be affected in a way, thereby making things a little bit difficult for the students and the people. The complication that might come because of this qualitative improvement scheme for a section of the students while others are left to lag behind is not a desirable state of affairs. I hope the Administration in Kerala could very well leave the educational system to be dealt with by the legislature of the State and by the people themselves through their representatives as they wish to do it. It need not be imposed by President rule as a very urgent thing now.

One particular feature of these supplementary demands for grants is that they are said to consist of post-budget proposals. But I would submit that these proposals were all before the Government, and action was taken on them, these items were included in the budget, and provision had been made for them in the Five Year Plan and also in the budget for the year. Yet, it is said that it is a new service. It is said that the expenditure on this will be met by the savings available in the sanctioned budget. This kind of statement by the Kerala Government does not deserve support. Therefore, I would humbly submit to Government that it will be advisable for them to withdraw this demand and drop this scheme at present.

I shall make one or two observations more. There is the Demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' for pig rearing and bacon factory. It is said that it is a new post-budget

[Shri Nataraja Pillai]

development. But I would submit that this was included in the Third Five Year Plan, and money was allotted, and some amount was spent also in 1961-62. The scheme had been started, and the report for the first year on the activities of the Third Five Year Plan published by the Kerala Government will clearly show that pig rearing and bacon factory were things which had been included in the Third Five Year Plan and had been started also. And yet it is said that it is a new scheme, and a fresh demand is being asked for. In the same way, there is the scheme for egg collecting and hatching, for which a supplementary grant of Rs. 2.80 lakhs has been asked for. This scheme was also included in the Third Plan, and some amount was also spent under this head. As such, this is also not a new scheme.

I cannot understand why these lapses should occur under President rule and under the Advisers' regime. There is, however, a welcome feature, and that is the starting of the Japanese Agricultural Demonstration farm to be established in Kerala in order to improve agricultural production. During the last three months, we have faced the problem of food scarcity in Kerala in a very acute form. Even now, in spite of the speedy arrangements made by the Central Government, as a result of which the position is a little better, scarcity conditions do prevail. The ration now distributed is inadequate, and there is a widespread feeling as to whether the present level of ration could be sustained with the stock available. The coming two months are lean months in that area. It will be very dangerous to carry on the rationing by expecting the arrivals of trains and by expecting the people to take the paddy or rice from the railway wagons to the boiling pots to cook. That will be a hand-to-mouth existence, and that cannot be a happy arrangement, if at any stage in these processes a dislocation occurs it

will be tragic. Therefore, the only possibility is to create a buffer stock. A buffer stock can be created in Kerala only when we get bulk deliveries. There is possibility and feasibility for that, since India is importing foodgrains from foreign countries and since Kerala is blessed with two or three tolerably good ports, if a few ships are diverted there and unloaded, a buffer stock of a lakh or two lakh tons of foodgrains can be created. If this is done in Kerala, it will perhaps sustain the ration scheme.

I have pleasure in saying that during the crucial, hard, starving days in October-November, the people of Kerala were unusually tolerant and peaceful. They realised the difficulty, that the present scarcity is not due to the mismanagement of anyone. You cannot lay it at the door of anybody. There was an all round shortage and the consequence of that shortage was felt in every household in Kerala. As such, the people of Kerala took it with a certain amount of calmness and in a disciplined manner faced the torment.

There is another little point. Inter-State movement of foodgrains is now prohibited. On 8th October last, the Government prohibited the transport of foodgrains from one State to another in the Southern region. In the border areas, exhibitions of political feelings were not so great in the past; it was felt that after all we are all citizens of India; even when we were a dominion that was so. People of one State used to own land in another. This was the rule in border areas. For example, in the Trivandrum district, people own land in the Kanyakumari district of Madras State. The man in Kerala (Trivandrum district) cultivates it, reaps the harvest and stores the grain. Now he is prohibited from bringing it to his place in Kerala.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You can have land in the Punjab, the Kerala man.

Shri Nataraja Pillai: That State may, later on prohibit transfer of the produce to another State. People might smuggle. But the difficulty of transporting or transferring the grain from Punjab to a southern State can be imagined.

I hold land which I am allowed by law to hold. I am entitled to enjoy the yield of the land I cultivate. But I am prevented from taking that even for my own domestic consumption. In the order issued by the Government of India on 8th October, there is a clear provision that permit must be issued to transport paddy of producers there, when it is for their own household consumption. But in spite of that, as reported in the papers, the final authority at present seems to be the district officers. The Governmental orders stand, but the implementation is with the district authorities. Unless that authority takes the same view as that in the government order and is prepared to follow the orders, nothing is done. This is a case which I would humbly bring to Government's notice and ask them to look into and see what can be done.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Mr. Chairman, the situation in Kerala is so very serious that any Member from that State will feel anxiety about it. When people are suffering, we who are supposed to represent them, feel the anxiety—this feeling of anxiety comes to us who represent them. Unfortunately, the discussion about the affairs in Kerala can be taken up in this House only on very rare occasions when some such supplementary demands or some such issues are raised. The House is so busy that we do not find ample time to deal with all-India matters in their entirety. So we are short of time.

On this occasion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government and to Members of all sections in the House, that the most critical situation still continues in Kerala even today, the food situation there is as grave as it ever was. But it seems some mis-

conception about it has gained currency and the Food Minister has been making all sorts of claims and promises. The general impression is that it has been solved.

I came back from the State only two or three days ago. When I was travelling on my way to the State, I was travelling along with the entire staff of the Adviser to the Government of Kerala. They told me that 18 wagons had been moved to Trivandrum,

Early next day, that is that very night, when I was about to go to sleep, people hammered at my door in Trivandrum. When I opened the door, I found a batch of people complaining that rice rations were refused to them in 84 ration shops in the city, that the police had gathered there, and there would be a clash. So I immediately contacted the district Collector, and asked him not to send the police. Next I contacted the authorities of the Government, and the Controller and they told me that there was not sufficient stock; they said that the 18 wagons of foodgrains they had received would not suffice for a week's supply; in Trivandrum city alone, there is some deficit. In those shops, because the rations were issued last week on a Saturday, if they could skip this issue for a day, they could save one week's rations. So they advised 84 shops to do that. Out of about 500 shops, in 84 shops the people were refused even the starvation rations. So by refusing to the people who used to buy from these 84 shops, they would be able to meet the demand of the rest of the people for one week. They had 15 or 20 per cent shortage in the rice that came. So they were trying to face it by shifting one day in this manner, for 15 per cent of the citizens, that is, cheating those people of one week's rations. That was the attitude taken up by the authorities.

Hon. Members have heard what Shri Nataraja Pillai said in his speech with regard to the situation there,

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

though I know that it is the authorities in Madras and Andhra who are primarily responsible for the crisis in Kerala (*Interruption*). Yes, the Chief Ministers. And the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, was incompetent to move against the powers that decided these issues. I make it very plain in the House also. In spite of the earnest support of all sections of this House, the Food crisis could not be resolved and acute scarcity continues. Therefore, I struck a via media, and told these people, as they had received their rations on Saturday, they could continue to receive it every Saturday, so that there might not be any trouble, and six days' rations might be saved. This is the situation which prevailed there last week.

16 hrs.

Shri Nataraja Pillai remarked that we should have one lakh tons of rice. Actually, 1,20,000 tons would be the minimum quantity required, as has been admitted by the hon. Minister himself, for issuing rations at the rate of 6 oz. in the city and 3 oz. in the villages, for one month, and if there is nothing over and above that, there will not be enough stock. So, there should be continuous supply, and there must be an additional stock of at least 1,20,000 tons, i.e., one month's stock extra, if the situation in Kerala is to be tackled fairly.

Unfortunately, the team of administrators we have got there, with all due respect and all due admiration for the efforts put in by the great Administrator and the great trade union leader and ex-Minister of the Government of India, Shri V. V. Giri, is ineffective, and nothing is moving in the State. The Adviser's regime and the secretariat and all those sections are benumbed; it seems. Anyhow, the people there feel that they are manned by persons who are not effective.

There was a time in Kerala when the educated middle classes used to say that they would prefer President's rule instead of the rule of politicians who would never be steady and stable. That glamour of the President's rule has gone once and for all in Kerala. The administration is so ineffective, so nebulous, nothing moves.

At least in those days, such heavy problems did not crop up, and the Administrators had never to fight with the all-powerful, omnipotent Chief Ministers of very important States. Then, we had bureaucrats who had some acrobatic skill, who would dance, and create a stir among the people, and impress upon them that they were effective. Even that kind of demagoguery and acrobatics in politics and administration is not there, today.

So, our civic life is almost at a stand still. That is why Shri Narayana Pillai, even though he is a Congressman, pointed out that such radical changes in the approach, in the principles, in the policies to be adopted, could only be taken up by a people's Government.

Recently, one of our Cabinet Ministers had gone to Cochin, and made a declaration that they were contemplating amending the Constitution so that elections in Kerala could be put off. Just imagine!

There is nobody to undertake responsibility. Even the Grand Old Man of India, Shri V. V. Giri, says he is fed up, and he wants to go away. So if the Centre wants to impose President's rule on Kerala for a longer period, that will only lead to riots and all sorts of upheavals. Therefore, I plead that the Government of India may be pleased to see that the misery of the people of Kerala is ended as early as possible; as long as that misery continues, let them mitigate it with whatever soothing effects, whatever concessions, they can give.

There is no meaning in opposing this Demand. It is for paltry things. Of course, some new proposals are also there. Already, we have opposed and defeated the Government in Kerala, and there is no meaning in opposing this Grant because we cannot throw out this Government. So, I support these Demands with reservations.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands presented to the House to provide for the additional expenditure that the Government of Kerala expects to incur during the current Budget Year.

Sir, the House has before it two sets of Demands, one presented in September, and the other presented more recently in November. Together, the Demands are for over Rs. 35 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 20 lakhs are for expenditure to be incurred on revenue account, and Rs. 15 lakhs for expenditure on capital account.

Sir, these Demands include provision for a number of very urgent and significant services. Some of these are new services, others are to provide for unanticipated and increased expenditure on services from savings and reappropriations.

When this House is asked to consider these Demands, to examine the utility of these new services, or the adequacy and efficiency of the existing services, when it is called upon to evaluate needs and performances, it has to examine the Demands in some detail. I am, therefore in complete agreement with my hon. friend Shri Sreekantan Nair that it would be unfortunate if we give the impression that the pressures of parliamentary time have compelled us to content ourselves with a casual or cursory look at the needs and complicated problems of a highly sensitive State like Kerala.

To avoid this danger, and to ensure that Parliament, which has now to

exercise the functions of the State legislature in this respect, gives the attention that such budgetary approvals require, it may be useful for Parliament to think in terms of amplifying the scope and functions of the Consultative Committee on State legislation, or setting up one or more similar consultative committees that may subject such Demands to the closer scrutiny and appraisal that the House as a whole, with many demands on its time, may not be able to give.

The Demands presented in September and November include Demands to meet increased or unanticipated expenditure on land acquisition for the Parambikulam project, recruiting and training another battalion of Armed Police for the exclusive use of the Government of India, improving the quality of scientific education in secondary schools, increasing the number of arts and science colleges, providing for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and unemployed goldsmiths, providing for scholarships and educational facilities for the children of unemployed goldsmiths and repatriates, the scheme for the establishment of a comprehensive polyvalent health organisation in the State, anti-sea erosion works and expenditure to subscribe to the share capital of the Cochin Oil Refinery and for other projects in connection with the oil refinery.

In view of the limited time at my disposal I shall content myself with a few observations on two or three of these Demands.

First of all, Sir, I would like to refer to the Demands for the oil refinery project. When the Union Government decided to set up an oil refinery in Kerala, and announced that a Government company was being set up for the construction and operation of the oil refinery, the decision was received with great satisfaction in Kerala. It was universally welcomed. We know that it was after much hesitation, much uncertainty,—first, second and third thoughts perhaps—that the decision

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

was taken to locate the refinery in Cochin. Though the decision to set up the refinery and allot 25 per cent of the share capital to the State has allayed apprehensions in the State, it cannot be said that all doubts about the implementation of the project have been set at rest.

The experience of Kerala with the Union projects allotted to the State has not been extremely encouraging or reassuring in the past. We have learnt to our cost in many cases that there are too many slips between the cup and the lip. The phyto-chemical project at Neriya-mangalam and the security press at Koratti—and now one may refer to the rumblings about the possibility or otherwise of the second shipyard—are only recent instances that have left us wondering about the attention given to projects that are allotted for location in the State. It is in the light of this experience and prevalent apprehensions that we have to examine the Demands for the oil refinery project.

One of the Demands is for Rs. 12.5 lakhs for subscribing to the State's shares of the capital of the Cochin Refineries Ltd. The other is for Rs. 5 lakhs for expenditure to be incurred on the construction of roads necessary for the project site, and for the provision of facilities like water supply, power supply and the like.

The work on the refinery has started. Plant and machinery will soon be set up, and the refinery is expected to go into production by 1965. But, what is the position of power that the State has agreed to supply to the refinery? Is there any provision for the generation or supply of power in this Demand that has been presented to the House?

It is well known that the State of Kerala though it is one of the richest in India in hydro-electric potential, is suffering from acute shortage of electricity. During the last year, the supply of electricity to industrial estab-

lishments was cut initially by 40 per cent, and subsequently the cut was raised to 50 per cent in some areas. Even in the case of a well established industrial concern or installation like the FACT, as my hon. friend will bear me out, the initial cut of 40 per cent was later raised to 50 per cent, and subsequently the entire production in some sections had to be closed down. The result is that the FACT has never been able to reach its full production capacity, and the loss during the last year is estimated to be of the tune of nearly Rs. 2.5 crores. When this is the way industry is suffering in the State, because of the inadequacy of power supply, what provision has been made to ensure that after the commissioning of the refinery and the production schedules of the Refinery are not held up for lack of power supply?

The refinery will require about 2.5 MWs by November 1965 and by the end of the year or the beginning of 1966, the requirement is expected to go up to 7 or 8 MWs. If the State Government is not able to assure uninterrupted power supply to the refinery, is there any proposal to set up a captive power plant along with the refinery? The Barauni refinery has a captive thermal station that generates 24 MWs. The Nunmati Refinery, with a refining capacity just under one million tons, has a captive plant that generates 6 MWs. The Cochin refinery, with its expected refining capacity of 2 million tons, will require eight MWs by the beginning of 1966. Where is this to come from?

This failure to anticipate and provide for the power requirements of the refinery may have other adverse effects on the industrial development of the State. I am not suggesting that there may be second thoughts about the refinery as about the phyto-chemicals. But we in Kerala look upon the refinery itself as a centre round which many other ancillary and subsidiary industries will grow, opening up new avenues of employment and produc-

tion. We are aware that one of the five new fertiliser plants that the Government proposes to set up in pursuance of the BECHTEL report may be located in the vicinity of the Cochin refinery to utilise naphtha from the refinery to manufacture nitrogenous fertilisers. We are also aware that the possibility of some elements of a petrochemical complex for the manufacture of synthetic fibres and plastics and the like being set up in Kerala will depend upon the growth of the refinery itself. It is, therefore, essential for the economic development of the State to ensure that the project of the refinery does not drift into the doldrums due to faulty planning and inadequate appreciation of the indispensibility of an uninterrupted supply of power.

I wish now to say a few words about the industrial estates for which a demand has been included in these supplementaries. The industrial estate at Kollakadavu is only an example. Many of these estates raised high hopes when they were established, hopes that they would provide the kind of training that will help our youngmen to combat unemployment and set up units of light industry. But it must be said that many of these industrial estates are today in a state of desrepair and under utilisation. Costly machinery is lying idle; training courses are not run as planned. Very few trainees are provided with training. Scarcity of raw materials, under utilisation of facilities and general lack of attention have contributed to the disappointing state of affairs in these industrial estates. I hope that the Government will review the working in these estates and make them the cradles of a new generation trained to hasten the industrial development that the State so badly requires.

In conclusion, I wish to refer to the need to increase agricultural productivity in the State. There can be no doubt that this is one of the paramount requirements of our State. The State produces only 1.2 million tons out of

its total requirements of 2.2 million tons of foodgrains. The additional area that can be brought under cultivation of foodcrops is severely limited. Nor can it be argued that it is in the interests of the country to suggest to the agriculturists of Kerala to give up the cultivation of rubber, tea and other commercial crops and take to the cultivation of foodcrops.

So, two things are necessary: one is to increase the yield per acre. I am very glad that the hon. Member for Gurdaspur is in complete agreement with me in this. The second is that the deficit that remains must be made up by imports from other States or other countries. To ensure that the uncertainties and difficulties of procurement in other States or from abroad, the bottlenecks of transport, delays in handling and re-channelling do not throw the machinery of food supply out of gear, an adequate bufferstock must be built up in the State, as my hon. friend the Member for Quilon said a few moments ago. But when a State that is deficit in food production is cordoned off, when the movement of foodgrains from other States is taken over by the State, and the Government fixes prices and introduces rationing,—formal or informal,—without stocks to pump into the market and control prices, and without stocks to supply the rations for which the State assumes responsibility, there can certainly be a crisis of confidence. But, if bureaucratic bungling in food is inexcusable, if creating artificial scarcity and profiteering in scarce foodstuffs is criminal and anti-social, political profiteering in hunger and human misery is also vile, cynical and subversive of human values and undeniably anti-social.

With these words, I support the demands for grants.

Shri Koya: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak about the demands for the rehabilitation of Indian citizens who have come from Burma. Because of the nationalisation and unilateral

[Shri Koya]

confiscation of business and properties of Indian citizens in Burma, hundreds of people are coming to the States of Madras and Kerala, and the Government have allotted a sum for the rehabilitation of those repatriates from Burma. I am, however, very sorry to say that because of the red-tapism in the administration, nothing has so far been given to the refugees who have come without a penny in their pockets. In regard to the refugees who have come from Pakistan to Bengal and other places, the problem was handled on a war-footing, but I am sorry to find that the problem of refugees from Burma is being handled only at snail's pace. The sum allotted for the people to start a trade is only Rs. 250 each. I wonder how a petty trade can be started with just Rs. 250. The people of Kerala are really suffering because of food scarcity and unemployment and under-employment. The people who till yesterday were earning hundreds of rupees in Burma, who were maintaining their families, are now coming with their families without a pie in their pockets. If the Government had handled this problem of Burmese refugees properly, we could have avoided much of the hardships caused to the refugees. If we had been strong in dealing with this matter and if we had cared to know the feelings of our people in Burma, we could have avoided many of the troubles. Many of the Indian nationals are under detention there. Our Embassy has taken no action for their release or deportation. No compensation has been paid to the refugees. If the Burmese Government is persuaded to pay compensation at the market rate or at least at a reasonable rate, many of the problems could have been avoided.

I understand that the Burmese Government is paying scrap iron prices for motor spare-parts—so many rupees per ton. That too is not paid there immediately. They only give Rs. 50 or Rs. 100. Even their belongings are taken by Burmese Government. Even

their clothes and other things are confiscated. The Government of India must take up this matter with the Burmese Government and see that proper compensation is given. Also, whatever Burma is going to give must be expedited. Some of the people there cannot take home anything. They are not allowed to leave. They are asked to stay there till all their money in the bank which they had brought from India is spent there. In the end, they are asked to go to India.

As far as their rehabilitation is concerned, I have suggested in one of my cut-motions that these refugees can be absorbed in the cooperative societies as managers of ration shops. Now the whole food distribution is in Government hands. Most of them were petty traders in Burma and if they could be given licences to run the fair-price shops hundreds of refugees can be absorbed in that way.

If the Government can think of having a separate department for the repatriates from Burma, their rehabilitation can be expedited. Now in certain areas in Malabar—in Cannanore and Calicut districts—there are hundreds of refugees from Burma. The Government has not even got statistics or census of the people and there is no arrangement in the collectorate to have statistics about them. Even in the note supplied to us, Government has given some approximate estimate, which I think is far from the real figures. So I would request the Government to see that all the refugees from Burma are registered and some special arrangement is made in the collectorate for their registration. Otherwise, even the Government would have no idea about the number of refugees and the actual money needed for their rehabilitation.

I am glad that the Government has sanctioned some money for the education of the children of the repatriates. I do not know whether this education is only upto the high school level or

whether they will be giving assistance to college students also. The latter must be included.

There is one demand asking money for the Japanese method of cultivation. Three Japanese families have been asked to come to Kerala and teach the Japanese method of cultivation to the people there.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Improved rations will have to wait till then.

Shri Koya: I do not think things can be improved by adopting the Japanese method of cultivation. If you put in sufficient manure and cultivate properly even with the present method of cultivation we can increase our production. But the question is whether we can make Kerala self-sufficient in the matter of food.

As many previous speakers have pointed out, Kerala is producing precious cash crops like coconut, arecanut, cardamom, pepper, ginger, cashew, rubber, tea, coffee etc. We are earning a lot of foreign exchange through some of these cash crops. India is one and will always remain one. We talk about emotional integration and national unity. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government of India to feed the people of Kerala who are earning for the country so much precious foreign exchange. There is no use saying that India is one, we must divide the poverty and we must divide the hunger and Kerala can only get 3½ oz. of rice per head per day. The Government must find the foreign exchange for importing the necessary food. It is as important as our defence. The Defence Minister went to foreign countries to purchase arms and ammunitions. Feeding the people is as important as that. The Finance Minister must somehow find the money to feed the people. We must have at least 12 ounces of rice. Without that I do not know how anybody can live. I do not think the people in any other State will be satisfied with 3½ ounces of rice. India is one

and, therefore, let us have only 3½ ounces all over India. Nobody will agree to that proposition. Simply because Kerala is far away from Delhi it is being treated like this.

I am very much surprised to see the wonderful pamphlets issued by the Public Relations Department of the Government. They are asking the people of Kerala to eat mango nuts, jack fruit nuts and tamarind seeds. If the wonderful brain of these officers had been used in scientific research I feel the country would have been richer. The jack fruit season is over and the new season is yet to begin. Whatever jack fruit nuts are available the people are already using them even without the advice of these officers. Where are the tamarind seeds? They are not available at all. I do not know what all things this Government will ask us to eat.

Also, the quality of rice that is distributed in our State is hopeless. The meals served in hotels contain whole paddy and stones. But even then we do not have any digestive troubles because when we see the bills even this sort of food gets digested. The prices of things are very high. The cost of foodgrains, gram and other things has risen to such an extent that without Rs. 10 a day a poor family of an NGO or a labourer cannot make both ends meet. What is the pay that he gets? If the Government cannot check the rise in prices they must be prepared to face the agitation of the salaried class who find it very difficult to pull on.

Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to find out the required money and see that we get a buffer-stock of rice through imports. Without this the food situation in Kerala is not going to improve. Whatever the experts on food or dietary habits may say, the food problem of Kerala should be tackled immediately and the people of Kerala should be assured of at least a minimum of 12 ounces of rice per day, per head.

Shri Nambiar: Mr. Chairman, in the preamble to the Demands it has been clearly stated that due to the proclamation of the President of India under article 356, we have to decide so many issues about Kerala. First and foremost, I want to know from the Government benches whether they want to continue this agony of rule by the President for two more years, or are they going to conduct the election in February-March, as was promised earlier. We have a lurking doubt because today's papers carried the news that Shri S. K. Patil, one of the Cabinet Ministers, while speaking in Kerala has stated that there is a move to see that an amendment of the Constitution is made so that the mid-term elections could be postponed. We want to know that clearly. We hope the hon. Finance Minister will tell us what the real position is. It will be most unfair on the part of the Government to say that the nebulous state of affairs in Kerala will be prolonged for another two more years. The people of India, particularly the people of Kerala, will never like such a situation. If the Government of India want to have a postponement of the elections in India, independently of Kerala, for whatever reason, it is up to them to decide it separately. But they have given a promise on the floor of the House in answer to a supplementary question asked by me that under no circumstances will the elections be postponed beyond February-March. We want to know whether they are thinking of going back on that promise and create a situation in which the unrest in Kerala will continue for another two years.

Today the position in Kerala is such that the common man is not at all satisfied; rather, satisfied is not the correct word; he is so much frustrated that he feels that his life is not safe under the present Government of the President, conducted from far away.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Nambiar: If the hon. Member, or any member of his party wants to question my statement, let him first go to Kerala and see and satisfy himself whether it is not a fact that the people of Kerala are dying inch by inch under the present ration of three and a half ounces of rice per day. That is the situation prevailing in Kerala. How can you expect an adult or even a lad to live on $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of rice a day? And yet that ration of $3-1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces has become the order of the day. I have got letters from my mother, aged 75, that she is not getting sufficient rice. I have received similar letters from my brother and sister. Many a day they carry on without a grain of rice. That is the real position. Could any of the hon. Members on the other side, the Congress Benches coming from that area dare contradict me on this issue? I am challenging them here and now. If they want to contradict me, let them do so here and now. I know that they cannot contradict me, because what I am saying is the simple truth. We cannot tolerate this situation any longer.

We are told by some that there is no rice and by some others that there is enough rice in the country. On the one side, we are told that there is no rice available; on the other side, Shri S. K. Patil has stated in Kerala the other day that the tendency of hoarding rice by consumers has created this situation. I ask; is it the consumers of Kerala or outside Kerala? Then he says that the difficulty is due to bottleneck in transport. Does he mean transport bottleneck inside Kerala or outside Kerala? If it is due to bottleneck in railway transport, what is preventing him from removing that bottleneck?

Therefore, there is no use of giving any cock and bull story about this. There is no use of postponing the elections; there is no use of talking and making all kinds of statements. The need of the hour is to give food to the people. Are the Government going

to do that? That is the first question. I know that rice is available in plenty outside Kerala, which can easily be taken to Kerala. That rice is hoarded by some people. The policy of the Government is such that if rice is hoarded now, after some time it will fetch a better price. That is the incentive offered by Government to the hoarders. The Government of the area where rice is hoarded can understand me well when I say that,

Therefore the question of food is a very important point which has to be tackled squarely. There is no gain-saying that. There is no meaning in avoiding the issue. They should not think that since they are unable to give food to the people of Kerala they are not going to elect the Congress and therefore postpone the elections thereby imposing upon them this rule which continues today for another two years under the guise of avoiding mid-term elections. These tricks of the trade are known to the people of Kerala and they are not going to allow these tricks to continue. Therefore I feel that this position should be made clear here.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The other day I had the opportunity of putting a question with regard to the law and order situation there and I was told by the Home Minister that the police used the minimum force required for the situation. That the Kerala people did not create violence is a fact that is known; otherwise, do you think that with 3½ ounces of ration people will be so non-violent, except in Kerala? They are so pessimistic and so good at their hearts that they will not create a violent situation in Kerala. But I do not know how long this will continue. Despite the fact that the people are so non-violent, shooting was resorted to. It was a matter for shame that students were

beaten by the mounted police in Trivandrum and in Quilon for the reason that they asked for better rationing and better food. Can they deny that they are still resorting to this terror regime?

But I submit that that terror regime cannot substitute the supply of food. They must forget the idea that by terror they can cow down the people of Kerala and bring them to such an extent that they can be forced to vote Congress. The more terror they use, the less votes they get; the less ration they give, the less seats they get and ultimately the Congress will have to forget ruling Kerala eternally. This is going to happen. Mark my words and after the elections put a question to me. This is the situation there.

Therefore the Government must at least learn from experience and behave properly. The police should be told what they should not do. There is no use in letting loose the police and asking the mounted police and the Malabar Police to run riot over the common man who wants ration to be given to him.

Coming to the question of NGOs and their dearness allowance and living conditions, a word is due because the other day the entire NGO staff of Kerala went on one-day hunger-strike throughout to focus attention on the appalling condition under which they are now living. Prices have gone up. There is no comparison of the prices with the salaries they get. Prices have gone up so much that it is humanly impossible for any family or wage-earner to live in Kerala today. I will request the Finance Minister to apply his mind to the situation particularly in Kerala.

He said the other day that the situation is grim; but it is grimmer there, if I may say so, and I would request him to apply his mind to it and see that something is done to the NGOs and the teachers. There are hundreds

[Shri Nambiar]

of teachers who are known as unapproved teachers in Kerala. Whenever teachers are required for institutions, primary, upper-primary or university institutions, teachers are not allowed. No approval is given. Then, to make the classes go the management appoints unapproved teachers. There are unapproved teachers for months together, for one or two for months together, for one or two years, working without wages and still approval is not granted. This is the state of affairs that is going on in Kerala.

Once we said that Kerala was leading in education in this country. Today, I can say.....

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Can the hon. Member say how much rice has reached Kerala by now?

Shri Nambiar: In the rural areas the rice ration is 3½ ounces, the quantity which Shri Bagri had the honour to show to the House the other day.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Has it increased to ten ounces including wheat?

Shri Nambiar: No. The ration in urban areas is six ounces of rice and six ounces of wheat. In the rural areas it is 3½ ounces of rice and sometimes they are given 3 ounces of wheat also, but that is not uniform. This is the position.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): It is 4 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of wheat.

Shri Nambiar: From this morning or yesterday morning? From which date is it? The other day Mr. Gopalan was on a hunger-strike and he was promised that within one week something will be done. Perhaps, there has been an increase of half an ounce during the course of one week.

With regard to the shortage of teachers, I have already made a mention

and I have also mentioned about the unapproved teachers that are there. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that these teachers are properly appointed, their salaries paid and their service regularised.

Then, I come to the last point, that is, about the phyto-chemical project. This is completely given up in Kerala. To a Starred Q. No. 144, on 19-11-1964, put in the Rajya Sabha the answer was given that the actual expenditure incurred by Government on phyto-chemical project is Rs. 12,91,815. Now, after spending Rs. 12 lakhs and odd, that project is given up. This is a sort of wastage and it shows the loss that the Government is incurring in the name of certain projects. I have my own doubt as to whether the same fate is awaiting the second shipyard in Cochin. Recently, the question was raised here and it was said that the agreement with the Japanese firm is under way and as soon as that agreement is completed, the shipyard will be taken up. We have our own doubts as to whether this is feasible because there is also a move from Britain to get another agreement signed with regard to the shipyard and to see that the Japanese team does not come into the picture. In this controversy, we have our own anxious moments and we do not know whether this shipyard will come up at all. Or, will it have the same fate as that of the phyto-chemical project? This is a point which has also to be answered so that we may know whether the money that we are spending in Kerala will bring us any result or whether the whole thing will go into the Arabian sea as the so-called wall that is being erected on the coast to protect the sea erosion is meeting its fate. Recently, I had an opportunity of travelling through the coastal area where these so-called walls are being erected or rather stones are being deposited on the shores near Alleppy where there is sea erosion and I found it to my surprise that while only one year

back when I was travelling through the same area I found the sea about a furlong away, now the sea has come just to the road. We are spending lakhs of rupees in the name of undertaking these sea-erosion measures. They have started dumping sand so that the sea could adjust itself towards the normal shore of the sandy area. Whatever it is—I do not want to go into the technicalities of it; whether sand is good or rock is good; it is all left to the experts—but my humble submission is that enough measures are not being taken to see that this sea-erosion is stopped. There is a provision of a token demand in this respect and I would request the Central Government must effectively come into the picture and do help the people of Kerala—only till February/March, 1965 and not beyond it. The people of Kerala must have their own legislature and they must have their own Government. The President's Rule should not be extended beyond that under the plea of an impending constitutional change which is going to be brought about in the name of evading the mid-term elections. This is a thing which can never be accepted. The Government should not think in terms of such a move in order to see that the rule of Delhi is made permanent over Kerala for another two years which the people will not at all tolerate. I want a categorical reply to all the points which I have made from the Finance Minister.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whichever party may come into power in Kerala and whether there is people's Government or the Presidential Rule, there are certain problems which face Kerala for which it would not be possible for Kerala alone to find solution. Everyone knows through what misery the people of Kerala are going in regard to food. If this kind of thing had happened either in UP or in Bihar or even in West Bengal, the North Indian daily press in Hindi as well as in English would have voiced the sufferings

and grievances of the people and their thoughts so effectively that even this Parliament would have been obliged to devote more time for the consideration of such sufferings and such experiences. But, unfortunately, Kerala is so far away, and I am afraid that the present Government of India is looking at this terrible crisis in a not more humane manner than Lord Linlithgow's Government had looked at the Bengal famine.

Terrible things are happening, and we are getting reports from Kerala about them. People are suffering for months, and they have not been given any hope of any improvement in the food situation in the months to come. Government themselves, by their own accounts, plead inability to make available anything more than four ounces for adults in the rural areas, even judging from the latest correction made by the Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture, whereas our rural workers need, according to scientists and nutrition experts not less than 20 ounces for males and 18 ounces for women. With four ounces how is it possible for such workers to be able to put in their very best in the work that they have to carry on on land and also on the sea when they go out for fishing?

Just now, this House has been informed by some of our Members that even the local Government is advising the peasants as well as the workers to try and supplement whatever is being given by Government by way of rice and wheat by getting tamarind seed, mango seed and various other things and grinding them into powder and making something out of that.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this is the statement of the local Government or the hon. Member is himself saying this?

Shri Ranga: It has been said by the present Government and their officers. This is what we have been told just now. My hon. friend Shri K. N. Tiwary for whom I have very great respect and who has made such great sacrifices in the service of the country has not been able to go to Kerala and get any first-hand information. Here are our Keralite Members of Parliament who are as responsible as my hon. friend opposite, sitting here in the House, and who have risen in their seats and made this statement.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know whether my hon. friend has got direct information.

Shri Ranga: So, why should he go out of the way to contradict those statements which could not be contradicted by the Food Minister himself?

For the matter of that, even the other day, the Finance Minister was himself saying, when we were asking him for information, that they were not dependent on rice and wheat alone but they were having so many other things like tapioca and so on to supplement their diet. I would only mention the two articles which have been already referred to here.

Malayalees are expert cooks, and more than any other section of our people in our country, they have developed a genius for getting some tasteful things out of almost anything which other people would have thrown away and would have considered as not being good enough for being eaten. Consider the different items that they could make, and delectable ones too, out of just one item and see how they have been able to achieve this. For a long time, they have developed this culinary art. In every home, every mother, every daughter, every sister is able to prepare all these things. They have been doing it and that is how they have been able to live, and that is why there are not such mass-scale deaths of people in Kerala in spite of this terrible, continued and

prolonged shortage of food supplies whereas in Bengal during that famine in the last war, so many people had to die. I wish to congratulate the people of Kerala on the effort they have made to save this country from the ignominy of mass deaths due to starvation, which would have otherwise been inevitable under such conditions of continued and prolonged shortage of food.

In these circumstances, it is but meet that the whole of the nation should concern itself with, and express its concern for, the sufferings of the people of Kerala. In these conditions, is it not the duty of the Government, especially now when there is President's *raj* there, to reach whichever nation would be willing to come to our aid for the supply on an emergency scale of their ships in order to transport Andhra rice to Kerala? Should they not have done it? Is it not also the duty of this Government to have given first priority, indeed if necessary to the exclusion of other less important transport, for the transport of rice from Andhra on the railways? Instead of doing that, they go on telling us that they are sending special trains with foodgrains. How much quantity has been sent in this way? Not even one-sixth of the total need of the rationed section of the people there. Surely this does not do any credit to the Government of India. They must realise that there is a crisis there now in Kerala and it has got to be tackled on a war footing. They have not done it so far. It is true that the representative Government also of Kerala, which came to be defeated, was failing in its duty in this regard, and in various other regards also. Therefore, I cannot be quite confident that even if, as Shri Nambiar would ask us to do, Parliament were to insist on elections in February and March and there is elected there a representative Assembly, they would be able to tackle this crisis satisfactorily until and unless not only the Kerala people and the Kerala Govern-

ment but also the Government realise the gravity of the situation and shoulder the responsibility so far as the food supplies are concerned.

Secondly, there are a number of problems of equal importance which also cry for solution. I am afraid no one government in Kerala run by a party majority can possibly tackle them. Take, for instance, the population problem and the chronic unemployment. There is the threat of a refugee rehabilitation problem also coming up there; what with troubles our people are having—large numbers of them are there in Burma, in Ceylon and various other countries also. If the Indo-Ceylon agreement were to be accepted by Parliament and were to be implemented at all, the stream of these returning refugees would simply be swamping not only Tamil Nad and Andhra but Kerala also. This will be a precedent, with the result that from various other countries, wherever there are Indian settlers, quite a large number of them would be sent back, and a stream of them would be going into Kerala. That problem has to be tackled too.

Then, they have religious rivalries in a more accentuated form in Kerala, in that small area, than in the rest of India.

There is the question of education also, over which, I dare say Parliament remembers, there was so much of trouble when the Communists were in power, because these various religious denominational schools go on rivalling with each other and create their own difficult problems.

Who is going to solve these problems? Would any party government be able to solve these problems?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Congress Government.

Shri Ranga: I have already suggested once before that even if you

cannot make that kind of experiment in the rest of India, it is high time that Parliament thinks of making an experiment here in Kerala, more especially because this is the second time that there has come to be this President's rule, and because of the admitted, accepted failure of the so-called parliamentary system of government in Kerala.

The Communists have had their opportunity to rule, they made a mess. The PSP also had it, they also came to grief. The Congress had it several times, they also failed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But you will never have an opportunity.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend never had the opportunity in Punjab even to go into that Assembly, and what is the earthly use of my friend saying that I would not have an opportunity to go to Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Your party, not you.

Shri Ranga: I want to go to Kerala, like everybody else, in order to discharge in the name of Parliament, our responsibility towards Kerala, and I tell you that Parliament has failed in that responsibility. That is what I have been telling you. If my hon. friend has any sense of honour at all, he should hasten to go there, come back again with a first-hand report, true report, correct report, about the sufferings of those people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not talking about you, I am saying that your party will never come into power there.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, every party has had its chance. Combinations of parties have also had their chances. There were minority governments, the so-called majority governments were there, and what was even worse was this. The ruling party, because of its traditions, because of the weight of

[Shri Ranga]

responsibility that has been placed on its shoulders by the electorate in the rest of the country, should have set an example in party loyalties and public probity. What did they do? When they were in a minority, they sought the co-operation of the Socialists in a coalition. When they had the opportunity, they dismissed them, and they began to run the Government themselves. There were independents, who were politically illegitimate people, born out of the Congress, the Socialists and various other groups. They did not scruple to rally those people by offering them all sorts of baits, and in that way manufacture a kind of name-sake majority and run the show.

They had won power last time in the name of a coalition, they had ended up having their own Government, and in conclusion they came to grief. Their own people turned against them. Now, nemesis has overtaken them.

All these things, all these experiences, came to the lot of the Kerala people. Now, what would be the best possible thing to do?

The Congress President went there some time ago and in a brave fashion he said they were going to run the government by themselves, they were not going to have any more coalition with anybody else. Maybe, because no other party is willing to trust the Congress Party for a coalition.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri Ranga: We do not know. Anyhow, one thing is clear. Even supposing the Congress were to make use, by backdoor methods, of the present political dispensation in order to somehow or other manufacture or manage to get a majority, that majority would not be stable as has been shown recently by the defection of their own members, and Kerala cannot be sure of a stable Government. Though both the sections of the Communists have suddenly come together again in their

usual fashion in Kerala, I sincerely hope, they would not be able to win a majority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue tomorrow. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

17 hrs.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Amendment of Articles 136, 226 etc.)

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhangha): Sir, I lay on the Table Paper No. III to the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd November, 1963.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was absent when called earlier, in the morning.

We shall now take up the calling attention notice.

17.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—contd.

(ii) STAY-IN STRIKE BY THE WORKERS
OF HATTI GOLD MINES, MYSORE.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"More than 600 workers being below ground in the Hatti Gold Mines in Mysore."

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Reports

have been received that 340 workers of the Hatti Gold Mines in the State of Mysor went on staying in strike underground from the 30th November, 1964. It is understood that the strike was due to industrial dispute about some demands including the one regarding adequate supply of rice. Their stay underground was not due to any accident or failure of equipment.

2. The Conciliation Officer (Central), Hyderabad proceeded to the mine on the 3rd December, 1964. As a result of his intervention, an amicable settlement was reached between the workers and the employers and the workers came out of the mine at 11 A.M. on the 4th December, 1964.

3. The Regional Inspector of Mines has also proceeded for further enquiry in the matter. Full report of the incident including the nature of demands and the terms of settlement has been called for from the Regional Labour Commissioner concerned.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: In view of the fact that these Hatti mines have nothing but a history of frustration for the labourers against the management which consists of some foreign personnel who have not honoured even the labour laws such as the Minimum Wages Act or paid dearness allowance during the high price days, may I know whether the Government will appoint any commission or a high judicial officer to go into the question of their demands which are just and reasonable as their grievances had not been heard by the management since long?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The demands have been settled amicably between the workers and the employees and so I do not think there is any need to appoint any commission.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): May I know whether there is any labour officer attached to the gold mines and whether he has sent any report in this connection?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We have not received any report, but as I said earlier in my statement, a full report has been called for and after receiving the report, if necessary, I will again inform the House.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
बहुत लम्बे असें से यह जो सोने की खान के अन्दर झगड़ा है, चला आ रहा है और इस झगड़े के फलस्वरूप जमीन के नीचे अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए और प्रोटेस्ट के तौर पर बहुत से मजदूर गये। मुझे एक साथी से मालूम हुआ है कि यह कम्पनी एक विदेशी कम्पनी है। मेरे लिए और शायद सदन के लिये भी यह एक समाचार ही होगा कि यह कम्पनी एक विदेशी कम्पनी है। क्या यह सही है कि यह सौ फी सदी विदेशी कम्पनी है और क्या यह बात भी विचाराधीन है कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए, इस कम्पनी का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाए ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री र० कि० मालवीय) : अभी लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया है उससे स्पष्ट है कि खदान में कोई एक्सीडेंट नहीं हुआ है और न कोई और वारदात हुई है। जो मजदूर स्ट्राइक पर गये खदान के अन्दर वे बैठ कर रह गये। कुछ उनकी मांगें थीं और उसी सिलसिले में उन्होंने खदान के अन्दर हड़ताल की थी। तीन तारीख को हमारे कंसिलियेशन आफिसर वहां गये और उन्होंने

श्री बड़े (खारखोन) क्या यह कम्पनी विदेशी कम्पनी है, यह पूछा गया है और क्या इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात सोची जा रही है ? यह प्रश्न था जो पूछा गया था।

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : जहां तक इस चीज का ताल्लुक है कि वह विदेशी कम्पनी है,

[श्री र० कि० मालवीय]

इसकी सूचना अभी हमारे पास नहीं है और रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही इसके बारे में पता चल सकेगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सवाल अभी पैदा नहीं होता है।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has said just now that these workmen have come from underground and have got an amicable settlement with regard to their coming out, may I know whether the Government has ensured that the real, genuine grievances of the workers have been redressed or it is only a temporary understanding so that they could get out of the underground position? I want to know the position.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I will not be able to answer that question unless I receive the full report from our officers.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Darwar North): May I know the reaction of the Government to the proposal to nationalise the Hatti gold mines?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not think the Labour Ministry can take any decision in this regard. The Government as such will have to take a decision.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday December 8, 1964|Agrahayana 17, 1886 (Saka).