

Friday, February 17, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1956

(17th February to 15th March 1956)



सत्यमेव जयते

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullahai, Mulla Taherali Mulla (Chanda).
Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).
Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].
Achal, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).
Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Cranganur).
Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].
Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].
Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).
Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur.)
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).
Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).
Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).
Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).
Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

(1—148 Lok Sabha)

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West)
Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).
Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).
Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).
Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).
Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).
Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).
Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkar).
Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).
Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).
Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

B—contd.

- Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt. (North East)].
- Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).
- Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).
- Bhargava, Pañdit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).
- Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).
- Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).
- Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).
- Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).
- Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).
- Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao (Ratnagiri North).
- Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
- Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].
- Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).
- Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).
- Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).
- Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Borooh, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).
- Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).
- Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).
- Brahmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goal-para-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Buchhikotaiyah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

- Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
- Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur).
- Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
- Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).
- Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).
- Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).
- Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).
- Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).
- Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].
- Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East—Reserved—Sch. Castes)].
- Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
- Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).
- Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).
- Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashillingam (Tiruppur).
- Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).
- Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

- Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).
- Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Damodarān, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).
- Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Telli-cherry).

D—contd.

- Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Das, Shri B. (Jajpur-Keonjhar).
- Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
- Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).
- Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).
- Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).
- Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack).
- Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).
- Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).
- Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).
- Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar—Lushai Hills).
- Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).
- Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chai-bassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).
- Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).
- Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).
- Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).
- Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).
- Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).
- Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).
- Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).
- Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].
- Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central-East) cum Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].
- Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) cum Mainpuri Distt.—(West) cum Mathura Distt.—(East)].
- Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).
- Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].
- Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].
- Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).
- Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).
- Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah.)
- Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).
- Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

- Eacharan, Shri Iyyani (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).
- Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

- Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

- Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).
- Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).
- Gami Malludora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

G—contd.

- Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].
- Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).
- Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).
- Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].
- Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).
- Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).
- Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).
- Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).
- Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).
- Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).
- Girdhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
- Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).
- Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).
- Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).
- Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).
- Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).
- Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).
- Gupta, Shri Ram Kishen (Mohinder-garh).
- Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South East).
- Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

- Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
- Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
- Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
- Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).
- Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

- Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North East).
- Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).
- Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).
- Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

- Jaggiwan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).
- Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).
- Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Jaisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).
- Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).
- Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

J—contd.

- Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay—Suburban).
- Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).
- Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).
- Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).
- Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).
- Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).
- Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).
- Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).
- Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).
- Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).
- K**
- Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).
- Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).
- Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).
- Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).
- Kanble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).
- Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).
- Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).
- Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).
- Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).
- Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).
- Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).
- Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).
- Keshavaingar, Shri N. (Bengalore North).
- Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).
- Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).
- Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).
- Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).
- Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).
- Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
- Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).
- Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).
- Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

K—contd.

- Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).
- Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
- Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).
- Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
- Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).
- Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).
- Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- L
- Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).
- Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).
- Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).
- Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).
- Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
- M
- Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).
- Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).
- Mahta, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).
- Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).
- Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
- Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
- Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).
- Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).
- Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur Rajgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
- Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).
- Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
- Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).
- Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).
- Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West Reserved—Sch. Castes).
- Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).
- Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).
- Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).
- Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).
- Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).
- Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).
- Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).
- Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).
- Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).
- Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).
- Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M—contd.

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).
 Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandpur-Durg-Raipur).
 Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilashahr Distt).
 Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).
 Missir Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).
 Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).
 Muchaki Kosa, Shri (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mudaliar Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).
 Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).
 Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).
 Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia^o Distt. East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).
 Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).
 Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nataranjan, Shri S. S. (Srivilliputtur).
 Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).
 Nehru Shrimati Shivrajvati [Lucknow Distt. (Central)].
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar-South).
 Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).
P
 Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabardwip).

P—contd.

Pande, Shri Badri Datt (Almora Distt.—North East).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North-East).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranga-gauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).

Prabhaka, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghnath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).

Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazari-bagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

R—Contd.

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shadol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta North West).

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Saksena, Shri Shibanlal [Gorakhpur Distt. (North)].

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranyarkovil).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satis Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

S—contd.

- Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kam-
lendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West
cum Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bij-
nor Distt.—North).
- Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai
(Gohilwad-Sorath).
- Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhind-
wara).
- Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.
North-East).
- Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda
Distt.—West).
- Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur
Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—
East).
- Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra
(Meerut Distt.—South).
- Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiar-
pur).
- Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut
Distt.—West).
- Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).
- Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-
Bhind).
- Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh
Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—
West).
- Shastri, Shri Bhagwan Dutt (Shahdol-
Sidhi).
- Shastri, Shri Raja Ram [Kanpur
Distt.—(Central)].
- Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
- Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
- Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).
- Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-
Bastar).
- Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chik-
magalur).
- Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-
Raigarh).
- Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Mu-
zaffarpur—North-East).
- Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap [Bahraich
Distt. (East)].
- Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-
Sawai Madhopur).
- Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur
Distt.—West).
- Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Mani-
pur).
- Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran
Central).
- Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur
Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—
South-West).
- Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Bana-
ras Distt.—East).
- Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh
Distt.).
- Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).
- Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga
East).
- Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad
(Muzaffarpur East).
- Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr
Sadr *cum* Jamui).
- Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau
cum Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).
- Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).
- Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Cen-
tral).
- Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Haz-
aribagh East).
- Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).
- Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samasti-
pur East).
- Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya
West).
- Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna
East).
- Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaf-
farpur—North-West).
- Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur
Distt.—South).
- Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chit-
toor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S—contd.

- Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).
 Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).
 Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).
 Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).
 Suriya, Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).

T

- Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].
 Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
 Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).
 Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).
 Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North cum Farrukhabad Distt.—South).
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

- Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).
 Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).
 Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-East).
 Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittor).
 Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North-West cum Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

- Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.)
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

- Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).
 Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
 Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).
 Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).
 Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).
 Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

V—contd.

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South — Reserved Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).



LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers) 25.03.2015

Vol. I] Third day of the Twelfth Session of the First Parliament of India [No. I

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, 17th February, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER
SHRI ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR
in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

JAUNDICE EPIDEMIC IN DELHI

*41. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the results of the data collected in a survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research during Jaundice epidemic;

(b) what were the causes which led to the outbreak of this epidemic; and

(c) the number of deaths reported and the total number of patients recorded so far?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) No.

(b) The matter has been enquired into by Committee appointed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. The Committee submitted its report to the Chief Commissioner on the 7th February, 1956. A copy of the report is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in the Library. See No. S-30/195

(c) The number of cases recorded, and deaths in Delhi from this diseases upto the 17th January 1956 was 7,220 and 73 respectively.

2

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether the Government have taken the figures of cases which were not actually recorded through hospitals and their total number in the city, or are all these cases reported in the hospitals?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : It has not been possible for me to get the figures of all cases that have not come to hospitals. Too I can only get the record of deaths that have occurred in the hospitals because infective jaundice was not a notifiable disease.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know what steps were taken by the Government after it came to their notice that the jaundice epidemic was existing in Delhi and that it was due to water contamination, in order to remove that cause and help the citizens to live a healthy life?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The steps taken by the Government to control the spread of jaundice were these. First of all, super-chlorination of water which was done from the very beginning. The people were advised to boil their drinking water as an additional safeguard. The public were advised to take precautions regarding personal and domestic hygiene and also to preserve cleanliness of their surroundings. The public were also advised not to take foodstuffs that had been exposed to dust and flies and not to patronise insanitary hotels and restaurants. Facilities for hospitalisation were provided for. The gamma globulin was used in hospitals to protect expectant mothers against the infection. The disease was declared notifiable. Frequent raids were organised by the health staff in some areas to destroy articles of food exposed to dust and flies.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know how long the Government will take to decide on the report which the Chief Commissioner has submitted to the Government and may I know whether the Government contemplate to take some action against those persons due to whose neglect such a thing has happened in Delhi and caused so much loss of life ?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : Such recommendations as have been given in the report which can be implemented straightway are being implemented. The others are receiving active consideration because many of them are long term programmes and cannot be implemented overnight. I would request you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to ask the Members to read the report first before they make remarks and say that any person or persons were actually responsible for the deaths.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रोग को अच्छा करने के लिये क्या किसी ऐसी औषधि का पता चलाया गया है जिससे यह जल्दी अच्छा हो जाय, और अमेरिका से जो दवा (औषधि) आई है उसका क्या असर (प्रभाव) हुआ है और वह कितनी मात्रा में आई है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : जान्डिस (पीलिया) तो सिर्फ एक सिस्टम (लक्षण) है और इसके लिये हमारे पास जो दवायें हैं वह बहुत काफी हैं। एक प्रिवेन्टिव (रोग निवारक) गामा ग्लोबुलिन हमारे सामने है जिसकी और देशों में काफी चर्चा हुई है। इस दवा को हम उन्हीं लोगों को दे रहे हैं जिनके ऊपर इस बीमारी के हमला करने से बुरा असर होता हो।

Dr. Jaisoorya : Was all this advice given without knowing according to the answer to part (a), the cause of the disease?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : Part (a) is whether the data that was asked to be collected by the Medical Research Committee had been received. That has not altogether been received. But, there is reason to believe that contamination of water supply was the primary cause of the epidemic.

श्री सैठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस पीलिया रोग के लिये किसी आयुर्वेद की दवा का उपयोग हुआ है, और क्या यह सिद्ध हुआ है कि आयुर्वेद की दवा इसके लिये बहुत ज्यादा मुफीद (उपयोगी) होती है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : यह तो मैं नहीं कहूंगी कि ज्यादा मुफीद होती है लेकिन वैद्यक की दवायें जान्डिस के लिये काफी अच्छी हैं। लेकिन यह मामूली जान्डिस नहीं थी, यह इन्फेक्टिव (संक्रामक) जान्डिस थी। इस जान्डिस और मामूली जान्डिस में कुछ फर्क (अन्तर) भी है।

Dr. Rama Rao : In view of the fact that an accidental contamination of the drinking water of Delhi has caused so much havoc and in view of the fact that millions of people are drinking filtered and unfiltered water from the Jumna, how long will the Government allow the criminal contamination of the Jumna with sullage water from Delhi?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : It is a very serious problem and it should be taken in hand at once and I propose to do so.

Shri K. K. Basu : The hon. Minister said that she has no figures. May we know whether instructions were given to private practitioners to report each case of jaundice infection?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : I am not sure whether the Delhi health authorities did ask the private practitioners to give notice. I would like the Lok Sabha to remember that jaundice is a symptom and every jaundice case may not always have been a case of infective jaundice due to this epidemic.

Sardar Hukam Singh : Besides this enquiry ordered by the Chief Commissioner, may I know whether Central Government or any State Government has instituted any enquiry as to the cases that have happened outside Delhi whether they were due to any infection carried from Delhi or there were independent causes for those cases?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : We asked the neighbouring States to let us know whether cases of jaundice had developed in their areas and we tried according to the time factor to see whether they were due to infection carried from here. In a few instances it was so. I may say that infective jaundice has been raising its head over the last two years all over the country and it was for that reason that the Indian Council of Medical Research was asked to make a special investigation into this particular virus.

Shri Bansilal : May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that jaundice as an epidemic is in Jaipur City, Rajasthan, and what steps have been taken?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The States are autonomous in the matter of health. The Rajasthan Government will naturally take such steps as it considers necessary.

Several Hon. Members : *rose.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I find a number of hon. Members wanting to put supplementaries. We have already taken 10 minutes over this.

Some Hon. Members : This is very important.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I agree. Hon. Members ought to hear what I say before they make suggestions. This is a very important question. But, do hon. Members want me to allot half an hour in the Question hour? Therefore, hon. Members will kindly read this report. If they want any particular time to be set apart for any discussion, I will certainly do so. In the meanwhile, after reading the report, if the hon. Members have got any doubt, they may send a letter and we will send it on to the hon. Minister. Still, if they are not satisfied, it is open to the Members to suggest that I must allot a particular time. I will do so. This is a very important and serious matter. I am sure both the Government and the Members are interested in settling it.

Shri Bansal : Before you call the next question, may I suggest that copies of this report be circulated to all the Members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Is it a very big report?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The report is about 100 pages. I only received it a few days ago. I shall cyclostyle it and.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall ask the Minister to send copies of the recommendations.

Some Hon. Members : No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : And so far as the report is concerned a number of copies will be placed here.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : I shall place as many copies as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Hon. Members may consult them.

DELHI SUBURBAN RAILWAY SERVICE

*42. **Shri Bansal :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 583 on the 16th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the scheme for a Circuit Railway around Delhi and New Delhi has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) what will be the first stage of its implementation ; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) Not yet, Sir. The proposal is still at the investigation stage.

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

RAILWAY LINE FROM HATHUA TO
KATIA THANA (N. E. RAILWAY)

*43. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unanimous resolution of the Bihar Legislative Assembly passed last year recommending the construction of a new line from Hathua or Thawa stations connecting the Bhere and Katia Thana areas in Saran District, on the North Eastern Railway has been received by the Ministry ; and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) A non-official resolution regarding the extension of the Railway line from Thawe to Bhatni via Katia, was received from the Bihar Government in October, 1955.

(b) This has been included in the list of lines which will be considered during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Jhulan Sinha : May I know how the things stand with regard to the consideration of that plan now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : This line has been included in the list of various railway lines which will be considered during the next Five Year Plan. No further decision has been taken.

Shri G. P. Singh : May I know how many new lines have been recommended by the Government of Bihar and how many of them have been accepted by the Central Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That is a general question. Does it arise out of this small question?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : In all, there are about 850 miles of priority railway lines which have to be constructed in the country. I do not have the details of.....

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri) : We have received the recommendations of the State Government for a number of lines, but we have taken no decision so far.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know whether it will be possible to electrify the suburban railway near about Delhi in the near future?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Is Delhi part of Hardwar or Bihar?

VELLORE-CONJEEVARAM RAILWAY LINE

*44. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the traffic survey undertaken by the Southern Railway Administration for a 44-mile long metre gauge railway line between Vellore and Conjeevaram has since been concluded;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined by the Railway Board; and

(c) what decision has been arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know when this survey was actually undertaken and why there is a delay in view of the fact that it is after all a 44-mile survey.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : All engineering and traffic surveys take considerable time. For this line, the staff is being recruited and the equipment for carrying out the survey is being collected.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : When is it likely to be received?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : When is it likely to be received, he asks. As early as possible.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : As early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao : Am I to understand from the reply that the survey has actually not started yet?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : As I said the personnel is being recruited and the equipment for carrying out the survey is being collected.

PITHORAGARH POST OFFICE BUILDING

***45. Shri B. D. Pande :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether a new post office building is to be constructed at Pithoragarh in the Almora district?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : The reply is in the affirmative.

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

***46. Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of aid that Government gives to the States for the control of tuberculosis?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : A statement showing the nature of aid given to the States is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 2].

Shri Gidwani : In item (iv) of the statement it is said :

“payment of non-recurring grants to deserving voluntary T. B. hospitals and institutions for the purchase of equipment and the expansion of their activities”.

May I enquire which are the States, how much amount has been given and to which institutions and hospitals?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Rs. 39 lakhs have been set apart in the First Five Year Plan for assisting institutions. If a break-up is asked for, I can give it. There are about 15 institutions which have been given assistance. It

is a big list. If you want, I can read out the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It may be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स को जो मदद दी जाती है, उसके अलावा क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई सैनिटोरिया आदि बनाने की भी कोई योजना है, यदि हाँ तो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने बंडस प्रोवाइड किये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : जो मदद केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को देती है वह विल्डिगज यानी इमारतें बनाने के लिये नहीं होती हैं और यह काम स्टेट्स पर ही निर्भर करता है ।

Shri Gidwani : In part (v) of the statement it is said :

“payment of grants to certain State Governments and institutions for the treatment of indigent displaced T. B. patients from Pakistan”.

May I enquire to which States that grant has been given, and how much for T. B. patients?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : Punjab, PEPSU, U.P., Bombay, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Cutch are the 13 States which have been given the assistance.

Shri Gidwani : What is the amount for Bombay and other States?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Why did he not ask it in the question itself?

Shri Gidwani : I asked it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Is it part of the statement? Is this information regarding the amounts allotted part of the statement?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is not included. The detailed information is not asked for and it is not given there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

“Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of aid that Government gives to the State for the control of tuberculosis?”

Shri Gidwani : My question was amended by your department. If you like, I shall read out my original question :

“Is it a fact that Government had offered substantial subsidy to the States for the control of Tuberculosis? What were the conditions on which the subsidy was given? What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the States in 1952?”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That has been omitted?

Shri Gidwani : That has been omitted and amended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Very well.

Shri Kamath : Is it not a fact that mass vaccination of B.C.G. to which the statement refers confers only doubtful immunity against tuberculosis and in several cases has had deleterious effects, and if so, may I know whether the Government propose to replace this mass vaccination by carefully selected individual vaccination?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : There is no evidence in our possession to show that B.C.G. has deleterious effects on any body vaccinated. That is not the experience about B.C.G. throughout the world, and that is not our experience either, and therefore mass vaccination in B.C.G. will continue. And I may remind the questioner that only those who are tested and found fit to take the vaccination are given the vaccination.

Shri K. K. Basu : May I know whether arrangements are made for the supply of drugs for the treatment of tuberculosis at a cheaper price to those patients who cannot get entrance into the sanatoria or other hospitals?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : In the clinics where domiciliary treatment is

given, that aspect of the question is looked into and it is looked into in the sanatoria also.

Shri Tek Chand : May I know what effective steps have been taken for educating the public in adopting preventive measures?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question relates to the nature of aid given.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : Health education includes this also, but I may say that there are certain things which cannot be given to the people only by education. Malnutrition, under-nutrition, overcrowding etc., are primary factors in the matter of the spread of T.B.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know if the Government have received any representations from any State and if so, is it under the consideration of the Government to build special wards particularly for university students at least?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The World University Service has built a certain number of wards for students and we have advised the State Governments to build wards in the civil hospitals in order to isolate patients and the universities also to pay special attention to students.

Shri Kelappan : May I know whether Government will undertake the maintenance of sanatoria where the buildings and equipment are provided by the public?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : The maintenance of sanatoria is the duty of the States and not of the Central Government.

HINDI SIGN BOARDS AT RAILWAY STATIONS

*48. **Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued to use Hindi sign boards on station premises throughout the country ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to put up sign boards in any one of the other national languages also in areas where Hindi is not understood by most of the people; and

(c) whether the Central Government consulted the States Governments of non-Hindi speaking areas about this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Railways have been instructed to display station name-boards in Hindi in Devnagari script, English and the regional language, if Hindi is not the regional language of the area in which the station is situated. As regards sign-boards and notices other than station name-boards, the individual Railways follow their own practice.

(c) No.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know why in spite of the alleged instructions, we do not find sign-boards in local languages almost in every station, except the station name-boards?

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps the hon. Member refers to name-boards other than station name-boards. In non-Hindi-speaking areas, they are usually in English; they are not being written in the local language.

Dr. Rama Rao: My question was why they are not being written in the local language.

Shri Alagesan: We shall consider it.

सेठ गोविंद दास: क्या सरकार इस बात की तुरन्त व्यवस्था करेगी कि जिन जिन स्थानों की मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है वहाँ हिन्दी के साथ ही वहाँ की भाषाओं के साइन-बोर्ड भी लगा दिये जायें?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री): इस का तो पहले से ही इत्तजाम है। हर जगह स्टेशनों के बारे में हमारा आदेश यह है कि पहले रिजल भाषा में नाम दिया जाय, फिर हिन्दी में और उसके बाद अंग्रेजी में।

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS

***49. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of officers trained abroad so far in order to keep pace with the latest developments in foreign countries in the field of tele-communications?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 58.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the names of countries having tele-communication with India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is an entirely different question. This question pertains to the officers sent for training in tele-communication, civil aviation and other subjects, to foreign countries.

Shri Telkikar: May I know the numbers of officers trained State-wise?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The officers are in the Central Government and they are drawn from all the States. It is not possible for me to indicate the State of their origin.

FOOD GRAIN PRICES

***50. Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the recent increase in prices of food-stuffs and other agricultural commodities;

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government to reduce the prices;

(c) how much stock of food grains the Government of India and all the State Governments have in their possession; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have started purchasing food grains from foreign countries and what would be their cost at the Indian ports?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The recent rise in prices of food-grains, cotton and oilseeds can partly be attributed to some shortfall in the production of khariff crops this year owing to excessive rains and floods, and partly to speculation on the part of the trade particularly in regard to wheat.

(b) Export of jowar, maize, pulses, gram, rice and wheat products, has been banned. Wheat is now being issued from the Central reserve depots in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Delhi and Bihar. The State Governments of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat have been allowed to issue wheat in their respective States.

(c) At the end of January, 1956, Government-held stock of food-grains amounted to 7.6 lakh tons.

(d) At present only wheat is being purchased in foreign countries. The C. and F. prices at Indian ports of purchases recently made vary from Rs. 12 per maund to Rs. 14-8-0 per maund in bulk (not landed).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the quota of wheat to be imported during 1956-57 will be decided after the decision of the International Wheat Conference, or whether the decision has already been taken by the Food and Agriculture Ministry?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The International Wheat Agreement will expire only by August of this year. So, the present purchases come under the old agreement.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I asked for 1956-57.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the extent of rise in the important foodgrains in important centres of the country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was not an abnormal rise at all. It was almost in sympathy with the other prices. The prices of oilseeds went up by 25 to 30 per cent. The prices of cotton went up by nearly 25 per cent. And in sympathy with those prices, there

was a rise of about one or two rupees in the price of wheat per maund. In Moga (Punjab), the price of wheat went up in the December by one rupee; it was Rs. 12-8-0 previously, and it went up to 13-8-0. In Hapur, the price was about Rs. 12 to Rs. 13; in December and January, it went up by about Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0. But immediately after we released our stocks, the prices have again come down.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know the quantity of rice exported from India in 1954-55? And may I also know whether this export was not responsible for the rise in the prices of food grains all over the country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not at all. We have exported last year about 1,96,000 tons of rice. The rice exports were allowed just to stabilise rice prices here. When the prices went below to an uneconomic level, we had to allow exports. The prices of rice have not gone up at all; by allowing those exports, we have checked the downward tendency in the price of rice. The price of rice has not gone up in the country.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: May I know whether Government are purchasing wheat from outside and bringing it in to India only for the purpose of keeping down agricultural prices, or whether they apprehended some decrease in Indian production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It was not a question of keeping down the prices of agricultural products. It was because of shortage which had occurred in the kharif crop on account of the floods. Therefore, wheat had to be imported.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It was reported a few days back in the papers that India is going to ask for a reduction of wheat prices in the coming International Wheat Conference. May I know what quantity of wheat Government are going to purchase now, and what quantity they are going to reserve or the future to take advantage of the reduction in prices, in case India's viewpoint is agreed to?

Shri A. P. Jain : These matters come under the International Wheat Agreement, and it will be the subject of negotiation. It is not possible for me to say how the negotiations will develop. So far as the quantity to be purchased for 1956-57 is concerned, as my colleague has said just now, that will largely be done under the old agreement, and it may or may not have anything to do with the new Wheat Agreement.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : May I know how it is that businessmen come to know the dates of release of stocks beforehand? I think the hon. Minister is getting confused. I shall explain it further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is not necessary. The Minister has understood the question. The question is so simple and clear. Is there any leakage in the Secretariat? That is what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Generally, in cases where it will effect the market, there would not be any leakage. There are some cases where we announce that from such and such a date we are going to release wheat stocks. If that news comes out in such cases, then it is all the more good for us, because the prices will immediately go down; and there is nothing to worry about even if we announce that from such and such a date we are going to release our stocks, for it is going to have a very good effect over the market.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Would the Minister be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha to show in how many cases the announcement was made, and the leakage took place?

Shri A. P. Jain : I think this information is better known to the hon. Member.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know what progress has been made in the matter of establishing warehouses, so

that the fluctuation in prices may be controlled?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : With a view to having some control over fluctuations, Government have decided to build up reserve stocks or buffer stocks in the country. At present, as I have already stated, we have about 7½ lakhs of tons of foodgrains with us. And we have a programme to build up warehouses. A Bill will very soon be brought before the Sabha for the purpose, namely the Warehousing Bill. According to that, Government will build up a number of warehouses, and thus have a check over abnormal variations.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know when Government are going to bring forward that Bill?

Shri Heda : The hon. Deputy Minister was good enough to state that after the release of Government stocks, the prices of wheat came down to their prior level, that is Rs. 12-8-0. May I know whether anywhere this price is in existence today?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : In Delhi, the price is Rs. 14-8-0, and this is because Government are selling it today at Rs. 14. In Hapur, the price is about Rs. 14-2-0 to Rs. 14-4-0. In Moga, it is Rs. 13. I did not say that the prices came down to Rs. 12-8-0. The prices had gone up from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 13-8-0; and they have come down to Rs. 13-4-0 in Moga.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I know whether the reconditioned rice taken possession of from some of the State Governments has since been disposed of, and if so, at what price?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : I could not catch the question.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I know whether the reconditioned rice taken possession from some of the States has been disposed of, and if so, at what price?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Partly, it has been disposed of, and partly, as

in the State to which my hon. friend refers, Travancore-Cochin, the stocks are being disposed of.

Shri A. M. Thomas : If the price had gone up in a particular State, what was standing in the way of the Government in releasing those stocks and disposing of them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : There is no question of allowing any rise in price. Whenever the price rises, we immediately release stocks. This year, the production of rice, in spite of the damage by floods and other natural calamities, has gone by 7½ per cent. So there is nothing to worry with regard to rise in price. We do not allow the prices to go up to undue levels.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : In view of the statement just made that Government have 7½ lakh tons of reserve stocks, may I enquire whether Government would desist from contracting for the entire lot of foodstuffs to be imported for the following financial year until such time as the next agreement is negotiated, thus taking advantage of the price factor?

Shri A. P. Jain : The proposal is to have a wheat stock of 7½ lakh tons and also a rice stock of about 7½ lakh tons. It may go up to 10 lakh tons in each case. We propose to negotiate further purchases until that stock is made up. Of course, it will take a little time to build up the whole stock.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे : सरकार की तरफ से बार बार ये ढोल पीटे गये हैं और ख़री के नक्कारे बजाये गये हैं कि हम अन्न के विषय में आलस पोशी हो गये हैं। यह बार बार कहा जा रहा है। फिर यह अन्न की कमी क्यों होती है और बाहर से अन्न मंगाने की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है? यह बात हमको अच्छी तरह से समझायी जानी चाहिये। और यह जो इतना रुपया अधिक अन्न उफ़्फ़ाराओ आन्दोलन पर खर्च हो रहा है इसका फायदा देश को नहीं हो रहा है, इसके क्या मानी हैं?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : आपको यह मामला अच्छी तरह समझाया जायेगा, आप खबरें नहीं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो अन्न मंगया जा रहा

है वह स्टॉक्स को बनाने के लिये मंगया जा रहा है और यह हमेशा कहा गया कि स्टॉक्स को बनाने के लिए अन्न बाहर से मंगया जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है कि जिसमें ८० फीसदी खेती बारिश पर निर्भर करती है और सिर्फ २० फीसदी खेती सिंचाई से होती है। जहाँ तक उस ८० फीसदी खेती का ताल्लुक है जो कि बारिश पर निर्भर करती है, दुनिया में कोई ऐसी ताकत नहीं है, न कोई ऐसा अक्लमन्द आदमी है जो हमेशा इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ले सके कि बारिश हमेशा साथ देगी। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में बहियाँ भी आती हैं, सूखा भी पड़ता है, साइक्लोन भी आते हैं। ये तमाम ऐसी चीजें हैं कि जिनकी वजह से खेती में कमी पड़ सकती है और उस वक्त बाहर से अन्न मंगाना होगा। जो बातें सरकार की तरफ से कही गयी हैं वे सामान्य परिस्थितियों के लिये कही गयी हैं और जब असामान्य परिस्थियाँ होंगी तो वे बातें पलट सकती हैं।

Shrimati Sushama Sen : May I know if Government are taking any precautions to see that food prices do not rise in the scarcity areas like South Bhagalpur?

Shri A. P. Jain : In the areas where prices were showing a tendency to go up, we have decided to release stocks, and are releasing stocks, in order to maintain the prices at a reasonable level.

BANK EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

***51. Shri G. P. Sinha :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether bankmen all over India went on strike on 6th and 7th January, 1956;

(b) the grievances of the employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their grievances?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes. There was a strike in many parts of the country.

(b) The strikes purported to be directed against loss in emoluments suffer-

ed by certain employees as a result of the action taken by Banks in accordance with the Bank Award.

(c) Government have already made it clear that the actions of the Bank employees—pen-down strikes of varying duration, whole-day strikes on the 6th and 7th of January, noisy demonstrations in the premises, the surrounding of the Manager and the like—over matters which had been settled by the Bank Award, were unjustified and wrong and obviously made it impossible for Government to mediate.

Shri G. P. Sinha : In view of the fact that the Home Minister gave a previous warning that the bank strike would be illegal, may I know whether still negotiations are going on between Government and the Bank Employees' Association?

Shri Abid Ali : No.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know whether there was any discussion between the bank employees and the Chief Minister of West Bengal?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : No negotiations are going on. There was no question of negotiations by the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But the bank employees approached the Chief Minister in order to finalize arrangements for the clearance of the cheques for sometime; the bank employees there have seen their fault and agreed to clear the cheques—which has been done.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether it is a fact that during the sojourn of the Deputy Minister in Trivandrum he said that it was only a political strike and the bank employees had no actual grievances, and thereafter immediately Government conceded that the bank employees had already grievances?

Shri Khandubhai Desai : It is not for Government to say whether it was a political strike or no political strike. It is for those who had sponsored the strike to consider that. As far as the other side of the question is concern-

ed, as you know, Parliament has already passed a law. As far as Government are concerned, that was final.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know what is the latest step taken by Government as far as the bank employees' dispute is concerned?

Shri Khandubhai Desai : No steps are necessary.

Shri Velayudhan : I did not follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member goes on putting a question lengthily and then does not wait to hear what the hon. Minister says. He said that no steps are necessary.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know under what section the Minister termed the strike of 6th and 7th January illegal? May I also know whether there was a request from the All-India Bank Employees' Association to convene a tri-partite conference to settle this old dispute, in view of the fact that certain bankers wanted to resort to curtailment of the emoluments of bank employees?

Shri Khandubhai Desai : With regard to the first question, the strike was considered to be illegal under the usual section of the Industrial Disputes Act. As far as a tri-partite conference is concerned, there is no intention to call a tri-partite conference, and there is no necessity for it. Moreover, if the emoluments according to the Act which we have enacted, are reduced, in the case of some employees the proper method of approaching this problem was entirely different, and not pen-down strikes, demonstrations and ugly scenes created at the banks. It is matter which could have been talked over and decided by the employees with their banks.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I enquire whether many of the managements of the various banks have taken disciplinary action against the employees for the strike of the 6th and 7th January? If so, what exactly is the attitude of the Labour Ministry towards that?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Government have read about those matters in the Press.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Do I understand it clearly that, apart from the legislation which has been enacted by us, it is open to the bankers and employees on a bi-partite basis to come to some conclusion with regard to outstanding matters?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Government had received certain representations from sections of bank employees who were tired with the way lead had been given to them, and we told those employees that it was a matter which they might talk over with the respective banks.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether, when the bank employees—after the settlement of the strike—wanted to work overtime for the clearance of the arrears of work, disciplinary action was taken—especially in the Bengal circle.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I do not know whether any settlement to that effect has been made. The disciplinary action which might have been taken or intended to be taken is entirely a matter between the bank and its employees.

Shri B. D. Pande: My question has not been replied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; what is his question?

Shri B. D. Pande: Are banks going to be nationalised?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I do not know how this supplementary question arises from the question that I have answered.

Shri B. D. Pande: Because the insurance business was mismanaged they were taken over; and these banks are being mismanaged, why not Government take them over?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: No case has been made out that the banks are mismanaged.

Shri Joachim Alva: Throughout the history of the dispute between the banks and their employees, did the Ministry of Labour give any thought to the basic needs of the bank employees, namely housing especially when the foreign banks are exporting millions of sterling out of India?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I cannot follow this question.

दिघवारा स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय

*५२. पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २ सितम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ७१४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के दिघवारा स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये प्रतीक्षालय बनाने के लिये मंजूरी दे दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बहुत जल्द ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बहुत जल्दी का अर्थ क्या है जब कि सोनपुर में फूटब्रिज बनाने को कहा गया था कि बहुत जल्द बनेगा और उसको साल भर हो गया और वह अभी तक नहीं बना ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस जल्दी का अर्थ जो इस सवाल से तात्लुक रखता है वह यह है कि यह सोनपुर शोड बनाने का काम इसी महीने में शुरू हो जायगा और पांच महीने में वह बिलकुल मुकम्मल हो जायगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Until then the hon. Member must wait for the waiting hall.

नौवहन

५३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५३-५४, १९५४-५५ और १९५५-५६ में सरकार ने भारतीय नौवहन कम्पनियों को कितना कर्ज दिया है, और उसके ब्याज की दर क्या है; और

(ख) इन कम्पनियों ने कितने जहाज खरीदे हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३] ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि कोस्टल ट्रेड के लिये सरकार ने ८ शिप्स लिये हैं और ओवरसीज ट्रेड के लिए २० शिप्स लिये हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ८ कोस्टल ट्रेड के वास्ते और २० ओवरसीज ट्रेड के वास्ते काम में आने वाले शिप्स में कितने हिन्दुस्तान में बने हैं और कितने बाहर से खरीदे गये हैं ?

Shri Alagesan : I think he wants to want how many are made in India. We have placed orders on the Vizag yard. We have filled the yard with orders for ships. In fact, they have not been able to cope up to the delivery schedule. So, there is no question of our leaving our own yard without orders. I have not got the exact number.

Dr. Rama Rao : The statement shows that for overseas trade the Government charges 2½ per cent interest whereas for coastal trade they charge 4 to 4½ per cent. Why is this discrimination?

Shri Alagesan : I thought the principle was well understood. The coastal trade is a sheltered one as it has been reserved for Indian shipping; whereas the foreign overseas trade is competitive and highly risky and so we give them loans too at a lower rate of interest.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रुपया सरकार ने इंडियन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को कोस्टल ट्रेड और ओवरसीज ट्रेड के लिए दे दिया है वह सारा का सारा रुपया शिपिंग कम्पनीज को मिल गया है या कुछ सरकार को अभी देना बाकी है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : जिस जिस कम्पनी ने जितना जितना रुपया कर्ज मांगा था, उतना-उतना हमने उन को दे दिया है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : In view of the fact that the cost of ships has already doubled since 1950, may I know whether the Government has increased the loan proportionately since 1950, to the Shipping Companies?

Shri Alagesan : Of course, we have gone even up to perhaps 90 per cent. of the cost price.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : The Lok Sabha Secretariat has sent out a corrigendum saying that this question No. 54 is deleted but it will be noticed that it has been tabled for the 27th.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will advise them to do it.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

*55. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for increasing the production capacity of the Locomotive Works at Chittaranjan under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : Yes.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether in view of the proposal the country would be self-sufficient regarding locomotives by the end of the Second Plan?

Shri Alagesan : It will be self-sufficient in the matter of annual replacements; as for our entire requirements we may have to import still.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know the annual production of locomotives expected at Chittaranjan?

Shri Alagesan : Now we are producing at the rate of 12 locomotives per month.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : I want to know under the Second Plan.

Shri Alagesan : I would advise him to wait a while for the Budget which will reveal all these things.

Shri Jaipal Singh : May I know whether the question of increasing the capacity of production of locomotives relates only to steam locomotives or are we going to go in for diesel locomotives also?

Shri Alagesan : The question relates to the steam locomotives only.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

***56. Shri Anirudha Sinha :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase envisaged in goods traffic over the Metre Gauge section of the North Eastern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to provide efficient transport facilities for the increased goods traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Detailed additional movements envisaged on the North Eastern Railway have not yet been finalised.

(b) Additional facilities are expected to be provided on the North Eastern Railway to increase the capacity for movement on different sections.

Shri Anirudha Sinha : May I know the number of wagons on rails during the last 6 months in the metre-gauge section of the North Eastern Railway?

Shri Alagesan : I should like to ask for notice.

Pandit S. C. Mishra : May I know whether there are any proposals for doubling the main line of this North Eastern Railway?

Shri Alagesan : Yes; there are various proposals regarding doubling of sections like the Kathiawar-Barsai; Samstipur-Darbhangha and Muzaffarpur-Darbhangha and so on and so forth.

Shri Anirudha Sinha : May I know what are the junction points where marshalling yards have been extended to handle the increased traffic in goods?

Shri Alagesan : These are specific questions for which I shall have to ask for notice.

COMMITTEE ON INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

***57. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dave Committee on indigenous medicine has submitted an interim report; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the report?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. (See Appendix II, annexure No. 4]

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the interim report?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : The report has to be placed before the executive Committee which will meet soon.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know when the final report is likely to be submitted?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar : It is expected to be submitted by July or August 1956.

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether there is any proposal to take over the pharmaceutical concerns as hinted by the hon. Health Minister the other day in a speech reported to have been made in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : These do not relate to pharmaceuticals of indigenous medicines.

NEWTON CHIKLI AND AMLABAD
COLLIERIES

***58. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) what are the findings of the Court of Enquiry appointed by Government to go into the accidents at the Newton chikli and Amlabad collieries in Bihar; and

(b) what are the Government's decisions in regard to that report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) A copy each of the Reports of the Courts of Inquiry appointed in respect of the Newton-chikli Colliery and Amlabad Colliery accidents which contained the findings of the Courts was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on 2-9-55 and 23-12-55 respectively. The Courts have held the managements responsible for accidents in both the cases.

(b) It has been decided to take legal action against the managements of the Collieries under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952. Necessary action is being taken in this regard. Most of the other recommendations have been included in the draft revised Code of Coal Mines Regulations which has been circulated to the State Governments and Mining Boards for comments. The revised Code will be finalised and promulgated as soon as possible. The remaining recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether there is any proposal to take any action against the supervisory staff of the coal mines?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, Sir. Those who have been found guilty will be prosecuted and also will be proceeded against under the Mines Act.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह : इन दुर्घटनाओं में जितने श्रादमी मारे गये उन लोगों को अब तक कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है और कितना दिया जाने वाला है ?

श्री आबिद अली : मुआवजे की रकमों तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन सब को दी गई है ?

Shri Kamath : What action has so far been taken with regard to the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry on the Newton chikli mine disaster, that a high-power Commission be appointed to go into the question of safety in coal mines generally?

Shri Abid Ali : That question also is under consideration.

Shri Kamath : Consideration for the last three months or six months?

Shri Abid Ali : It is necessary.

Shri K. P. Tripathi : May I know if there are general recommendations of a preventive nature in this report? If, so, which of them are being accepted?

Shri Abid Ali : Such of the recommendations which could be accepted have been accepted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Under section 79 of the Mines Act the prosecution against the manager of the Newton chikli colliery should be launched within six months after the publication of the report. May I know why no prosecution was launched against the manager ?

Shri Abid Ali : The report was gazetted in September 1955. We had time up to March but we had already issued orders to the Collector of Chhindwara for launching prosecution against the manager.

Shri P. C. Bose : Does it also include mismanagement by mine-owners?

Shri Abid Ali : Some Amlabad owners also were held responsible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Out of the 27 recommendations made by the Jamuar Court of Inquiry, may I know how many have been examined and accepted, how many are still under examination and also whether the note submitted by Shri Narayan Das, who was also assessor of the Amlabad Court of Inquiry, have been examined and what steps have been taken in this regard?

Shri Abid Ali : Yes, all these recommendations have been examined and fully considered, and as I have already suggested in the reply to the question, action has been taken and all that is possible has been done.

डा० राम सुभाष सिंह : न्यूटन और चिकली और अमलाबाद की दुर्घटनाओं में ११४ आदमी मरे और अब तक केवल दो दो सौ रुपये का मुआवजा उनके परिवारों को दिया गया है, तो क्या सरकार उनको कोई और भी मुआवजा देने का विचार कर रही है या उन लोगों को यों ही छोड़ दिया जायेगा ?

श्री अबिदअली : कुछ पैसा तो कोलमाइन्स वेलफेअर फंड से उसी वक्त दे दिया गया था ताकि उनको उस वक्त तकलीफ न हो क्योंकि कोलियरीज से मुआवजा मिलने में वक्त लगता था। जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है जो भी रकम उन लोगों के हक की थी वह उनको अदा हो गई होगी, फिर भी मैं तहकीकात करूँगा और अगर कहीं कोई कमी रह गई होगी तो उसको पूरा कर दिया जायेगा। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है न्यूटन चिकली में अभी तक वारिस मुअय्यन नहीं हो सके, लेकिन फिर भी कोलमाइन्स वेलफेअर फंड से उनको मदद कर दी गई है।

कोयला क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल

५६. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत तपेदिक अस्पतालों

की स्थापना के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है।

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री अबिद अली) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है जो मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether Government maintain statistics as to the percentage of T.B. patients in the various coalfields?

श्री अबिद अली : लेबर मिनिस्ट्री में तो नहीं है, लेकिन कोलमाइन्स वेलफेअर फंड की मार्फत कुछ मालूमात हासिल की जाती है और उन्हीं के आधार पर नये अस्पताल खोले जाते हैं।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : जो यह बात कही गई है कि सूचना मिलने वाली है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में मिनिस्ट्री ने पहलेसे कुछ काम किया है या नहीं।

श्री अबिद अली : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है। इसके बारे में जिन जिन जरूरियों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा सकती है उनको लिखा गया है।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : लेकिन इसके लिये प्लैनिंग कमिशन में रुपये पैसे का इन्तजाम कैसे होगा, अगर वह अब तक नहीं हुआ है ?

श्री अबिद अली : वह काम तो हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की मार्फत हो रहा है।

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know whether Government have any scheme to establish at least one T.B. sanatorium specially for coalfield workers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : The question of increasing the T. B. beds in the coal mine area, as I said, is under consideration. Tentatively it is suggested that Assam may have five beds, West Bengal 100 beds, Bihar 200 beds, Madhya Pradesh 20 beds, Orissa 10

beds, Vindhya Pradesh 10 beds, Hyderabad 20 beds and Rajasthan five beds. So, altogether, 370 beds for the T.B. patients are being set up.

DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS

***60. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether any damage has been caused to the rolling stock, railway lines or station buildings by the violent mobs in the country in the course of disturbances in January, last; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha containing the information so far received. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]. Fuller details are under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as received. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

Shri Jethalal Joshi: The statement shows that the South Eastern Railway was the worst sufferer and damage to the extent of about Rs. 54,00,000 has been caused to this Railway only. May I know if the railway authorities had any scent of this gathering storm and that they had done all in their power to prevent any further damage or that the miscreants took them by surprise and were too powerful to be controlled?

Shri Alagesan: It is too much to expect the railway authorities to get scent of this gathering storm and take preventive measures. It is mostly those that are responsible for law and order in the State that should have anticipated these things and taken preventive measures. Unfortunately they were not able to cope with the sudden outbreak of these violent happenings and so these unfortunate things have happened.

Shri Jethalal Joshi: May I know if there is any loss of life in the course

of these railway stations and railway carriages being burnt and wagons being capsized, and if so, what is the number?

Shri Alagesan: Not to our knowledge.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जहाँ पर रेलवे स्टॉक, रेलवे लायसेन्स और स्टेशनों को नुकसान हुआ है, उस जगह के लोगों पर नये टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ताकि नुकसान का पैसा उन से वसूल हो जाये ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० शास्त्री): माननीय सदस्य की राय नामुनासिब तो नहीं है, लेकिन इस का फंसला स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ही करेगी।

Short Notice Question and Answer

TRESPASS BY PORTUGUESE ARMED PERSONNEL

S. N. Q. No. 1. Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 5th and 8th February, 1956, Portuguese armed personnel trespassed into the Indian border :

(b) if so, the nature of violations;

(c) the number of casualties involved and their nationalities ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure 5-A.]

(d) The Government of India are greatly concerned about these incidents and have taken steps to strengthen suitably Indian border police posted at the India-Goa frontier. Clear instructions have been issued that armed Portuguese personnel violating Indian territory should be arrested and held and where necessary force used to prevent their entry into Indian territory. Government are also lodging a protest with the Portuguese authorities.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : May I know whether any demand for compensation for loss of life involved in this incident has been made on Portugal so far?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The question of compensation for the loss of life probably does not arise because Indian citizens were not involved in this. The loss of life was of Goan citizens who had tried to enter into the Indian territory. I am not speaking as a lawyer ; I do not know what the legal implications of this may be but the point is that some people apparently trying to escape from Goa were shot down. There were two and one of them fell in Goan territory and the other in Indian territory, about a hundred yards from the border. And then, as the statement says, the Indian—a small outpost of about four policemen—fired on these Portuguese police intruders who were about 15-20 in number and inflicted some damage upon them. One of the Portuguese policemen was seriously injured and a number were slightly injured when they retired dragging the body of the person who had been shot down with them.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know, since the Portuguese are unable to understand polite language, whether any steps have been taken to make it clear to them that the assurance of the Government not to use force does not relate to violation of Indian territory by Portuguese armed forces?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I have just stated in my answer that any such violation will be met by force. When the hon. Member says that the Portuguese do not understand polite language he is perfectly correct but I think it is possible to maintain politeness with firmness.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to a complaint from a daily paper of Poona. I am not in a position to verify the accuracy of the complaint. The paper complains of censorship on the news sought to be sent to it by its correspondent at Sawantwadi. The actual wording in the letter is :

“This news which was sent to us by our representative at Sawantwadi was censored and declared objectionable by the postal authorities who informed us not to publish the same.”

I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether he would enquire in to this specific complaint and make sure that there would not be any suspicion of censorship on the transmission of news relating to such incidents on Goa border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I am obviously not in a position to say anything because I do not know. But one fact which is stated in this Press statement or in the telegram that was sought to be sent—the hon. Member has been good enough to say that—on the face of it appears to be completely incorrect because it is stated there that the Indian police did not fire at all—not a shot—while the fact is that four Portuguese policemen were hit. I presume that they were not hit by each other. The actual statement that was sought to be sent was incorrect.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Under the well-known doctrine of the right of asylum, would the Prime Minister consider the position of people of Goan nationality seeking asylum in India and caught in the manner in which they were caught on the border in our territory during the incidents on the 5th and 8th February 1956?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : There is no doubt about it that so far as the right of asylum is concerned, we do offer asylum to any political refugee who might come into our territory, subject, may be, to some considerations that it is not for criminal offences; we may have to extradite for criminal offences; but for political reasons he is given asylum. As to whether how this question arises when the person is actually caught on the border, hon. Member will remember that it is actually taking place on the border. There is the very famous case in Indian political revolutionary history of Mr. Savarkar.

Shri Joachim Alva : In view of the importance of this question, especially the question that is being referred to the International Court at the Hague, may I ask the Government whether they have come to any decision on the verbatim report of the British Cabinet Mission's Members Conference held in Delhi and where Sir Stafford Cripps, speaking on behalf of the Cabinet Mission said : "That is a question for the future Government of India" when he was asked what was the attitude of the British Government towards Goa?

Shri Joachim Alva : I will clarify this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will not allow the hon. Member to make a speech on this. The question does not arise.

Shri Joachim Alva : Just one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुओं का भारी संख्या में भ्राना

१ { एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
श्री डी० सी० शर्मा :
पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान की संविधान सभा के सदस्य के उस पत्र की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जो उन्होंने २७ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पाकिस्तान के गृह मंत्री को लिखा है और समाचारों पत्रों में प्रकाशित कराया है तथा जिसमें इस तथ्य पर प्रकाश डाला गया है कि पूर्वी बंगाल के जैसोर तथा अन्य स्थानों से हिन्दुओं को निकाल बाहर करने के व्यवस्थित प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि हिन्दुओं के मकानों को सरकार द्वारा ले लेने अथवा उन पर बलपूर्वक कब्जा

कर लेने के कारण हिन्दुओं को बाहर जाने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ता है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री. (श्री अनिल के जंदा : (क) सरकार ने इस पत्र की रिपोर्ट में देख ली है ।

(ख) कलकत्ते में विदेश मंत्रालय के शाखा सचिवालय ने ढाका के ऐसे ही सचिवालय से लिखा पढ़ी शुरू कर रखी है ।

NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY

*2. **Shri Jhulan Sinha :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps being taken so to develop the non-ferrous metals industry as to make the country self-sufficient in respect thereof?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix No. I, Annexure No. 6].

BURIED TREASURES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*3. **Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

a) whether Government had any figures of the displaced persons' property which they left buried in Pakistan ;

(b) if so, its total value ;

(c) how much of it has been recovered as yet and the method adopted for its recovery ;

(d) whether similar operations were conducted in India ; and

(e) if so, what is the total value of properties recovered in India by Pakistan nationals?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Up to 31st January, 1956, buried treasures worth roughly Rs. 33 lakhs were recovered. As regards the method

adopted for recovering such treasures a copy of the relevant Consolidated instructions issued by the Governments of India and Pakistan is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

(d) Yes.

(e) The information is being collected.

SYMPOSIUM ON FILMS

*4. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any symposium on Historical and Biographical films was held at New Delhi in December, 1955 ; and

(b) if so, what were its salient features?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). As a part of the functions arranged for granting State Awards for films a symposium was arranged on 22nd December, 1955 on Biographical and Historical films and was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. A number of leading producers and writers who are connected with this class of films and other cultural personalities took part in it. It is proposed to publish soon the papers read at the symposium.

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD.

*5. **Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of any firm of Architects were availed of by the Management of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited for the construction of Staff quarters, offices or any other buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a firm of architects in Delhi were entrusted with any work ; and

(c) if so, the total fees paid to them?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Safish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total fees payable amount to about Rs. 39,000 of which a sum of about Rs. 29,400 has been paid.

SERICULTURE

*6. { **Shri Keshavaingar**;
Shri M. L. Agrawal :

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

(a) the total amounts of grants to all State made by the Central Silk Board so far during the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55, 1955-56; and

(b) the sum actually spent by each State respectively during the above-mentioned years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dube): (a) and (b). A statement is laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix No. I, annexure No. 8].

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

*7. **Shri Eswara Reddi**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances of malpractices by handloom dealers abusing the provisions of handloom rebates, have come to the notice of Government ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received.

(i) that the Fair Price Shops to whom rebate is allowed have in certain cases misused this concession, and

(ii) that certain Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been mixing up wholesales and retail sales and entering a claim for the higher rebate of one and half annas instead of one anna.

(c) the rebate concession to Fair Price Shops has been discontinued with effect from 1st February, 1956, and the rate of rebate on wholesale sales brought on a par with that for retail sales as from the 2nd January, 1956.

PORTUGAL'S REPRESENTATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

*8. { **Shri Gidwani :**
Shri Dabhi :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Portugal had filed an application in the International Court of Justice instituting proceedings against India concerning Portugal's claim to right of passage over Indian territory to Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India propose to contest the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in the matter, and also Portugal's claim to right of passage over Indian territory to Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. A communication from the International Court of Justice fixing the time for ascertaining the views of the parties with regard to questions of procedure is awaited.

PENICILLIN

*9. **Sardar Hukam Singh :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the quantity of Penicillin, pro-

duced so far in the Pimpri since its inception?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey) : Total production up to 31st January, 1956 is 47,10,670 mega units.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

*10. **Shri Barman :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the policy and the constitution of the "Industrial Management Pool" ; and

(b) the estimated needs of personnel during the Second Plan period and the trained personnel which the Ministry hopes to pool?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) and (b) :

The scheme for the constitution of a service to man the top and middle level non-technical managerial posts in the various Industrial Undertakings under the control of this Ministry has been prepared and is expected to be finalised shortly. A scheme is also under consideration for a similar service for the top and middle level technical posts in such Units. The estimates of personnel during the Second Plan period will be compiled as soon as the Plan is finalised. A copy each of the two schemes as also the estimates of Personnel will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha after finalization.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

*11. **Shri N. B. Chowdbury :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Industrial Development Corporation has under consideration a scheme for laying the foundations of heavy industry in India during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). Many heavy industries already exist in the country

and the National Industrial Development Corporation is going to process a number of schemes for producing heavy castings, forgings and structurals with a view to produce in the country the heavy components needed for the manufacture of industrial plant and machinery, prime movers, heavy electrical plant etc.

ATOMIC RESEARCH LIBRARY

***12. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Atomic Research Library was presented to India by the United States Government on the 6th January, 1956.

(b) how far this library will help Indian atomic energy programme; and

(c) the nature of items that this library contains?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) The technical reports and abstract cards will be very useful to our scientific workers.

(c) The library consists of three groups of materials : (1) 6,525 technical reports ; (2) 28 bound volumes of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission national nuclear energy series, and nine bound volumes of the nuclear science abstracts covering 50,000 technical reports, miscellaneous books including a complete set of the Commission's semi-annual reports, elements of nuclear reactor theory, source book on nuclear energy and energy in the future ; and (3) 45,000 abstract cards which index and describe all the literature.

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिये समिति

***13. श्री जगत वर्शन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या ४३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वे व्यक्ति चुन लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनके कार्य का तरीका क्या होगा ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के. खन्ना) : (क) तथा (ख) समिति की रचना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन यह फैसला कर लिया गया है कि श्री शाहनवाज खां समिति के अध्यक्ष होंगे। जब समिति बैठेगी तब यह अपने काम करने के तरीके का निश्चय कर लेंगे।

INDO-SUDAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

***14. { Shri M. Islamuddin :
Shri Wodeyar :**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Sudan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : The level of the exchange of diplomatic missions between Indian and Sudan is under discussion between the Government of India and Sudan. It is hoped to arrive at a decision very soon.

SALT CESS

***15. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rules have been framed to specify the items for which salt-cess fund will be spent ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Rules will be placed on the Table of the House ;

(c) whether the expenditure on the construction of staff quarters of the Salt Department will be met from the cess fund ; and

(d) the way in which cess realised since 1953 has been spent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). The Rules to be framed under Section 6 of the Salt Cess Act are under preparation, and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, as soon as finalised. The objects on which (proceeds from) the salt cess will be spent are enumerated under Section 4 of the Salt Cess Act.

(c) and (d). Expenditure on the construction of staff quarters of the Salt Department is met out of General Revenues. The cess collections are at present credited to General revenues, and all expenditure on the Salt Organisation, maintenance and development of salt works, etc. is met out of General Revenues.

'KASHMIR PRINCESS'

*16. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan :**
Shri C. D. Pande :
Dr. Rama Rao :
Shri Mohana Rao :
Shri G. P. Sinha :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Formosa Government have refused to hand over the suspect who sabotaged the Air-India International Plane "Kashmir Princess" on the 11th April, 1955; and

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

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

(b) The Government of India do not recognise the Formosa Government and have no diplomatic contact with them. We have, however, communicated our concern to the United Kingdom Government who were making efforts to get the criminal directly responsible for the outrage extradited to Hongkong. We are still examining the question of liability of the authorities

concerned for the loss of the plane. I place on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement issued by the United Kingdom Government on the subject [See Appendix No. I, annexure No. 10].

TEA

***17. Shri N. M. Lingam :** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the causes for the present recession in the tea prices ; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure improvement in prices?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) (i) Some increase in the production of tea in 1955 and a relatively large carry over of 1954 season's crops all over the world ;

(ii) Limitation of credit facilities in the U. K. which is an important importer of tea ; and

(iii) possibly the charges attempted in the auction system of Indian Tea.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

HINDU EXODUS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

***18. Shri Jethalal Joshi :** Will the **Minister of Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced persons who came to India from East Pakistan in December, 1955 and January, 1956 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the influx is rising and creating a difficult situation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) 21,540 displaced persons migrated to India in December, 1955, and about 18,000 in January, 1956.

(b) Yes.

SEA EROSION

*19. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether any amount has been set apart in the Second Five Year Plan for the protection of the sea shore on the Arabian Sea Coast from the encroachment of the sea?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): There is no one comprehensive scheme as such covering the entire Arabian Coast for the protection of the sea shore. But there is a provision of about Rs. 3 crores in the State Plan of Travancore Cochin for protection against erosion from the sea.

आण्विक शक्ति के शान्तपूर्ण उपयोग

*२०. **डा० राम सुभाष सिंह**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और ब्रिटेन के बीच आण्विक शक्ति के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोगों की वृद्धि और विकास के सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह समझौता एक प्रकार के अम्ब्रेला समझौते की शुरुत में है जिसके जरिये आण्विक शक्ति के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोगों के लिए एक दूसरे का सहयोग और सहायता प्राप्त हो सकती है, और जिस समझौते के तहत समय समय पर सहयोग के खास खास विषयों में एक दूसरे की मर्जी के अनुसार काम शुरू किया जा सकता है।

इस समझौते के अनुसार सहयोग का काम एक आवश्यक प्रोजेक्ट पर शुरू किया गया है जिसका सम्बन्ध भारत में बन रहे सर्वप्रथम सिविलिंग फूल री-एक्टर के साथ है। री-एक्टर के अनदरूनी भाग को छोड़ कर, जो एक स्टैंडर्ड डिजाइन का है, यह भारतीय री-एक्टर, इसके कंट्रोल करने का तरीका और इस पर रिसर्च करने के तरीके आदि सभी काय अटोमिक एनर्जी डिपार्ट-मेंट में काम करने वाले भारतीय व्यक्तिों द्वारा

सोचे तथा बनाये गये हैं। इस री-एक्टर के लिये ईंधन का तत्वा युनाईटेड किंगडम द्वारा सप्लाई किया जायागा।

TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*21. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 615 on the 7th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, which of their recommendations have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The report is still under consideration.

BHADRAVATI IRON AND STEEL WORKS (MYSORE)

*22. **Shri N. Rachiah**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of financial assistance given to the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works in Mysore State for its expansion during 1955-56 so far;

(b) the schemes of expansion for which aid has been given;

(c) the specific conditions, if any, on which the assistance has been given; and

(d) the extent of progress achieved so far?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) No amount has yet been given during 1955-56. But an aggregate sum of Rs. 121.39 lakhs had been given in the four years' period ending 1954-55.

(b) Installation of electric pig iron furnaces, Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant, Sintering Plant, Cement Plant expansion, and improvements to ore mines, tramways, foundry, yard, etc.

(c) No special conditions have been laid.

(d) Two electric pig iron furnaces have been installed; the Spun Cast Iron pipe Plant and Sintering Plant are on order, and some improvements to ore mines, and tramways have been effected.

LOSS TO RADIO STATION

***23. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury :** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the extent of loss caused to the All India Radio Station in Cuttack (Orissa) as a result of the recent S. R. C. riots in that town?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The loss caused to the All India Radio Station, Cuttack (Orissa) is less than one thousand rupees.

SINDHRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

***24. Shri Velayudhan :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the production target reached by the Sindhri Fertilizer Factory in 1955; and

(b) the stage which the erection of a coke oven plant has reached?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The factory produced 3,21,364 tons of ammonium sulphate, against the target of 3,20,000 tons.

(b) The erection of the coke oven plant was completed in August 1952 and it was commissioned on the 31st August, 1954, as stated in reply to Starred Question No. 687 in the Lok Sabha on 8-9-1954.

U. N. O.

***25. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the part played by India in getting 16 nations admitted to the United Nations after the 'package deal' was vetoed by National China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): India voted for the admission of the 16 nations when the recommendation of the Security Council for

their admission was received in the General Assembly on the 14th December, 1955.

GROUNDNUT CAKE AND GROUNDNUT OIL

***26. Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and the value of groundnut cake and groundnut oil exported out of India from the 1st April, 1955 to the 31st December, 1955;

(b) whether the export quotas fixed for these two commodities have been covered :

(c) whether the export quotas have been raised during the year ; and

(d) if so, by what percentage?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a)

Groundnut oilcake—83,000 tons valued at Rs. 3 crores.

Groundnut oil—97,350 tons valued at Rs. 11.7 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Size of exports depends on availability of exportable surplus. In 1954, a quantity of 54,000 tons of Groundnut oil was allowed for export as against 1,83,896 tons in 1955. In the case of groundnut oilcake, export was allowed for the first time in 1955.

INDIANS IN PORTUGUESE JAILS

***27. Shri U. M. Trivedi :** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indians now in Portuguese jails undergoing sentences awarded by Courts and Military Tribunals on account of the Satyagraha movement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : Out of 31 Indian

Satyagrahis imprisoned in Goa, 27 are reported to have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 4 to 10 years.

SALT

***28. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Salt Experts Committee had recommended that Research Stations be established at principal salt-producing centres in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a Research Station at Sambhar in Rajasthan to investigate the methods of improving the quality and the yield of salt and also of recovering the by-products?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the matter is under examination.

N.E.F.A.

***30. { Shri K. K. Basu :
Chaudhuri Muhammed Sha-
fice :**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether a portion of North East Frontier Agency has been declared as disturbed area ;

(b) the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to control the situation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) to (c) : No part of the North East Frontier Agency has been declared as disturbed area. The Naga Hills Districts under the Assam State Administration has recently been declared a disturbed area in view of certain violent activities of the Naga National Council.

EVACUEE PROPERTIES IN RURAL AREAS OF DELHI

***31. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on the 26th August, 1955 and state :

(a) the total number of evacuee properties in the rural areas of Delhi State allotted to displaced persons on a permanent basis since the last reply; and

(b) the total number of such evacuee properties which have not been allotted to displaced persons so far?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). No properties in the rural areas of Delhi have been allotted on permanent basis so far.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

***32. Shri Keshavaikengar :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Silk Board have evolved any machinery to stimulate the expenditure of the sums granted by them to the several States ;

(b) if so, what is that machinery and when was it created and how does it work; and

(c) what is the percentage of money spent as related to sums granted year before the creation of the machinery and what is that percentage since its creation for the subsequent years?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) and (b). A special sub-committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman, Secretary and a Member from the concerned State, was constituted in May, 1955 to make an on-the-spot study of progress made in each State and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) The percentage of expenditure in 1954-55 was 27.18. It is too early to determine the percentage for 1955-56.

SOAP INDUSTRY—INSTALLED CAPACITY
OF

*33 { Pandit D. N. Tiwary :
Shri Esware Reddi :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an appreciable percentage of the installed capacity of soap industry in the country is idle ;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure full working of these units?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) and (b). The nature of the equipment used in the soap industry is such that the term 'installed capacity' has no precise connotation in relation to the soap industry. In fact, the capacity of any soap factory unit is capable of being increased without any large addition to its equipment. But for statistical purposes the installed capacity of the organised sector is assessed at 245,000 tons which is the aggregate of the figures given by each unit of the capacity it possesses. It is estimated that the present production in the organised sector is half this figure. It is difficult to assign precise reasons for these factories not producing to their maximum extent. One set of reasons might be the competition *inter se* between these organisations. Another might be due to the fact that the cottage industry units have increased their production considerably of late.

(c) (1) Establishment of new units or expansion of existing factories is not permitted.

(2) Soap is an item in the export promotion and is included in trade agreements.

(3) Import of soap is not allowed under our present Import Schedule except for a small quantity of medicated soap.

NON-FERROUS METALS

*34 { Sardar Hukam Singh :
Shri Heda :

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

(a) whether there has been considerable rise in prices of non-ferrous metal due to option trading in metals during the last six months ; and

(b) if so, whether the Forward Markets Commission has taken any action to stop such illegal forward trading?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) Yes, Sir. The rise was due to many causes. Option trading might have been a contributory factor.

(b) In India, forward trading in copper, lead, tin, and zinc is conducted only at Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Metal Exchange Ltd. In December 1955, some allegations had been made regarding the existence of option dealings in the Bombay Metal Exchange. The Forward Markets Commission asked the Association to take proper steps to put down such option dealings. Such dealings are now reported to have stopped.

STATE ELECTRIFICATION BOARDS

*35. { Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of States that have formed Electricity Boards?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : Five—Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Bombay, and West Bengal.

HYDROGEN BOMB TESTS

{ Shri N. M. Lingam :
Shri Punnoose :
*36. { Shrimati Ila Falchoudhury :
Shri Wodeyar :
Shri Gidwani :

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1022 on the 20th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government propose taking any further action in connection with the proposal to stop experimental nuclear explosions ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps contemplated?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) and (b). India has all along pressed that the parties concerned should discontinue atomic and hydrogen bomb tests, and will continue to make all efforts to achieve this end. No further action is contemplated immediately but we will continue to press our view at every opportunity that arises, that these tests should be discontinued by all concerned.

NEIVELI LIGNITE PROJECT

***37. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 871 on the 15th December, 1955 and state the present position of the Neiveli Lignite Pilot Project?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : The preliminary investigations have now reached a very advanced stage. The final phase of the investigations aims at determining whether the ground water below the lignite belt can be controlled by means of adequate pumping. The boring and casing of the pump wells, observation wells and recorder holes required for the pumping tests have been completed and the development of the pump wells is nearing completion. With the installation of two large generators transferred from Madras, the electric power required for the tests is now available and it is anticipated that the tests will commence towards the end of February. These tests will be spread over a period of 100 days and the results will be available in June.

Meanwhile, initial planning required for implementing the integrated project is in hand, so that if the pumping

tests prove successful further action on the mining of lignite, generation of power etc. can be taken up in the least possible time.

HINDUSTAN HOUSING FACTORY

***38. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 23 on the 21st November, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the remaining surplus stores of the Government Housing Factory have since been disposed of,

(b) if not, whether any separate establishment is being maintained at present therefor ; and

(c) if so, the details of staff so maintained?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a). While all the stores have not yet been actually sold, disposal action has been completed, except with reference to stores worth Rs. 19,000.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 9].

EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES IN DELHI

***39. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 7th December, 1955 and state :

(a) when Government propose to publish the report of Dr. P. C. Biswas on his study of the Ex-Criminal Tribes living in Delhi ; and

(b) the recommendations made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). A revised report was received from Dr. Biswas on 10-2-56 and is being examined. No decision has yet been taken regarding its publication.

NEWS PRINT

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

(a) the quantity of newsprint produced indigenously, during 1955-56;

(b) the quantity of newsprint imported during the same period; and

(c) whether the raw materials used in India were all indigenous?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) 2,374 tons (up to 31st December, 1955).

(b) 38,279 tons (up to October 1955).

(c) Yes, Sir, except for chemical pulp which was imported till recently.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

*47. **Shri A. K. Gopalan** : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 216 on the 25th November 1955, regarding the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the States and state whether Government propose to take any further steps in this matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khadabhai Desai) : Yes. We have pressed State Governments to bring about further implementation of the Act as early as feasible.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF RICE

*61. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice exported from India in 1955 and the value thereof ; and

(b) the total quantity of rice imported into India and the value thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) 98,787 tons valued at Rs. 551.38 lakhs were exported from India in 1955.

(b) 2.65 lakh tons valued at Rs. 1785 lakhs were imported into India in 1955.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH JOURNALS

*62. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 825-A on the 21st December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Indian Central Coconut Committee and Indian Central Arecanut Committee publish any journals ;

(b) whether those journals are published in regional languages also ; and

(c) the names of the journals which carry results of researches carried on?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). The Indian Central Coconut Committee and the Indian Central Arecanut Committee are publishing their monthly bulletins in English, Malayalam and Kannada. A quarterly known as Indian Coconut Journal is also issued by the Central Coconut Committee in English.

(c) The names of these journals are :

(i) Indian Journal of Agricultural Science.

(ii) Indian Journal of Veterinary Science.

(iii) Horticultural Abstracts.

(iv) Indian Farming.

(v) Kheti.

(vi) Dharti-Ke-LaL.

(vii) Rice News Teller.

(viii) The Indian Cotton Growing Review.

(ix) Indian Tobacco.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSION (AMRITSAR)

*63. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the special facilities provided by our Railways for the Indian National Congress Session at Amritsar?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The following are the main features of the special arrangements made for dealing with the heavy rush of traffic during the period from 1-2-56 to 16-2-56, arising from the Session of the Indian National Congress, as well as the Conferences of the Akali Dal and protagonists of the Maha Punjab Movement at Amritsar :

- (i) running of special trains and augmentation of loads of the regular trains ; and
- (ii) provision of special facilities at Amritsar, such as the opening of extra booking-cum-reservation and luggage offices and ad-posting of extra passenger guides and licensed porters, and the augmentation of sanitary arrangements and of drink-conditional refreshment rooms, the ing water supply.

DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINES

***64. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the mileage of dismantled railway lines restored so far during 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): 79.22 miles.

AIR-CONDITIONED TRAIN SERVICE

***65.** { **Shri Radha Raman :**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri G. L. Chaudhary :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken its final decision in regard to the introduction of air-conditioned vestibulated trains for long distances ;

(b) if so, when the decision will be implemented and the lines on which they will be introduced ;

(c) whether there will be any difference in the fare to be charged on these trains ; and

(d) if so, what will be the difference?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is proposed to run a vestibuled air-conditioned service as an experimental measure from October, 1956.

(b) to (d) : The matter is under examination.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN ALMORA

***66. Shri B. D. Pande:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 915 on the 16th December, 1955 regarding opening of Telegraph Offices in Almora District and state the terms of guarantee demanded from the Uttar Pradesh Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Rs. 2,959 per annum for a period of 5 years. The guarantee amount quoted is, however, provisional subject to revision based on the actual cost of construction.

RAILWAY PASSENGER AMENITIES

***67. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the present arrangements for penalising and checking unauthorised occupation of the seats in compartments reserved for third class passengers booked for 300 miles and over?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A Special Travelling Ticket Examiner is placed in charge of each long distance coach and he is required to ensure that there is no unauthorised occupation thereof by short distance passengers. If any short distance passengers is so detected, the Special Travelling Ticket Examiner is authorised to detain such passenger and accommodate him in some other compartment. If the passenger refuses to comply he is liable for prosecution under Section 109 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

TRAINING IN DENTISTRY

***68. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have under contemplation any scheme to provide advanced and specialised training in dentistry within the country?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): No such scheme is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The need for the expansion of basic training in dentistry is, however, being attended to.

ROADS IN ANDAMANS

***69. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1920 on the 19th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the mileage of roads proposed to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the number of bridges to be constructed and the number of ferry services to be arranged for linking up the North and South Andamans by road?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Second Five Year Plan for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has not yet been finalised. The draft plan, however, provides for the construction of 164 miles of new roads.

(b) The required information will be available only after a proper survey has been carried out. Surveys of about one-fourth the length have been completed and it is proposed to survey about half the length in the next few years.

CATERING ON BHATINDA-DELHI TRAINS

***70. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no satisfactory catering

arrangements on Bhatinda-Delhi passengers trains on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so the steps that Government propose to take to improve them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Satisfactory catering arrangements for passengers exist over the Bhatinda-Delhi section.

(b) Does not arise.

AIR FIELD AT REXAUL

***71. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to construct an air field at Rexaul, District Champaran; and

(b) if so, the period within which it is likely to be constructed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The runway is expected to be completed during 1957-58 and the buildings by 1958-59.

RAMPUR-HALDWANI RAIL LINK

***72. Shri B. D. Pande:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 603 on the 16th December, 1955 and state:

(a) how far the work of survey of the proposed Broad Gauge line between Rampur and Haldwani has progressed; and

(b) the date by which it is expected to be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The traffic survey work has just started for a line from Rampur to Lalkua and is expected to be completed by about the end of May 1956.

HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

1. **Shri Ibrahim** : Will the **Minister of Production** be pleased to state the length of cables of different specifications and their value that the Hindustan Cables Limited produced during the year 1955?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : A statement showing the length of telephone cables of different specifications produced by the Hindustan Cables Limited during the year 1955 is placed on the Table of the House. The sales price is under negotiation and is expected to be finalised shortly. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 11.]

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST BENGAL

2. **Shri S. M. Ghose** : Will the **Minister of Rehabilitation** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees from East Bengal who are at present living in the Government camps in West Bengal ;

(b) the total number of refugees in West Bengal, outside Government camps, who have applied for land and housing-building facilities;

(c) the total number of displaced agriculturists from East Bengal who are to be rehabilitated ;

(d) the total acreage of land available in West Bengal for rehabilitation purpose giving detailed account of acreage ; and

(e) the average monthly expenditure on refugee camps in West Bengal including administrative charges?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

3. **Shri Keshavaiahgar** : Will the **Minister of Production** be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of establishment of the

Central Silk Board for the years 1952, 1953, 1954, and 1955 ; and

(b) what is the total amount of T.A. and D.A. paid to the Members of the Board and the amount incurred for payment of T. A. and D. A. to the officials of the Board?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 12].

EXODUS OF HINDUS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

* 4 { **Sardar Hukam Singh** :
Shri Gidwani :

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether there is any truth in the Press reports (*Times of India*, dated the 10th January, 1956) that the Pakistan High Commissioner to India invited our Government to set up a Committee to enquire into the real causes of exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The suggestion was made in a statement to the Press by the High Commissioner of Pakistan. No reference to the Government of India has, however, been made. Government are well aware of the real causes of the exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan.

HYDERABAD HANDICRAFTS

5. **Shri Heda** : Will the **Minister of Production** be pleased to state the steps being taken for the development of Bidri and Nirmal handicrafts in Hyderabad?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : Development of these handicrafts is being encouraged by giving financial assistance to cooperative societies, for purchase of machinery, training artisans and organizing sales.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

6. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by Government on advertisements during the calendar year 1955;

(b) the number of newspapers and periodicals to which advertisements were given ; and

(c) the value of advertisements given to language papers and periodicals?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) Rs. 7,74,687 on display advertisements and Rs. 12,96,847 on classified advertisements. These figures respectively represent the value of advertisements issued centrally by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the calendar year 1955 on behalf of the various Ministries (excepting Railways) and their attached and Subordinate Offices.

(b) 427—123 in English and 304 in regional languages.

(c) Rs. 3,79,960 on display advertisements and Rs. 1,89,754 on classified advertisements. Classified advertisements which are mostly for advertisements of posts and situations vacant are in respect of higher posts being given at present to English newspapers as the class which is interested in them mainly read such newspapers. Advertisements for other posts and other kinds of classified advertisements are being distributed between English and Indian language newspapers.

MUSIC PRODUCERS FOR ALL INDIA RADIO

7. Shri Veeraswamy : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Music Producers have been or are being appointed to the South Indian Stations of the All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, their scales of pay?

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

(b) There is no scale of pay for them. Producers are appointed on remuneration fixed according to their attainments and the type of work they have been asked to do.

SPEECHES OF SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

8. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 610 on the 7th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether any further attempts have been made to secure the recordings of the speeches of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for preservation ; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(b) Two discs containing Netaji's speeches in English and Bengali are said to be available with one of Netaji's relatives. Negotiations are being held for borrowing those records for purposes of dubbing.

A film containing recording of Netaji's voice has also been traced, and attempts are being made to borrow the film for preparing copies of the recording.

COMPENSATION

9. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 621 on the 7th December, 1955 and state :

(a) the number of applications for compensation filed by displaced persons up to the 31st January, 1956 since the last reply;

(b) the number that was expected to be received in respect of verified claims; and

(c) the number received subsequently in which cases the delay was condoned.

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) 2,261 upto 28-1-56.

(b) 3,90,000.

(c) 7,326 from 27-9-55 to 28-1-56.

बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाना

१०. श्री एच० श्याम० नयानी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाया जा चुका है; और

(ख) सरकार ने बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाने में अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) :

(क) १९५५ के अन्ततक २,२६,२४७५४ व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाया गया ।

(ख) बी० सी० जी० टीके के प्रोग्राम पर १९५५-५६ के अन्त तक का खर्च लगभग इस प्रकार है :—

केन्द्रीय सरकार २२.०६ लाख रु०

राज्य सरकारें १२१.८१ लाख रु०

वन लगाना

११. श्री बलबन्त सिंह मेहता : क्या **श्री और कृषि** मंत्री १३ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विमानों की सहायता से कितनी बार वृक्षारोपण किया गया है और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

श्री और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : राजस्थान सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

RADIO DEVELOPMENT IN PEPSU

12. **Shri R. K. Gupta :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan and subsidy allocated to the State of PEPSU from 1951 to 1956 for the construction of new roads ;

(b) the total mileage of new roads for the construction of which schemes have been formulated by the PEPSU State Government as a result of the above allocation ; and

(c) whether the whole amount allocated has been utilized or not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Rs. 56.57 lakhs.

(b) 110 miles.

(c) No.

AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL

13. **Shri Keshavaiengar :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether free travel once a year is allowed to the wives of the men employees of the Air India International, working in offices outside India ; and

(b) if so, why similar concession is not afforded to the husbands of the women employees in the identical establishments?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The concession is at present available to the dependents of male employees. The question whether it should be extended to the dependents of women employees also, is under examination.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS

14. **Shri A. K. Gopalan :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telegraph

signalers in service, zone-wise, in the Indian Railways from 1953 to 1955 :

(b) the average yearly number of messages handled by each signaller from 1953 to 1955 ;

(c) whether the existing staff is in a position to handle the growing volume of telegraphic messages on the railways ; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any plans to expand the staff in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure 13.]

(c) The staff is adequate for existing traffic.

(d) The requirement of staff is assessed at the time of annual recruitment. Additional staff as necessary will be engaged during the 2nd Plan Period.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES

*15 { **Shri D. C. Sharma :**
Shri Mohana Rao :
Dr. Rama Rao :

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deaths and injuries in accidents in coal mines in the year 1955 ; and

(b) the number of women among them?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) :

	Deaths	Injured
(a)	305	2834
(b)	Deaths	Injured
	13	77

P. & T. EMPLOYEES

16. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shafie : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the playgrounds for the employees-of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in India at present ;

(b) the names of the places and the number of the players ; and

(c) the total amount spent in 1955 for their maintenance?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be put up on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

रेलों का विकास

१७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के किन किन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नयी रेलवे लाइनें बनाने के जो सुझाव राज्य सरकारों से आये हैं उन पर अभी रेलवे बोर्ड में छानबीन की जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम फैसला अभी नहीं हुआ है।

FALLOW LAND IN PUNJAB

18. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the area of cultivable fallow land in the Punjab in 1955 ; and

(b) the area of such land in that State brought under cultivation from 1949 to 1955 each year separately?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). The available information is given in

the statement attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

19. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending applications for telephone connections in New Delhi ; and

(b) the number of telephone connections at present?

The Minister in the Ministry of **Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur)** : (a) 1,606.

(b) 9,019 main and 4,848 extensions.

MEDICAL COLLEGES

20. **Shri N. M. Lingam**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medical Colleges proposed to be started under the Second Five Year Year Plan; and

(b) the places at which these Colleges will be opened?

The Minister of **Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur)**: (a) Six medical colleges are proposed to be started under the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The decision in regard to the location of these medical colleges has not yet been taken.

COCHIN EXPRESS

21. **Shri C. R. Iyyanai**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days on which the Cochin Express starting from Madras reached he Cochin terminus according to schedule in 1955 ;

(b) the number of days on which it reached the terminus with more than half an hour delay ; and

(c) the number of days on which it reached with more than an hour's delay?

The Deputy Minister of **Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan)** : (a) 209 days.

(b) 53 days.

(c) 26 days.

AIR ACCIDENTS

22. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents on scheduled and non-scheduled flights operated by Indian Registered Aircrafts during the year 1955 ;

(b) the number of deaths and injuries :

(i) to the members of the Crew,

(ii) to the passengers;

(c) the number of cases in which the accidents were due to ;

(i) machine defect,

(ii) human factor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep a check on the occurrence of such accidents?

The Minister in the Ministry of **Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur)** :

(a) (i) Scheduled Services 6

(ii) Non-scheduled Services 5

TOTAL 11

	No. of persons killed.	No. of persons injured
(b) (i) Crew	15	4
(ii) Passengers	17	Nil
(c) (i) Machine defect	Nil	
(ii) Human factor; and 10		

One accident was due to sabotage.

(d) The measures adopted by Government from time to time to avoid air accidents were detailed in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 334 on the 28th February, 1955. I should add that a constant watch is kept by the Director General of Civil Aviation with a view to minimising air accidents. Reports of accidents are carefully studied and wide publicity is given to the salient features of the accidents amongst the operating crew so as to warn them against common and uncommon fault. A watch is also kept on force landings and precautionary landings made by the aircraft. Any engine failure which necessitates a forced landing or precautionary landing is carefully examined to see whether this was due to faulty maintenance or inherent defect in a part of the engine. With a view to ensure rigid maintenance standards, a direct supervision by Government Inspectors on the maintenance of aircraft carried out by the operators, has also been introduced.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

23. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new telephone connections proposed to be given under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : About 1,80,000.

POST OFFICES

24. Shri U. M. Trivedi : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Head Post Offices converted into Sub-Post offices during 1955 ; and

(b) the reasons for such conversions?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Heads of Postal Circles and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN DELHI

25. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) the amount to be spent for the clearance of slums in Delhi in the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) the areas in Delhi where the clearance of slums will be done ; and

(c) the details of the proposal approved by Planning Commission?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Rs. 821 lakhs, of which Rs. 308 lakhs will be for slums clearance and development of areas and the balance, Rs. 513 lakhs, for construction of subsidised houses.

(b) The schemes for clearance of two areas viz., Delhi-Ajmeri Gate and Jamuna Bazar are in progress. The selection of other areas will be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Town Planning Organisation which has recently been set up to prepare a master skeleton plan for Delhi.

(c) The Planning Commission has not approved any proposal in detail but it may be stated that long-term slum clearance in Delhi involves the re-housing of over 40,000 families and this will have to be done over a period of years. The Planning Commission has accepted the necessity of advancing short-term and long-term loans to the Delhi Improvement Trust for the purpose.

COMPLAINT BOOKS ON RAILWAY

26. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have

entered complaints in the complaint books kept at stations on the Northern Railway during 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

ELECTRIFIED RAILWAY LINES

27. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the total mileage of electrified railway lines in 1955 on the different Railways ;

(b) the main lines which were electrified in that year; and

(c) the programme for electrification of railway lines during 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total electrified track and route mileage on Indian Railways is 601 and 240 respectively.

(b) The main line (double line) section between Andheri and Borivli on the Western Railway, a length about 8 miles, was opened for traffic during 1955.

(c) Construction work on Howrah-Burdwan main line and Tarakeswar Branch already sanctioned is in Progress. The only other Electrification Project which stands sanctioned in Madras to Tambaram main line and Tambaram to Villupuram on the Southern Railway.

SUGAR FACTORIES

28. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where the sugar factories in Punjab are located ;

(b) their total annual output ; and

(c) the average annual consumption of sugar in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There is only one factory at Yamunanagar, which is in production at present. Licences, have, however, been issued for establishing two more factories at Rohtak and Bhogpur. Issue of a licence has also been recommended to a co-operative concern for establishing a factory at Panipat.

(b) 19,986 tons in 1954-55. After the three factories under construction, go into production, the annual output will be about 52,000 tons.

(c) About 1,10,000 tons.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

*29 { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Shri P. C. Bose :

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered for employment in the Employment Exchanges and the categories thereof during 1955-56.

(b) the number of persons to whom jobs were provided, category-wise ;

(c) the rise or fall of unemployed and the employed as compared to the previous year ; and

(d) the number of those employed in private firms through the Exchanges.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) Information for January, 1956 is not yet available. A category-wise analysis of the persons on the Live Register as on 31-12-1955. is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

(b) and (c). Two statements marked 'B' and 'C' are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) 39,965 persons were placed in the Private Sector (which includes private firms and quasi-Government bodies) through Employment Ex-

changes during the year, 1955. Information in respect of persons placed in private firms is not separately available.

DAILY DIGEST

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[Friday, 17th February, 1956]

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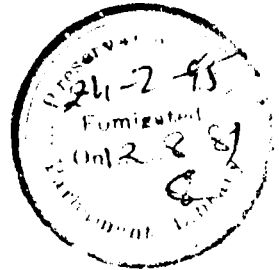
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. I, 1956

(15th February to 3rd March 1956)



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 15)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 17th February, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-06 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRING IN MANIPUR STATE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Rishang Keishing on "heavy casualty inflicted by police on the inhabitants of a village near Bishenpur (Manipur State) on 12-2-56, namely, seven killed and nine injured". May I ask the hon. Member what is the source of his information?

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The news appeared in the papers on the 13th.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What paper?

Shri Rishang Keishing: *Hindustan Standard*; in other papers also it appeared. Thereafter I received a letter from Manipur. The contents in the newspaper and the letter are the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister what the position is?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The motion. I think, is not in order. But still, I would like to place all the relevant information before the House. In fact when I came to know of this incident—it was before I got notice of this motion—I asked the Chief Commissioner to depute responsible officer to hold an enquiry at once. He has done so. I am not in possession of all the facts at this stage. The report will be received in due course and if so desired, I shall place the facts before the House on receipt of the report. That is all that I can say at this stage.

1—3 Lok Sabha

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Minister be able to say when the report is likely to be received?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope, within a week: Manipur, as you know, is in the easternmost part of the country and it will take some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A detailed statement will be placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Minister has agreed to that. He has already taken steps in this regard. Normally it is the responsibility of the Central Government. It is a matter of law and order to be taken charge of by the persons in authority at that particular place. In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, I do not think it is necessary to allow this motion. He will make a statement. (*Interruptions*) I have not allowed him. We will go to the next business.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS AND AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1952-53 AND 1953-54.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On behalf of Shri Nanda, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:

- (1) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1952-53.
[Placed in Library. See No. S-15|56]
- (2) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1953-54.
[Placed in Library. See No. S-16|56]
- (3) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1953-54.
[Placed in Library. See No. S-17|56]

[SHRI ABID ALI]

(4) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1953-54.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-18]56]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(1) Supplementary Statement No. I—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 16]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. V.—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 17]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XI.—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 18]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XV.—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 19]

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.—Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 20]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXV.—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 21]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXX.—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 22]

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV.—Fourth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 23]

(9) Supplementary Statement No. XL.—Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 24]

(10) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVIII.—Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 25]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

LIFE INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) * BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of life insurance business pending nationalisation thereof.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of life insurance business pending nationalisation thereof."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

SALES-TAX LAWS (VALIDATION) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate laws of States imposing, or authorising the imposition of, taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate laws of States imposing, or authorising the imposition of, taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce."

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary—Part II, Section 2, dated 17-2-56.

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce * * the Bill.

CAPITAL ISSUES (CONTINUANCE OF CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri. C. D. Deshmukh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the nationalisation of Life Insurance business in India by transferring all such business to a Corporation established for the purpose and to provide for the regulation and control of the business of the Corporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the nationalisation of life insurance business in India by transferring all such business to a Corporation established for the purpose and to provide for the regulation and control of the business of the Corporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce * * the Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I beg to announce the order of legislative business which will be brought forward before this Sabha after the conclusion of the discussion on President's Address next week:

(1) Control of Shipping (Amendment) Bill.

(2) Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill.

(3) The Sales Tax Laws (Validation) Bill.

(4) Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill.

(5) Life Insurance Corporation Bill.

The last-named Bill will be for reference to a Joint Committee of both the Houses.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Has the House been supplied with copies of these Bills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be available.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They have not been received anywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will find out.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The other point that arises is, supposing we want to oppose the introduction of the Bill itself on account of some defect, how are we to do that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that even before. Normally there are three stages for a Bill: the introduction stage, the consideration stage and the final third reading stage. It is open to the House to throw out any Bill. Though no doubt it is a convention that a Bill is not thrown out at the stage of introduction, in particular cases the House has thrown out Bills even at the introduction stage. I shall certainly make copies of the Bills available and unless copies of the Bills are available the matter will not be brought before the House. I will give full opportunity for hon. Members to study the nature of the Bills and if in the first stage itself they want to oppose any Bill they must be enabled to do so. They must

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Sec. 2, dated 17-2 56.

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be given copies of the Bills so that they will be able to decide one way or the other. I shall certainly do so.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR ISSUE OF LIFE INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE, 1956.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. D. Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of reasons for the issue of the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance No. I of 1956, under Rule 89 (1) of the Rules of Procedure.

[See Appendix 1, annexure No. 26]

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I know what has happened to the Motion of Privilege of which notice was given yesterday?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): I was told, Sir, that the Home Minister was considering the matter and I expected some date to be fixed. If it is convenient you can bring it up tomorrow.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Tomorrow we are not sitting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are. I have sent up the papers to the hon. Home Minister. I will try to expedite. As soon as I receive the papers I will give intimation to hon. Members and, if necessary, fix up a particular date as early as possible.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

As you are aware there are on the statute-book two Representation of the People Acts—one of 1950 and the other

of 1951. They really form the basis of our Election law. The first Act, that is the one of 1950, deals with what may be called matters relating to preliminary or preparatory stage of election. It deals with such subjects as allocation of seats in the different legislatures of States and the two Houses of Parliament, and the qualification of voters at such elections. The preparation of electoral rolls and matters connected with these subjects are also covered by that Bill. Delimitation of constituencies was also dealt with in the Act of 1950 but it is now done by a separate Act, viz., Delimitation Commission Act, 1952. The present Bill deals with amendments proposed to this Act of 1950 only.

The last general elections were of an unprecedented character when for the first time adult suffrage led to the franchise being extended to about 18 crores of persons both men and women, for which there is no parallel anywhere else, there were many, both here in our country and outside, who were sceptical of the success of such an experiment but it proved a great success. A part of the credit of the success must be given to the Law of Election passed by Parliament in 1950 and 1951 and the rules made thereunder. Experience gained, however, in the last general election and subsequent elections revealed to us some defects and showed us the way in which this law should be amended in order to make it more suitable for achieving the purpose for which it is intended.

The present Bill was, therefore, introduced in this House on 3rd August, 1955 suggesting some amendments to the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Most of these amendments though necessary were non-controversial in character and I explained them fully to the House while moving for referring this Bill to the Select Committee on 20th September, 1955. They were also discussed with great care and in greater details in this House on that occasion.

The Select Committee to which this Bill was referred was authorised by the House to examine and deal with not only the amendments proposed in the Bill but also such other amendments to the Act as may be found necessary. The Select Committee which has gone thoroughly and exhaustively into this matter has agreed to almost all the amendments suggested in the original Bill and have in addition suggested certain further modifications in the original Act.

It will be recalled by the House that on the last occasion I made two speeches on the motion to refer the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee.

In those two speeches I tried to explain in detail the various changes sought to be introduced in our election law by the two Bills in question and I need not recount them here over again.

As the Bill under consideration, namely, the Bill to amend the 1950 Act, is a short and non-contentious one I need only confine myself to the changes made by the Select Committee. I am glad to observe, that the Select Committee has generally accepted the Bill only with a very few changes. The hon. Members, I am sure, must have gone through the report of the Select Committee and noticed these few changes made by it in the Bill. But as election is a wide and absorbing subject, it may not be quite out of place to recapitulate some of the salient points in the report of the Select Committee.

The Select Committee felt that there would be hardly any occasion before the next general elections for altering or amending any order delimiting the existing parliamentary or assembly constituencies formed under sections 6 and 9 of the 1950 Act. The Committee further felt that the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of section 13 of that Act were unnecessary because there will be no occasion for forming any fresh parliamentary or assembly constituency under section 6 or section 9 or of any fresh council constituency under section 11. Occasions might, however, arise for altering or mending the orders delimiting existing council constituencies. By clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill, therefore, reference to section 6 and section 9 have been omitted from section 12 and sub-section (3) of section 13 of the principal Act and sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 13 have been omitted. This is dealt with in paragraph 9 of the Report. Hon. Members will notice that for the purpose of the next general election and elections thereafter, the constituencies have been delimited under the new Delimitation Act.

Clause 9: As the electoral roll of a parliamentary constituency will consist of the electoral rolls of the assembly

constituencies or electoral college constituencies comprised within that parliamentary constituency and as there will be no separate preparation or revision of the electoral roll of a parliamentary constituency, reference to "parliamentary constituency" in sub-section (1) of the proposed section 13B has been omitted as being unnecessary.

Clause 15: In view of the general language of the first proviso to sub-section (2) of proposed section 21 dealing with preparation and revision of Electoral Rolls the Committee has omitted the second proviso to that sub-section as being unnecessary.

In proposed section 23, dealing with inclusion of names in electoral rolls in sub-section (4), it was provided in the Bill, as introduced that where an application whether made to the electoral registration officer or to the chief electoral officer was rejected, an appeal should lie to the Election Commission. The Select Committee thought that in the case of rejection of an application by the electoral registration officer the appeal should lie not to the Election Commission but to the chief electoral officer. The Committee has, accordingly, amended sub-section (4) of proposed section 23.

Clause 24: The Committee felt that the proposed clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 28 dealing with power to make rules should specifically authorise making rules not only regarding the revision of electoral rolls but also for the correction of such rolls and inclusion of names therein. The proposed clause (h) has been re-directed accordingly.

The Committee also felt that all rules made under the Act should be laid before both Houses of Parliament. A new sub-section has, therefore, been added to section 28 of the principal Act.

These are the few changes which have been suggested by the Select Committee. The Lok Sabha will thus see that the Committee has given its seal of approval to the Bill almost in the same form in which it was introduced here on the 3rd August, 1955.

I shall now refer to some of the suggestions made by the Select Committee and the Members thereon. The Select Committee itself in paragraph 15 of the report has made a suggestion that I should give an assurance on the floor of the Lok Sabha that the Election Commission shall make every effort to secure

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the co-operation of political parties and other organisations for the enrolment of all eligible voters. The same suggestion has also been made in their Minutes of Dissent by the hon. Members Shri S. S. More and Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Shri H. N. Mukerjee, while making his suggestion, stated that:

“experience so far suggests that bureaucratic tradition die hard, and political parties, particularly those in the Opposition, are sedulously denied opportunities of such co-operation.”

As regards the motive behind this suggestion made by the Select Committee, I am in entire agreement with the same.

I, however, do not agree with the observation made by Shri Mukerjee in this connection.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): They are facts.

Shri Pataskar: Just hear a little more patiently.

The Election Commission itself in its report has stated at page 75 as follows:

“Part played by parties : The physical work of preparing the electoral rolls was stupendous by itself. Added to it were difficulties caused by the in-experience and apathy of eligible voters. The whole work was done by governmental machinery and there was little support or help from any other quarter. The political parties played very little active part in the preparation of the rolls, although they could have rendered substantial help in this task. Only some displaced persons' associations pointed out defects in the enumeration of such persons as voters, and took advantage of the special facilities provided for their enrolment, with the result that a large number of them were enrolled. If similar interest had been taken by the political parties, the electoral rolls would have been far more satisfactory. The Commission expects, however, that the political parties will have built up the necessary organisation well before the next general elections and that the registration authorities will be receiving more and more help and co-operation from them in the revision of electoral rolls.”

These observations were made by the Election Commission in their report. These observations show how anxious the Commission was and is to secure the co-operation of political parties and other organisations in the matter of preparation and revision of electoral rolls. This report clearly indicates that the observations made by Shri Mukerjee in his Minute of Dissent are hardly justified in view of this attitude to the Election Commission. The last election was the first to be held on such a large scale and I agree with the Commission's view that the whole work of preparation of rolls in connection with election was done by governmental machinery. Under the then prevailing circumstances, there was very little support or help from any political party or organisation.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Not even the Congress ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): It is not a political party; it is Government.

Shri Pataskar: I have made enquiries and I am convinced that the governmental machinery on that occasion was anxious to get such co-operation as they could from whichever party it could come. I must state that neither the report of the Election Commission nor the facts as could be ascertained in any way justify the charge made by Shri Mukerjee that political parties and particularly those in the Opposition were sedulously denied opportunities for co-operation which was offered by them. I have tried to make enquiries to the extent to which I could make them and I am really sorry that such a remark should have fallen from one of the Members of the Opposition. In such matters, there is no question of Opposition or Congress or any other party. It is the task of everyone to see that all those who are eligible to be entered in the rolls are there. The trouble has been due to the fact that this was, as I said in the beginning, one of the most stupendous tasks where nearly 18 crores of people had to be enrolled for exercising their franchise, and this was the first occasion on which it was tried, on such a large scale. Not only in India but nowhere in the world, was there such a large body of voters. It will thus be seen that the Election Commission has been and is always anxious to get all possible co-operation in the matter of preparing rolls from all political parties, irrespective of any distinction and all other organisations which might come forward to co-operate in this task.

There is another aspect of this matter which must be borne in mind. The Election Commission is an independent constitutional body, functioning in accordance with the provisions of article 324 of the Constitution. Under that article, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every State is vested in the Election Commission. It is subject to this provision in the Constitution that Parliament has been authorised under article 327 to make provision by law in regard to these matters. For very good reasons, the Election Commission has been given independence of action by the Constitution itself regarding superintendence, direction and control of election in the country. The Election Commission was created by the Constitution in order to ensure purity of election and to see that they are held in a free and fair manner. On the independence of the Election Commission depends the purity and the holding of free and fair elections. Preparation of electoral rolls is the basis of all free and fair elections. Though the Election Commission is an independent body and is not a department of the executive Government, I am so convinced and I have no hesitation in assuring the Lok Sabha that the Election Commission will certainly take every possible step including the securing of co-operation of political parties and other organisations, to see that all adult members of our population duly qualified are registered in the electoral rolls.

There is another suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri S. S. More and that is regarding the fixation of the qualifying date for the purpose of preparation of the electoral roll. His suggestion has also been supported by the hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee in his Minute of Dissent. The Select Committee has agreed to the amendment of section 14 of the Act. This amendment fixes the qualifying date as the 1st of March of the year in which the roll will be prepared or revised. The hon. Member Shri S. S. More suggests that two dates may be fixed as qualifying dates, one for the purpose of preparation of the electoral roll and another as near the date of polling as possible for the purpose of exercising the right of voting. Article 326 of the Constitution which provides for the adult suffrage makes it clear that a person, for being entitled to be registered as a voter, must be a citizen of India and must not be less

than 21 years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature. This clearly is not capable of being interpreted as to provide that there should be one qualifying date to enable a person to be registered as a voter and another qualifying date for enabling him to cast his vote. This is also inconsistent with the principle underlying article 326 that, before a citizen can vote at an election, he has got to be registered as a voter. In my opinion, on a correct interpretation of article 326, two qualifying dates as suggested cannot be fixed for two different purposes. There would also be considerable administrative and other difficulties in following such a procedure. This matter was considered in great detail by the Select Committee and they ultimately decided to fix only one qualifying date, as has been done in the Bill.

This Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, 1955, to carry out certain essential amendments of an urgent nature in the Representation of the People Act, 1950. It was accordingly provided in clause 1 of the Bill that when enacted it would come into force on the 1st day of January, 1956. It was mainly from this point of view that the Select Committee to which the two Bills were referred, presented its report on this Bill on the 6th December, 1955 ahead of its report on the other Bill, so that this Bill might become law on the 1st day of January, 1956. But, the Bill could not be passed during the 11th session of Parliament, as there was another business of a more urgent nature.

The definitions of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in section 2 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, do not include the new constituencies formed by the Delimitation Commission. Until these definitions were amended so as to cover the new constituencies, the Election Commission could not appoint the Electoral Registration Officers for the new constituencies and could not start the work of preparing the electoral rolls for these constituencies. The life of the existing House of the People and of the several State Legislative Assemblies would expire early in 1957. It was therefore essential to start the work of preparing electoral rolls right from the beginning of 1956. While preparing these electoral rolls, it would also be necessary to avoid the duplication of work and

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expenditure involved in compiling the rolls separately for Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies, as each Parliamentary constituency consists of a certain number of Assembly constituencies.

The biennial elections to the Legislative Councils of seven States are due to be held in February|March, 1956. Unless certain amendments to section 27 of the Act were immediately made, there would have been the anomaly of persons who had ceased to be members of local authorities voting at these biennial elections to the exclusion of newly elected members. In 1954, the same unsatisfactory situation arose and there were vehement protests from State Governments and the local authorities concerned on this score. As regards the graduates' and teachers' constituencies also, it was considered desirable to change the qualifying date from 1st April to 1st January in order that the rolls might be more up-to-date when the constituencies would be called upon to elect in February|March next. Similarly, members of Class I Panchayats in Madras State had to be enabled to take part in the next biennial elections from the local authorities constituencies in that State.

The Election Commission also had all along been proceeding on the assumption that this Bill would become law on the 1st of January 1956, and had been issuing instructions accordingly to the Chief Electoral Officers and the Electoral Registration Officers in the States.

In the circumstances, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, containing some provisions of the Bill as unanimously approved by the Select Committee was promulgated, so that there might be no difficulty in holding the biennial elections to the legislative councils and the next general elections in time. The Ordinance came into force with effect from the 1st January, 1956.

A statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated the promulgation of the Ordinance has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance, fresh rules under the title "The Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956" were framed for the purpose of starting immediately the work of preparing electoral rolls for the next biennial elections as well as the general

elections. These Rules have superseded the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950.

I have tried to explain the various important stages through which the Bill has passed since its introduction and I think there is no need for me to deliate any further upon the details.

This is a simple and almost non-controversial measure. It has been thoroughly scrutinised by the Select Committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. The conclusions reached have been arrived at almost with near unanimity. I have already dealt with the few suggestions by the Hon. Members Shri S.S. More and Shri H. N. Mukerjee in their short minutes of dissent. I am confident they will also now be inclined to agree with the other Members of the Select Committee regarding these suggestions and this Bill will receive unanimous support of the Lok Sabha without any further delay.

I commend my motion to the acceptance of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and to make certain consequential amendments in the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Five hours have been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for all the stages of this Bill.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): The Committee has not yet met.

Shri Pataskar: This will not require 5 hours.

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad): Let the Bill progress. We will see.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have a marginal note here, saying 5 hours for consideration. I thought it was fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. It is a Government recommendation. Let us go on. The motion has been moved. In view of the fact that there are some amendments also, we will try to be brief. We may state the points.

Shri S. S. More: With your permission, I want to point out these two Bills amending the Acts of 1950 and 1951

were referred to the Select Committee and both the reports have now been submitted. Will it not be much better from the point of view of the Lok Sabha to take the two Bills together? I will make one suggestion. The Election Commission has recommended that the Election Code should be developed under one cover so that the people will be knowing their rights and responsibilities.

If both the Bills are taken together, then it may be possible for the House to put them together by a proper amendment.

Shri Kamath: But the Ordinance that has been promulgated has to be validated in time. If they are taken together, it may drag on for some time.

Shri S. S. More: I think my friend Shri Kamath is speaking for the Treasury.

Shri Kamath: Not I, it is you who do.

Shri S. S. More: In view of the Election Commission's recommendation that one code ought to be developed for all the elections, and in view of the fact that even in the United Kingdom the Representation of the People Act covers all the topics right from the preparation of the rolls to the election petition, will it not be more convenient for us to take up both of these together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When does the ordinance lapse?

Shri S. S. More: But the Bill may be given some priority not to overstep the limit of the ordinance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the Hon. Minister say?

Shri Pataskar: I agree with the principle underlying the point made by my friend. At the time this Bill was last brought before the House, I myself made the suggestion, but a difficulty has arisen on account of the fact that some provisions as passed by the Select Committee had to be put in the form of an ordinance, and naturally the Select Committee hurried with the matter and tried its best to give the report as early as possible, but unfortunately we had no time.

Shri S. S. More: May I know what will be the last date by which the ordinance will expire?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Six weeks. In this month two weeks, next month four weeks. By the end of March.

Shri S. S. More: There is ample time for my suggestion to be implemented.

Shri Pataskar: The difficulty is that now with the Budget Session on, I do not think they will find time for this Bill as well as the other Bill which is more important as you will agree. The other Bill—the 1951 Bill—is more complicated and important and is likely to take a long time, and I do not think the Business Advisory Committee will be able to find time for that Bill also by the end of March.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): May I make a suggestion? The other Bill, as I understand, is a bigger Bill and more important, and it will take us some time to study that Bill and formulate our viewpoints. Because Shri More has been on the Select Committee, it is easier for him to go through both the Bills, it is not so for us. Therefore, I think the other Bill should not be taken up in such a hurry. I would rather prefer that this Bill should be proceeded with and finished by the time the ordinance lapses. Then the other Bill may be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall go on with this Bill then. There is no unanimity even on this side.

Shri Kamath: Permit me, Sir, to open on a personal note. While we are still labouring under the grievous sense of a great loss caused by the passing away of our colleague, Dr. Meghnad Saha, we are however glad that you emerged hale and safe from a brief spell of quarantine, and more so because even in this secular quarantine you were able to perform a religious ceremony with due form and ritual.

Coming to the remarks made by the Minister for Legal Affairs, I will take up the question of the Ordinance promulgated by the President on or about the 30th December, I believe—some time after the House adjourned last session.

Paragraph 4 of the explanatory statement says that the Election Commission has all along been proceeding on the assumption that this Bill would become law on the 1st January, 1956 and has been issuing instructions accordingly to the Chief Electoral Officers and the Electoral Registration Officers in the various

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States. It is not clear whether the Election Commission has proceeded on this assumption only with regard to these biennial elections to the various State Councils or also with regard to the provisions of the Bill which were referred to the Select Committee. It is unfortunate that the Election Committee should anticipate that all the provisions of this Bill would become law, because that is a very bad precedent for a constitutional body like the Commission or the Government to set. In that case, this House would be reduced to mere or less a shame show which I do not . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To expedite, they may appoint executive officers, but whenever any amendments are made, they will modify it.

Shri Kamath: If that is so, it is all right. Because they have a big majority, it may be assumed by them that the Bill will become law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Generally these things will be accepted except for certain modifications.

Shri Kamath: Coming to the point made by the Minister that there will be hardly any occasion for altering or amending the existing Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the various States, I do not know what exactly that statement implies, because it is universally accepted that once the States have been reorganised in pursuance of the States Reorganisation Bill which will come before Parliament this session as the President has promised, the existing Parliamentary constituencies are bound to undergo a change. Even the Assembly constituencies are bound to undergo a change where taluks have been broken up—for example Shencottah, over which, the House will remember, the decision of the Government was announced, which is very wrong because it is only Parliament which has to decide this matter. But the Prime Minister broadcast not proposals but the decisions of the Government. And it was improper, unconstitutional, *ultra vires* of the Constitution for the Prime Minister to make such an announcement that they are the decisions of the Government. Only Parliament can decide and Government has to implement the decision. Apart from that whether in the case of the break-up of a taluk or a tehsil, the Assembly constituency will also be affected. . . .

Shri Pataskar: For the information of the hon. Members of the House and the hon. Member Shri Kamath, I might state that at the time the Select Committee took up consideration of this Bill, naturally some of the Members raised this point as to whether it would not be necessary to make some changes also as a result of whatever ultimately happens with respect to the question of States reorganisation.

We have all along proceeded so far as this Bill is concerned on the basis that the existing state of things stand because we do not know when and how and in what form it would take place. It was thought better to proceed with the work so far as this Bill is concerned, and ultimately in the light of whatever form the States reorganisation takes if some changes are necessary, they will be looked into.

Shri Kamath: That shows Government has not got even ordinary foresight. The President has said the Bill will come in this session.

Shri K. K. Basu: They have nothing.

Shri Kamath: It is now too late in the day for us to suppose there will be no reorganisation of the States at all. The Bill is coming up in this session, some decision will be taken by the end of this year or earlier. The Home Minister told the House last session that the Bill would be put through by the end of May, and now the Minister for Legal Affairs says people proceed on the assumption that the *status quo* will continue.

Shri Pataskar: How can we consider that while considering this Bill? We have proceeded on the assumption in the Select Committee that the existing state of things stands.

Shri Kamath: What I have said has a bearing on the proposals of the Select Committee with regard to the provisions of the Principal Act. It is in relation to the clause in which you are proposing deletion of reference to sections 9, 6 etc. of the principal Act.

The Select Committee which has done a good job has, however, made certain observations which I am afraid are not acceptable.

From page 18 of the Report of the Select Committee we find that at the third sitting of the Committee:

"A question was raised that section 6 of the principal Act was *ultra vires* of the Constitution and should therefore be suitably amended."

The Committee further considered the matter at its fourth sitting. This is what we find from the minutes:

"Section 6 of the principal Act—After some discussion the consideration of this section was held over."

There is nothing afterwards in the minutes of the meeting to show what decision the Select Committee took on this matter at all; and the Bill also, as it has come before the House, does not tell us and does not disclose what decision the Committee took on this matter: whether they dropped it ultimately, or what they did with it is still concealed; it has not been divulged in this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have they touched that provision here? Have they made any reference to section 6 of the principal Act?

Shri Kamath: They have only said at page 2 of the Bill, under clause 7, that the words and figures 'section 6, section 9 or' shall be omitted in section 12 of the principal Act. But the point raised in the Select Committee namely, whether section 6 is *ultra vires* or not, does not seem to have been decided at all, they have apparently dropped it; perhaps it was rather a difficult point and therefore they thought it unnecessary to decide it with regard to this Bill. Anyway, that is an inconclusive portion of the proceedings or deliberations of the Select Committee. After the point having been raised, they should have given some sort of finding or conclusion on that matter, or at least said that they have dropped the matter.

But the minutes of the third and fourth sittings refer to that. Subsequent to that, in the fourteenth sitting we find that there is no reference to that. I hope the Minister will throw some light on this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not the Bill show that they have taken a decision and therefore included it in clause 7?

Shri Kamath: That should have been embodied in the report.

Shri K. K. Basu: What about the interval between the fourth sitting and the fourteenth sitting?

Shri Kamath: We find from the report the minutes of the first sitting, the second sitting, the third sitting, the fourth sitting, and then come the minutes of the fourteenth sitting. What happened to the sittings between the fourth and fourteenth?

Shri S. S. More: They were devoted to the consideration of the other Bill.

Shri K. K. Basu: So, there was no decision on this.

Shri Kamath: Now, I come to the preparation, the revision and the correction of the electoral rolls, with which this Bill primarily deals. I am afraid, the method or the *modus operandi* that has been adopted by the officers in the States with regard to the annual revision of the electoral rolls is not very satisfactory, because so far as I know, the officer concerned goes to the particular house or residence and notes down the names of all the persons present, that is, of all the voters or the electors in that house, but he does not take with him—that is what I understand—a copy of the existing electoral roll which contains the names of the electors in that particular house or area. That is what I was told in the State as well as when I saw the Chief Election Commissioner after the recent bye-election which I won last April. What happened then was that though I had contested the general elections in 1951-52, my name was missing from the electoral roll in 1955 when I wanted to contest the bye-election.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably they thought that once the hon. Member having been defeated, he was not entitled to contest again.

Shri Kamath: Probably they wanted to take punitive action, just as they have taken punitive and vindictive action in regard to the Puri station.

An Hon. Member: Those days are gone.

Shri Kamath: If it is their policy, they can do it; I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the Government, but it is the people who have given a verdict against hon. Member.

Shri Kamath: But that decision was set aside; that election was set aside by the Supreme Court. So far as the people are concerned, of course, naturally they will take the cue from Government and unless government say that the Opposition is unnecessary and that Opposition Members are not needed here, I am sure the people will return us here. Unfortunately, if Government think so, well, let us take it up when the time comes; we shall take up that issue later on.

But today, with regard to this Bill, I must say that when an officer goes to a particular area or a particular house, he must take with him a copy of the existing electoral roll, which he does not do now.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Yes.

Shri Kamath: Does the hon. Member mean 'Yes' or 'No'?

Shri Velayudhan: What you have said is quite correct.

Shri Kamath: For the fault of the officer concerned, whoever he was, I had to make an application for entry of my name in the electoral roll after paying the prescribed fee.

Shri S. S. More: One rupee.

Shri Kamath: I need not mention that here. But I was penalised for the fault of the officer concerned. And it might well happen again in regard to absentee electors, that is to say, if the electors happen to be absent for the time being, *pro tem* or temporarily from the house, their names may not be recorded in the electoral roll, when it is being revised.

What happened then was that when the officer went to the particular house, I was perhaps in Delhi at that time attending not a session of Parliament, but perhaps a session of the Supreme Court; and because I was not there, my name was left out of the electoral rolls. I hope therefore that the Minister and the Election Commission will issue fool-proof instructions, I would not say, knave-proof, but at least fool-proof instructions to the officers in the States with regard to revision of electoral rolls.

Next, the Select Committee have taken a very exorbitant view—if I may use that word—about the fee to be prescribed, or to be levied.

Shri S. S. More: The Select Committee have said nothing about it.

Shri Kamath: Here it is. I shall read it out. Probably my hon. friend Shri S. S. More was not a party to that, I believe.

Shri S. S. More: I am a party to so many things, knowingly.

Shri Kamath: At page 17 of the report, in sub-para (ii) of para. 6, this is what we find:

“Regarding sub-section (5) of the proposed new section 23, the Committee felt that the existing fees for registration of names in the electoral rolls prescribed under rule 20 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules might continue.”

I shall read out the relevant rule presently from the *Manual of Election Law* it prescribes a fee of Rs. 50.

Shri. S. S. More: It has subsequently been amended.

Shri. Kamath: I do not know.

Shri S. S. More: You are referring to a *Manual* which is out of date.

Shri. Kamath: This is what I have got from the Election Commission.

Shri Velayudhan: This is the latest.

Shri. Kamath: They have said also that this is the latest.

Shri. S. S. More: We have been informed that that rule has been changed.

Shri Velayudhan: What does the hon. Minister say?

Shri Kamath: This is what we find at page 162 of the *Manual of Election Law* which has been supplied to us—and which is also sold at the sales counter for parliamentary publications. It has been amended, the amendment should have been pasted here. But that has not been done.

The proviso under rule 20 (2) reads as follows:

“Provided that an application under this sub-rule shall not be entertained if it is not accompanied by a fee of Rs. 50, which shall in no case be refunded.”

I do not know whether the fee has since been reduced.

My hon. friend Shri S. S. More says that it has been reduced.

Shri S. S. More: It has been substantially reduced.

Shri Kamath: I take it that Shri S. S. More's statement is as authentic as the Minister's.

Shri S. S. More: No, that was the information.

Shri Velayudhan: Would the Minister give us some clarification as to the exact amount to be paid.

Shri Pataskar: I shall give it at the proper time.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): But for the purpose of discussion we should know that.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Probably, the Minister does not know.

Shri Kamath: There is a proposal that there need not be separate preparation of the electoral rolls for a parliamentary constituency. I agree that because the parliamentary constituency comprises so many Assembly constituencies, it will not be necessary to prepare a separate electoral roll. But it has to be maintained separately. I am citing my own experience in this matter, because in the election petition which I had to fight from the tribunal to the Supreme Court, I had to meet this particular point. One of the grounds raised by my opponent, a Congress member, was that because the copy of the electoral roll which I had filed before the returning officer did not say that my name was entered in the electoral roll of the parliamentary constituency, I could not contest; for, under the main Act, unless a person is an elector in a parliamentary constituency, he cannot contest the election to the Lok Sabha.

1 P.M.

There are other provisions also which refer to parliamentary constituencies. There could be a separate label; for instance, Madhya Pradesh—Assembly constituency, forming part of such and such Parliamentary constituency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Assembly constituencies must be grouped together and a label put in—constituencies Nos. so and so.

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Then the Minister stated that no political party offered assistance to the Election Commission in the preparation of electoral rolls. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Commission invited the co-operation of any political party. So far as I know, there was no notification in the Gazette or Press-note stating that the Election Commission did need the co-operation and assistance of all organised political parties. But since then, the situation has changed; the position is different now. The Election Commission itself has recognised four political parties on an all-India basis. Therefore, since the position is different now from what it was at the time of the last general election, as the Election Commission itself has recognised political parties, it is incumbent on the Election Commission to invite the co-operation of these four political parties at least, and certainly other political parties in the States on a regional basis. I hope that the amendment which I have tabled on this subject will be accepted by all sections of the House—not merely in the interest of preserving and promoting the rights of political parties in this country—which are fast dwindling, thanks to governmental action in various spheres—but in the larger interest of democracy and of the nation.

Then clause 24 refers to rules to be made under the Act. It says:

“All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.”

This has become a stereotype formula. I am sorry to see that the Minister has not accepted the wider formula which the Home Minister accepted with regard to the Citizenship Bill, and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Keskar, promised the Lok Sabha that he would accept—I do not know what action he has taken on the promise—during the last session, in regard to a particular Bill—I forget which it was; probably the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill—that the rules will be subject to modification by Parliament when they are framed. That ought to be the formula for all legislation brought before us.

All rules made under this Act should be subject to modification by Parliament within a period to be fixed in the Act itself. If they think that that formula is not acceptable, if Government

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still go on humming and hawing about such a comparatively minor matter as this, I do not see how the rights of Parliament, and certainly the right of parliamentary control over the executive, can grow in our democracy. I hope this formula will be accepted by the Minister with regard to this Bill, and by Government with regard to other Bills other Ministers may henceforth bring forward. It is high time that we accepted this formula. It is nearly nine years since the advent of democracy, and this comparatively minor formula has yet to be repeated *ad nauseam* by the Opposition for Government's acceptance. I hope that there will not be any further occasion for us to repeat this remark, and Government will embody that as a customary formula for all Bills in future.

Coming to section 12 of the principal Act, I do not know why the reference to sections 6 and 9 should be deleted therefrom. In view of the fact that after States reorganisation, the constituencies are likely to be altered, it is perhaps safer to retain the reference to sections 6 and 9 in section 12.

Then, with regard to qualifying date, I agree with the general observation made by two colleagues on this side, Shri S. S. Móre and Shri H. N. Mukerjee, that those persons who come of age before the election should have the right to vote. But, in view of administrative difficulties referred to by the Minister, and also the constitutional provision—I believe, in article 326—this Parliament perhaps is not competent to fix two dates.

But the date can be shifted from March to a month late in the year. A date could be fixed in July, August or September. But in view of administrative difficulties and other considerations, I have suggested that the date might be the 1st of July so that it will give six clear months at least for the Election Commission to get the rolls finalised before January or February. I understand that the Election Commission has suggested that the general election—whether it will be held this year or any year—should be held preferably in February or March all over the country simultaneously. If the Government are going to accept that, then the date might be fixed as 1st of July instead of 1st of March. That will easily give six months which ought to be ample for an efficient administration. If the administration is not efficient I do not know what to say; but that is their own lookout. It

ought be possible to get the rolls ready in about six months. I think in Britain and the United States, they take even less time for revising the rolls and getting them ready in time for the elections.

I would take up other matters when the clause by clause consideration is taken up and I get an opportunity to move my amendments to the various clauses.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I support the Bill generally because it deals with certain aspects regarding elections which are very essential for the purpose of making adult suffrage a reality. It deals with registration of electors and with other ancillary matters. Therefore, there can be no quarrel with the Bill. Then there is a very salutary provision and innovation which appeals to me, the innovation of abolishing the necessity of preparation of separate electoral rolls for the parliamentary constituencies. We all know that electoral rolls for parliamentary constituencies are nothing but duplicates of electoral rolls for Assembly constituencies under a separate label, and to do all that, naturally a machinery had to be set up with all the expense and labour involved in it. It is a good thing that that part of the procedure has been rationalised.

But in spite of my support to the Bill, I cannot but give vent to my disappointment regarding certain matters, particularly regarding the way in which the right of franchise has been treated in this Bill. The Bill, no doubt, deals with procedure for registration of electors; but this procedure is a very important thing because it is intimately connected with the right of franchise.

Unless an elector is registered his right of franchise is nothing at all. He cannot exercise his franchise. Therefore, to make the right of franchise a reality, there should be provision for accurate and up-to-date registration; there should be provision for an unimpeachable machinery for the purpose of effective registration and also provision for a qualifying date which will enable the maximum number of electors qualified to vote in an election. In this respect, I am afraid, the Bill has not gone as far as should have gone.

Look at the provision regarding the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers or of Electoral Registration Officers. The Election Commission has been authorised to appoint Assistant Electoral Registration Officers but not to appoint the Chief Electoral Officers or the Electoral

Registration Officers. Those officers—it has been provided in this Bill—must be servants of the State Governments and have to be designated by the Election Commission or nominated by the Election Commission in consultation with the State Governments.

We know what the State Governments are. The State Governments are party governments and we know how they might be interested in manipulating the electoral rolls. Therefore, if it was left to the State Governments to have a hand in the designation or nomination of the Electoral Officers and if the Election Commission had to depend for officers on the State Governments, situations may arise when the State Governments may suggest officers who may act according to their wishes in particular constituencies. It is quite conceivable that in some particular constituency the government party may be weak; it may not have any hopes and it may be interested in reducing the bulk of the registration as much as possible. It may be that in a constituency the forces which oppose the Government are strong and it may conceivably happen that the State Government may be interested in manipulating the registration in those localities and therefore might take the assistance of its officers who are nominated to make the registration. Therefore, I say that all Chief Electoral Officers and the Electoral Registration Officers should be appointed by the Election Commission. There is no doubt that the Constitution has provided for an Election Commission because it wanted to keep elections independent of the government machinery. Therefore, why should the Chief Electoral Officers who are concerned with the supervision of registration or the Electoral Registration Officers who have the direct responsibility for registration, why should they be officers who are bound by many ties to the State Governments? What should be provided is that all these officers, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Electoral Registration Officers as well as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officers should be appointed by the Election Commission.

There should be no difficulty in doing that. When the Election Commission can appoint the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, as is provided in the Bill, why cannot it appoint the Chief Electoral Officer or the Electoral Registration Officer and why should it depend on the government for recruitment of such officers?

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Dist.—North East): Who will appoint the Election Commissioner?

Shri K. K. Basu: The President; it is there in the Constitution.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What will happen? They want to keep elections independent of the State Government. Why then depend upon the State Government? The Bill goes on to provide that the Electoral Registration Officer might even be an employee of a local authority. I would not have had any objection if the local authorities were all democratically constituted. But, what are our local authorities? There are some local authorities which are elected on the basis of adult franchise. But, in very many important places the local authorities are elected on a restricted franchise. There are many local authorities which are practically in the pocket of a group of councillors or commissioners—municipal commissioners or others—who are elected year in and year out in those local authorities, simply by reason of the fact that the franchise is very restricted and the voters list can very easily be manipulated by those vested interests so as to make their election possible. This is the kind of local authorities we have got.

Take the Corporation of Calcutta. It is a very unfortunate thing. The democratic forces in West Bengal have been repeatedly trying to make the Corporation representative of all the citizens, to provide that the Corporation should be elected on adult franchise. But the West Bengal Government has been repeatedly resisting it and I say they are resisting it because, if they agree to it, the position of the councillors there who are all thick and thin with the Government would crumble down at once. If an officer of this kind of an organisation were to be permitted to have charge of the registration of electors, then, Heaven help us.

There should be provision for revision so as to bring the electoral rolls up-to-date and keep them always up-to-date. Instead, we find that the provision is that even if the electoral rolls is not revised its validity will not be affected. That is an encouragement for not revising the electoral roll. I had an experience in my own election. My experience was that the main electoral roll was prepared in 1948 and some very perfunctory revisions were made after 1948. All that was supposed to bring the electoral roll up-to-date. But when we went into the

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 actual field what we found was that about 50 to 60 per cent of the voters were nowhere to be found in those places. Obviously, in places like Calcutta, there is a very constant shift of population from one place to another and if there is not a thorough revision of the electoral roll, the electoral roll becomes absolutely useless. It practically deprives the electors of the franchise which is due to them.

Therefore, I would suggest that the proviso in the Bill which enables the registration machinery to do without revision should be eliminated and I have given a notice for eliminating that proviso.

Lastly, regarding the procedure of registration, I have to emphasise the necessity of obtaining the co-operation of political parties and other non-official organisations. The hon. Minister has taken objection to my Deputy Leader Shri Mukerjee's observations that bureaucracy dies hard and, therefore, the co-operation of political parties should be obtained for making the registration accurate. It is no use pretending that. Bureaucratic habits die hard. It is a fact not only in our country, it is a fact in every country. A bureaucratic machinery cannot function with that amount of flexibility and with that amount of efficiency which is required for the purpose of effecting registration. They are bound by forms and rigid formalities. They shrink from departing from those formalities and there is no doubt about that. Therefore, it is quite a justifiable observation and I see no objection to the remarks made. The hon. Minister has quoted the Election Commission for refuting Shri Mukerjee's observations. The Election Commission is supposed to have remarked that co-operation from political parties have not been forthcoming. I have not gone through the report of the Election Commission and I cannot speak for all political parties, but speaking for my own party, of course, I can say that at that time the Government saw to it that we could not render our co-operation in the matter because we were all, practically all the workers of our party, were clapped in jail at that time—clapped in jail without trial. That is what we could say for our party, but we can say from our experience that it is very difficult to give co-operation as things stand at present, as rules stand at present. Take for instance the case of authorised agents. Apparently, under the law, authorisation of an agent has to be done

by separate letters of authority by the claimants for registration. If you have to arrange the registration of a large bulk of voters, what you have to provide for is that the letters of authority may be signed by all the claimants and handed over to the agents. If you insist on separate letters being given to agents, it becomes an impossible task because, as things happened in such matters, it is really the agents who move first. Agents who are workers of political parties approach the probable claimants, ask them to put in their claims, ask them to give them their letters of authority, and if you do not allow authorisation in a bulk or a joint authorisation, then it becomes impossible for them to act. This kind of thing does happen and that may be a very important reason why sufficient co-operation was not forthcoming.

Secondly, I think there is no provision for allowing non-official organisations or political parties to obtain copies of the draft electoral rolls. Unless that is allowed, unless that is given without payment, co-operation becomes absolutely impossible. How can you ascertain which people have been included and which people have not been included unless you have a copy of the draft electoral rolls? That is not made available. With all these obstacles, I should say that it is very unfair to make these remarks on political parties.

The last thing which would make the franchise a reality is the qualifying date. What the Bill provides is that a person would be qualified to vote not if he was 21 on the polling day or on any day immediately preceding, but if he would be 21 on the 1st March of the year in which the electoral roll is prepared. Now, the general elections, I understand, are to be held in January or February. The electoral roll would be prepared a year before that, and if the qualifying date is fixed as the 1st March, it would follow that people who attain 21 years in the course of the next one year would be excluded from voting. Already our franchise is very grievously restricted because 21 is too high an age limit for our country. Many civilised countries have 18 as their age limit; the Soviet Union has 18, other countries have 18 years and even in our country for all important transactions, for contracts, for disposition of property, our age limit is 18. We have fixed 21 because we have learnt it from the English; there is no other reason. We have fixed a higher age limit and

if after that by simply providing a wrong kind of registration we make 21 into 22, then it is very unfortunate state of affairs indeed. In our country, a year's lapse would mean that several lakhs of voters would be disenfranchised. There is no difficulty in advancing the age. The qualifying date need not be a date prior to the registration; the qualifying date may be a date even after the registration is made. Though the registration is made, for instance, in March or April, we can provide that people who would be 21, say, next October, November, December or January, will be entitled to registration. The Constitution does not prevent it. Therefore, by incorporating such provisions we can make our franchise real, and really democratic. Therefore, I would strongly urge on the Minister to accept amendments of that kind.

With these few remarks I again give my support to the Bill and hope that the amendments which I will move and which doubtless other hon. Members will move, designed to establish an effective machinery for accurate and up-to-date registration of electors and to make the franchise a reality by reducing the age limit in effect by advancing the qualifying date will be accepted by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first call hon. Members who are not members of the Committee and then the members of the Committee to reply to whatever points they bring out. I will now call upon Shri Basu.

Shri K. K. Basu: As the earlier speaker has said, it is true that there has been certain improvement in the provisions regarding the law for the conduct of the elections in our country. But still there are some points where we do not agree in spite of the recommendations of the Select Committee for the reasons mentioned by my friends earlier and I also emphasise them.

The most important point is about the chief electoral officers: how are they going to be appointed? When the Constitution was adopted, the makers of the Constitution from their experience, deliberately made the Election Commissioner an independent authority to be appointed by the President; he should not be under the control of the Government or even the Parliament. Why? Experience in the past had shown that if the officers of the Government were appointed, they were likely to act according to the wishes of

the appointing authority—the Government, in this case. For the first time we are having adult franchise and we are making an experiment in Parliamentary democracy. Therefore, it was in the fitness of things that the Constitution-makers in their wisdom, made the Election Commissioners an independent authority. I personally feel that during the last elections, so far as the Election Commission—the Central authority—is concerned, it largely conducted itself to the satisfaction of the contending parties.

What is being provided now? For each State there is going to be a Chief Electoral Officer. They will be officers more or less recommended by the State Governments and the Election Commissioner will more or less nominate and say that such and such person has been appointed as Chief Electoral Officer for a particular State. We know that most of electoral officers are from State Governments. They are also doing some other work either as Joint Secretaries or in some other ranks. They have to put forward and champion the claims of the Government so far as the election matters are concerned. I have been an associate member of the Delimitation Committee in respect of my State and the Chief Electoral officer of that State used to come forward as the chief Government spokesman. We expect that he should be an independent authority directly under the control and influence of the Election Commissioner. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that if an officer of the State has to be appointed, the appointing authority should be the Election Commissioner. He will decide whom he is going to appoint. But according to the provision as put forward here he will be an officer of the Government and the Election Commissioner has just to nominate or designate. The State Government will say: 'Here are some officers and you just nominate.' The Election Commissioner has no right to exercise his discretion to appoint whomsoever he likes whether from that State or from outside. As my friend, Shri Sadhan Gupta, was saying we have seen that selection of polling officers and presiding officers in respect of certain constituencies, where a big Minister is contesting the election or a State Minister is a candidate and is likely to lose, is made to suit their convenience. By and large, the polling officers in our country are independent and they are all Government servants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is speaking on clause 13A. May I ask the hon. Law Minister to kindly see? It reads: ". . . . officers of Government"; not necessarily an officer of that Government. An officer of any Government can be there. Is that not so?

Shri K. K. Basu: There is no question of appointment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is to be done in consultation with the Government. I mean that designation. The designation or nomination in this behalf is to be done by the Commission and not by the Government. Further, the officer need not be an officer of that Government; he may be an officer of the Central Government. The Central Government or the provincial Government concerned has to lend that officer for that particular purpose. It is open to him to select any officer from the Central or provincial Government to discharge that particular duty; the respective Governments have got only the right to be consulted for the purpose of lending the officer, etc.

Shri K. K. Basu: You are interpreting that way.

Shri Pataskar: That is the correct interpretation and I agree with it.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it the intention of the Law Minister that the Election Commissioner may appoint any Government authority as Chief Electoral Officer of a State and when he so appoints he should consult that Government which is the appointing authority and not the State Government?

Shri Pataskar: That Government under whom the officer is serving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to be released.

Shri K. K. Basu: In that case, the words here are different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is already a Government servant. So appoint him. He is designated or nominated as such to discharge that duty. Unnecessarily the hon. Member is restricting the choice. Much against what he intends he is saying this. If a Chief Electoral Officer is to be appointed for a State that State need not be consulted. But the Chief Electoral Officer must be a Government servant and that Government of which he is a servant—that Government alone has to be consulted. For Madras, the Commis-

sioner may appoint a Bengali gentleman. That person is a servant of the Bengal Government. He has to consult the Bengal Government if it is willing to place that man at the disposal of the Commission for being the Chief Electoral Officer in Madras. The Madras Government need not be consulted at all.

Shri Pataskar: That is really the object of consultation. If you have to appoint a Government servant, naturally you must consult the Government under whom he is serving.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members on this side of the House are perhaps afraid of one thing that this clause may mean an obligation on the Election Commissioner to appoint an officer of a State in that State.

Shri Pataskar: There is no justification for the interpretation.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The scheme seems to be that by the use of the words 'nominate and designate'; they are different from 'appoint'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object of the word 'nominate or designate'? Should it not be 'appoint an officer in consultation with the Government'? Why should they be designated or nominated?

Shri Pataskar: I shall consider it; I do not think there is any distinction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps it is on account of the juxtaposition—certain words following the word 'Government'. Therefore, it leads to that impression.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): So far as I know, there are the sub-divisional officers and other officers who are called upon to do these duties. They have other duties, and they are usually put in charge of supervising the preparation of the electoral rolls. They are already there. For instance, the tehsildar is given some designation when he is doing this additional work. No officer is independently placed to do any work in respect of the preparation or supervision relating to the electoral rolls. That is why there comes the more respectful term 'designation' or 'nomination'. There is no pay for it.

There is not much connection between the Election Commissioner and the Officer who is so nominated. So, the Government of the State has got a definite hand over him. Also, he attends

to the work during his spare hours. That is the poor nature of the work that is done.

Shri S. S. More: May I bring to your notice section 22 of the original Act? The words "designation" and "nomination" are not new in this particular clause.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is what we want to oppose.

Shri S. S. More: But the wording is materially different. It is said: "in consultation with the Government of the State in which the constituency is situated". Here the emphasis is shifted. Formerly "consultation with the State" meant the State in which the constituency, for which he was appointed officer, was. Now.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an improvement now.

Shri S. S. More: Now there is a material difference. Anybody who can read the two things can see the change.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is precisely on that ground that I am opposing it. I have understood the point. There it is the question of the Electoral Officer of a particular constituency and here it is the Chief Electoral Officer who will do the entire supervision. But, here we are giving certain powers to the Electoral Officer. Therefore, a supervisory officer of a State must be an officer more or less of the same rank as an Election Commissioner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what is done.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is not done. Today it is a part-time officer of the Government—say, a joint Secretary—who is called the Chief Electoral Officer. Before the Delimitation Commission he appears as a champion of the Government's case. Unless the Law Minister gives an undertaking that, that officer is going to be an independent officer.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is to be fully lent for that purpose he can be appointed.

Shri Pataskar: The words are "designate or nominate". It has created no difficulty.

Shri K. K. Basu: It has.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As was referred to by Shri Vallatharas if some Revenue Divisional Officer does part-time work and if he is there in the same constituency that is not all right. If he does only part-time work naturally he must be in the constituency. Hon. Members think that a person who works in the constituency may be under the control of the local Government. Therefore, if in any particular case a man who does not belong to the constituency has to be appointed full-time, or even if an Electoral Officer for the whole State has to be a full-time man then "designate or nominate" will only mean that, that man who is already doing some other work may do this work in addition. Possibly, there may be cases when he will be a part-time man. What is the harm in putting the words "or appoint" also. It can be "designate", "nominate" or "appoint" according to convenience.

Shri K. K. Basu: Why I wanted to emphasise this point is this. Today, at least in my State, he is not a whole-time officer.

Shri Pataskar: There may not be enough work for the Chief Electoral Officer to do throughout the year.

Shri K. K. Basu: I fully agree that right down from the Taluk level it may not be possible to have whole-time officers because their only function is registration. But, under the amended section the Chief Electoral Officer is being given certain rights. Today at the last moment no voter can be entered in the list by the State Electoral Officer. It can only be done by the Election Commissioner. That is according to the original provision. Now that is going to be amended. The Chief Electoral Officer will also have the right to do so. There is also provision regarding appeal. So, I only emphasise that so far as the State Electoral Officer is concerned he should be an officer completely outside the influence of the Government. I fully agree that if we are to have it right from the bottom that would mean the entire administrative machinery from the Taluk up to the Government of India will have to be created and it may not be possible under the existing state of affairs. We on our part would wish that. I only emphasise that so far as the Chief Electoral Officer is concerned he must be independent. He should only perform duties connected with the conduct of election, supervision of the preparation of electoral roll and similar other things.

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My friend the Minister for Legal Affairs says that there may not be enough work for him. It should be so. If you compare him with an officer of his rank in some other department there may not be enough work. But, we must look to its importance. It is very important in our country where we are having parliamentary democracy and adult franchise only for the past few years. Our political life has not developed to any great extent. Generally these officers are influenced by the Government to which they belong. If the Officer is a Joint Secretary of a particular department and he is also the Chief Electoral Officer he must be in touch with the Home Minister himself. Psychologically speaking no officer of the Government who has interest in his future would like to displease his boss. Therefore, as we are providing in this amended section more power to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State I only urge that he should be an independent officer. He should have nothing to do with the State Government to which he is appointed. As you said, if it is the intention that at the time of appointment he has to keep the lien with the Government and that some consideration has to be made in that respect, well and good. I have no objection. But, I only urge that the Chief Electoral Officer should be appointed by the Election Commissioner and he should be a whole-time officer under the Election Commissioner. He should not serve in any capacity under the Government of the State in which he is appointed as Chief Electoral Officer. I wish the Law Minister considers this aspect of the problem and then accepts the amendment which some of our friends have suggested.

Then I would like to say one point regarding co-operation with other bodies. My friend the Minister for Legal Affairs quoted from the Report of the Election Commissioner saying that he tried to seek advice of the political parties but unfortunately that is not forthcoming. My friend Shri Sadhan Gupta stated the position in 1950-51. Since then I know that after the Government has recognised four parties the Election Commissioner has suggested certain consultations. I must say on this occasion that the Election Commissioner himself once invited the representatives of the political parties and discussed many things. One of the

things he said was that he will issue instructions at the State level and District level to hold consultations with the representatives of the parties for the preparation of electoral roll. I ask the Law Minister to enquire into this. In spite of repeated letters our Chief Electoral Officer of West Bengal has never called a meeting of the State representatives. He has never tried to consult them regarding preparation of the electoral roll. You want co-operation. Whenever we go there he has his own form. Often there is a form in which some petition has to be put or some application has to be made. We know it takes four to five days or a week to get them printed. The Government are often short of such forms. The Minister wants co-operation from political parties. The Election Commissioner says that he is willing to do it. But in this particular case—I have personally attended the meeting of the Election Commissioner—I must say the Chief Electoral Officer has not carried out the instructions of the Election Commissioner. When this is the position in the State what to speak of the District and the Sub-Divisional levels. On many occasions we had sent intimations and also wrote to the Election Commissioner. Sir, you must also know that writing a letter to the State of West Bengal and the time it takes in going through the normal channel is such that by the time action is taken the last date is over. Therefore, I only ask that you must provide—if you can provide in the Bill itself, well and good—that at all levels the recognised parties should be consulted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may inform the hon. Member that I am receiving notices and I see copies of the same notices having been sent to all Members of Legislatures and Members of Parliament belonging to the various political parties to attend the meetings to fix up polling stations, fix up constituencies and so on.

Shri K. K. Basu: Sir, Andhra State is fortunate in that respect. It is not done in our State. I personally attended the meeting held by the Election Commissioner and I communicated the decision to the Officer in West Bengal to call a meeting of the representatives of the political parties. I must say that nearly a year has passed and nothing has been done. He is too much afraid of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he does not want to do it. Therefore, I suggest that at each level—district level

and State level—there should be a non-official machinery at the time of the preparation of rolls. Some non-official machinery has to be organised at the State level and its co-operation should be invited at the time of preparation of electoral rolls.

Another aspect which I would like the hon. Minister to consider is this. We know fully well that the draft electoral rolls are too bulky and cost a good deal also. As soon as the notification is issued, it is hung in post offices, police stations and other places. But, unfortunately, our experience has been that even five days after the notification has been issued, the electoral roll is not hung in some of the places. It is not always possible for the individual voter, unless he is so conscious of it, to go every day to the Chief Electoral Officer's office to find out exactly whether his name appears in the draft roll or not. As my friend Mr. Kamath has said, even the names of the Members of Parliament are left out from the draft electoral rolls sometimes. I know in West Bengal two cases where the names of the M.L.As. were omitted. The name of one M.L.A. from Burdwan district—he is fighting with the Government every day and news appear—has been omitted and he has to rush to get his name included. I do not know, but I am told that in some of the western countries they have what they call a National Register, which is more or less a permanent thing and in which only the amendments are made from time to time. Of course, our country may be too big and today it may not be possible to have such a thing here. But, I urge that the draft electoral rolls should be supplied to some of the recognised political parties or other big organisations like big co-operatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should not the electoral rolls be prepared once in ten years? It should be revised once in ten years and all the additions during that period can be implemented.

Shri K. K. Basu: In some of the western countries, there is some sort of a National Register. I do not know, but I am told that our administrative set-up is such that we cannot have a permanent register. Of course, what you suggest is the best thing. We should have a permanent register and it should be revised every ten years. If that is done, if a name is included once, it will remain there. As I said, two M.L.As. of the same constituency were

left out and the Chief Electoral Officer said, "probably he was not there when our man came to inspect".

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): It was a clerical error.

Shri Kamath: Policy error!

Shri K. K. Basu: Of course, there may be some mistakes and all of us want to improve the electoral rolls, so that parliamentary democracy may function properly within the set-up provided by the Constitution. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take into consideration all these points and also the formulation embodied in the Minute of Dissent of Mr. Mukherjee. He should also consider the suggestion that some sort of consultative machinery be set up along with the recognised political parties and the other local institutions of the area should also be allowed to co-operate. He should also see whether copies of the electoral rolls can be supplied free to them and whether the cost of the electoral rolls can be reduced.

Another suggestion has been made by Shri Sadhan Gupta regarding the authorisation letter. In this connection, I want to make one suggestion. The place where any objection to the draft rolls can be made is the sub-divisional headquarters. For instance, my constituency is 30 miles away from the sub-divisional headquarters and one has to cross two or three rivers and walk a considerable distance. I may also say that the consciousness to vote has not yet developed to a great extent in our country. Therefore, it is very difficult at present to make any objection to the draft rolls because the sub-divisional headquarters is 30 miles away. I suggest that on a particular day an officer can come to a particular circle to attend to the objections against the draft electoral rolls. We will have to see that as far as possible, within the human limitations our electoral rolls are correct and fool-proof. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point. For instance, because of the *purda* system it is very difficult for a lady to travel 30 miles to make an objection to the draft rolls. I hope, therefore, the hon. Minister will take this into consideration when he tries to improve the electoral rolls.

Lastly, I come to the question of qualifying date. I am told there are administrative difficulties in reducing

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 the period. Of course, I understand that some time will be necessary for the preparation of the electoral roll. But unless we make the interval between the qualifying date and the actual date of attainment of voting age as short as possible, a large number of persons will be prevented from exercising their franchise. I am not going into the merits of the question as to whether it should be 21 years or 18 years. Unfortunately, 21 years has been fixed by the Constitution and we have to work within that framework. Accepting 21 as the limit, we should see that the interval between the qualifying date and the actual date should be reduced to 30 days or 45 days. There is a suggestion by Mr. More that it should be two days. But, whatever it may be, the point is that it should be done speedily. You may declare that the electoral roll is going to be prepared on such and such a date and that those who want to register will do so before the final date. As soon as the notification is issued for the holding of the election, within a week or so, those who are qualified to be entered on the electoral rolls shall register themselves. Otherwise, an adult who is eligible to exercise his vote may be deprived of his opportunity. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider all these points when he tries to improve the electoral rolls. He should also give an undertaking to this House that instructions would be issued to the concerned officers that political parties and other non-official organisations will be consulted. Also, the Chief Electoral Officers of the States should have more powers than they have been enjoying so far. They should be made independent officers of the States.

With these words, I generally support the Bill.

2 P.M.

Shri Vallatharas: This is a simple Bill with some mechanical changes. The two advantages that are obvious are the possible reduction in the expenditure of time, money, and energy over the preparation of the two rolls for the Assembly as well as for the Parliament. Of course, it results in the economy of expenditure and time and energy. We would like to have one common electoral roll for both the elections.

One particular point has to be emphasised. With our experience of four years, I should like the Government to have

provided us with some statistics in regard to the two aspects of the Act of 1950. One is in respect of the electoral list and another is in respect of delimitation of constituencies. Here, there is no attempt at thinking or discussing, with our experience of four years, the defects in the delimitation. We are confined to the mechanical process of preparation of the electoral rolls. In the electoral lists, we have found many defects. It is not necessary to go into this into great detail. In my constituency, in every village, I see not less than 25 per cent of the eligible voters left out of the list in 1951. I would like to know, whether the Divisional Officers who have been deputed to do that work and who now and then appear in the villages to take note of the persons who are eligible, whether they have made any progress during the last four years. What was the numerical strength of voters in a particular area in a constituency in the year 1952? After 4 years, after due revision, how many have been added to that? If these statistics are available, we can understand whether a revision of the electoral list has been made then and there by the officers deputed by the Election Commission or the State Governments, and whether any progress has been made. I say, the first difficulty is this. Nearly more than 25 per cent of the people who are eligible to vote have not been included in the electoral roll of 1951. Now, there is an attempt on the part of the Government to see that the expenditure of money and time and energy is minimised by preparing only one set of electoral rolls for both the elections. What about the other process, which is more important and the more responsible part, to see that all the voters are brought on to the list? I listened to the hon. Minister saying that the Commission had made certain observations about non co-operative attitude of certain political parties. Of the political parties, the Congress has a long standing....

Shri Pataskar: May I correct one impression? I had not complained of non co-operation; I said, in the circumstances, much of co-operation was not forthcoming or available.

Shri Vallatharas: I can put in a layman's language—a sort of indifference. The other political parties, with their experience of 4 years are now settling to some definite established principles of working. Even now, as our Deputy-Speaker has observed, I have

received some papers about some polling stations and other things, about some consultation with several Members, etc. This is not what we want. An ordinary resident in a village is a person who owns a house there, who owns some land, who has some definite appointment there, who has got a definite business, a luxurious man or an idler. All these persons can be known to the village munsiff, village karnam, Revenue Inspector, Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar at the most. How is it that 25 per cent of the people have been left out? I have seen the process by which the voters were brought on the list. All the teachers and all the clerks were employed on this work. In spite of that, this lacuna had come into existence. What is the result of this lacuna? I am not worried about 100 voters being left out in a constituency. Twenty five per cent is not an ordinary thing. What action has the Government taken to see that there is a mechanical perfection? No brain is needed in this. No imagination or no sort of clever dealing is required. Every person in the places has to be brought on the list. To be an ordinary resident, so far as I can see, it is not necessary that the man must be present in the House when the person goes to make the enquiry. The enquiry must note the dead and all the other persons living must be taken on the list. I am here. My family is there. I have got a house. Why should not the Registering Officer record my name in the list? Because of my absence, my name is left out. What is the remedy? How am I to know this? According to the law, they publish the list somewhere in a taluk office, in some room. It does not catch the public eye. It is quite easy to comment on the responsibility of the public to go and see whether their names are included in the list. That can be said ideally; it cannot be done in practice. It must be the responsibility of the officers themselves to see that every ordinary resident is recorded.

As regards the amendment in the Bill about 180 days, etc., I am happy about that. But this will not suffice. By reason of the fact that in the last election, nearly 25 per cent of the eligible voters have not been brought on record, there had not been a proper election. I can tell you without any reservation, though it may offend some sentiments, that as a result of the elections, some good people have been elected, some freaks have been elected, some people who

have no predominance in the locality have been elected. Some who are good poets and scholars who have no popularity among the people have been elected. All these men could not make a good Government. Now, an Indian citizen is well settled in life. We have seen in this changing and disturbed world our own position. Every Indian is a voter. He is a citizen. By casting his vote, he brings his Government into existence. The general will of the people must be responsible for the formation of a good government. For a free and effective Government, there must be free elections. Many hon. Members have been strong in their observations that the system of registration and other aspects of the electoral lists have not been satisfactory. I must say that the parliamentary system, under the existing practice, is lopsided and it must be rectified. This Bill is dead, lifeless, with a mechanical body of certain changes which do not go to the root of the grievances.

In framing the electoral rolls or in making changes in the law in respect of bringing the voters on record, one point must be borne in mind by the Government. Even if the people do not co-operate, even if the political parties do not come forward as expected by the Election Commission, the village officers or the taluk officers who are deputed by the Government to do this work and who are paid for the same must see that every ordinary resident, cannot be filled up. I would request Government to see that every person who is alive there, is brought on the roll. This gap of 25 per cent is a big gap. It is the Government to furnish us at their leisure hours as to how many voters have been brought on the roll after 1952 so that we could have a fair appreciation of the work done.

Secondly, I lay emphasis on this point. No Deputy Tahsildar, no Tahsildar or no Revenue Inspector in a district should ever be deputed to do the work of registering these electors. Political factions nowadays are very high. Government officers, whatever be the respect for their position and influence, I should say, many of them are corrupt. The whole atmosphere is corrupt. Corruption in other departments does not affect the formation of the government. But, this is a corruption which affects the formation of the government itself. This corruption is very bad and it should be rooted out even in its embryo. Here is a list which is common for

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both the Parliament and the State Assemblies. It is important that the Parliament should be better constituted. I think it is also important that the State Legislatures should also be sane and chaste.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Why not also immaculate like you?

Shri Vallatharas: I shall stop with chastity alone. The Parliament, when it takes the responsibility of preparing the rolls, should see that the rolls are properly prepared. So far as the Parliament is concerned, my hon. friend observed some time before—and it is a fact—that at least the Chief Electoral Officer must be an officer independent of the Government. I would like to submit that, in view of the fact that it would be very difficult to appoint independent officers for every firka or taluk, at least of the Chief Electoral Officer must be independent of the State Government. He must be a person directly appointed by the Election Commission. The question of pay is most important. When the pay is to be paid by the Madras Government and the work extracted by the Central Government, whereto will the attachment and obedience be? I do not want to narrate instances. There are plenty of cases where 20 or 25 families have been left out in the electoral rolls simply to prevent these people from appearing as candidates in the elections or exercising their votes. As far as possible, there must be a Chief Electoral Officer for every taluk, apart from the registration officers who must be put on this work exclusively. He should be a full-time officer responsible for his taluk. At the initial stage, there may be enormous work, to go from village to village and record all the voters. Subsequently, revision work is only a small percentage. A person may be very well conversant with his taluk and he can prepare a satisfactory list.

In this connection the Government will please consider the suggestion that in any case the local registering officers or servants should not be subordinate in any manner to the State Government. At least the registration officer must be an independent man. If even that is not possible, the Chief Electoral Officer should, as a matter of fact, be an independent officer nominated by the Election Commission and responsible to the Commission and dependant on the

Commission for pay, service and everything. That must be the position.

One other point. In clause 23 there is a distinction made between an application for enrolment as an elector before the notification and after the notification. The registration officer, of course, is the person who is on the spot, who is very near the voter. The qualifications for a voter are very simple under our law. The only convenience that we must provide is to see that the man who wants to be enlisted as a voter is not put to much difficulties. After all, it is not a matter that requires legal sense or great study or great discussion or great advice. If the officer is satisfied that he is a person resident there and somehow his name has been left out and it is necessary that he must be included, the registration officer is a competent authority to do it. Why should there be a distinction between a person who comes before the notification and one who comes after the notification? What is the special feature there requiring the invoking of the advice of a superior officer, the Chief Electoral Officer? I submit that in any case, either before or after the notification, the registration officer may be the person who may be entrusted with the entire matter, and on that basis an appeal may be had to the Chief Electoral Officer, and there need be no complication at all. In this there will be no injustice. We have got entire confidence in the Chief Electoral Officer who, I expect, would be an independent person. The registration officer may be made competent to deal with the applications at the two stages, before and after the notification.

There is another factor which is in a manner connected with this. I draw the Government's attention to section 30 of the Act of 1950, because there the Courts are debarred from questioning the validity of certain Acts or laws. I do not propose any amendment for this, but I bring this to the notice of the Government. Section 30 says:

“No civil court shall have jurisdiction—

(a) to entertain or adjudicate upon any question whether any person is or is not entitled to be registered in an electoral roll for a constituency; or

(b) to question the legality of any action taken by or under the authority of an Electoral Registration Officer, or of any decision given by any authority appointed

under this Act for the revision of any such roll."

We proceed on the basis of a Central Act. Parliament has to proceed to pass Acts only under the Constitution. Article 329 of the Constitution specifies the limitation :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;

(b) no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition...."

These are the cases wherein the courts of law cannot interfere. I also solicit reference to article 324 where powers have been^o vested in the Election Commission for superintendence, direction and control of elections etc., including the appointment of electoral tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the elections to Parliament. On this basis, excepting those two limitations stated in article 329, I do observe that a person who applies to the registration officer to have his name entered and is for whatever reason refused admission, appeals to the Chief Electoral Officer or to the Election Commission, and they dismiss it. Has he not then got any remedy? Is he barred under section 30 from resorting to court to seek a remedy for the inclusion of his name? The Constitution does not at all provide for keeping the courts out of this jurisdiction.

A citizen has got a civil right to become a voter. Whether he exercises his vote or not is a different thing altogether. The election dispute starts only on the basis of an election to be held. It cannot go to the initial and preparatory stage of the preparation of an electoral roll. The Election Commission is vested with the power to supervise and control everything. Parliament can pass to regulate such sort of procedure, but in the case of a civil right which is not given effect to or recognised, can section 30 operate as a preventive measure so that a man who has been refused to be enlisted as a voter in his right as a citizen, subject to these

limitations, cannot have any remedy through the court. I only place this because I also sought the help of the Research Section of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, and they are not able to help me in this matter. I would like the Government takes note of this and make a regular investigation into it and if there is any controversy, submit the matter for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

श्री नन्ब लाल शर्मा (सीकर) :

नमोऽस्तु रामाय सलक्ष्मणाय देव्यै चतस्र्यै
जनकात्मजायै ।
नमोऽस्तु रुदेन्द्र यमानिलेभ्यो नमोऽस्तु चन्द्राकं
मरुद्गणेश्यै : ॥

जन प्रतिनिधान संशोधन बिल जो इस समय हमारे सामने उपस्थित है, उस के सम्बन्ध में इस संसद् के हर एक सदस्य को कुछ न कुछ अनुभव है, ज्ञान भी कुछ होना स्वाभाविक है और अनुभव भी और विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का कटु अनुभव भी बहुत है। इसलिये जहाँ विरोधी दल के सदस्य आगामी निर्वाचन के लिए अपनी चिन्ताओं और संशयों के निवारण के लिये अधिक से अधिक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि कैसे सरकारी हस्तक्षेप को रोका जाये अथवा स्वार्थबद्ध होकर अपने दल की शक्ति बढ़ाने वाला सत्ताधारी दल अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री ने और इस समिति के और सदस्यों ने प्रयत्न किया है कि और यह दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि हम सर्वथा निष्पक्ष रहे। मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि यह जो विधेयक बनाया गया है अथवा इस में जो संशोधन किया गया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री वल्लभरास के उन शब्दों से सहमत हूँ कि उस से पूर्ण चिकित्सा रोग की नहीं होने वाली है। कारण यह है कि केवल मतदाता सूचियाँ बनाने से अथवा उन्हीं के अन्दर संशोधन भर कर देने से चुनाव ठीक हो जायेंगे, ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है। पहले तो यह भी निश्चित नहीं है कि मतदाता सूचियाँ ठीक तरह से संशोधित हो भी सकेंगी या नहीं। कारण यह है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के पृष्ठ ४ पर

(श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा)

धारा १५ के नीचे नं० २१ के संशोधन में यह उपधारा २ और उपधारा ३ दोनों के साथ जो प्राविजो दिये गये हैं, वे प्राविजो ऐसे हैं कि जो इस धारा को बिल्कुल निष्क्रिय और निष्फल बना देते हैं और उस के बाद यह कहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती कि "एलेक्टोरल रोल्स विल बी रिवाइज्ड" । नई मतदाता सूचियां ऐसी बनाना जैसी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने स्वयं संकेत भी किया, दस वर्ष में भी बनाई जा सकती हैं किन्तु बीच बीच में उन का संशोधन करना आवश्यक होगा और यह देखना होगा कि कितने व्यक्ति मर गये और कितने लोग वयस्कता को प्राप्त हो चुके हैं, और उस के अनुसार अगर आप अपनी मतदाता सूचियों में आवश्यक फेरबदल नहीं करते और मृतकों के नाम काटते नहीं और वयस्क लोगों के नाम जोड़ते नहीं, तब तक वह मतदाता सूचियां आप की किसी काम की साबित नहीं होंगी । आप ने यह भी कहा हुआ है कि यदि किसी कारण वशा उन में संशोधन न हो सका, तो भी वह मतदाता सूचियां वैध मानी जायेंगी और उस के अनुसार चुनाव लड़ा जायेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक निष्फल तत्व है । इस दिशा में सब से पहले कांग्रेस दल के लिये पहल करने और प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि वह आज सत्ताधारी दल बन चुका है, तो ऐसे समय चाहे वह ईमानदारी से काम न भी करे, तब भी कम से कम संसार को यह दिखाने की चेष्टा तो अवश्य करे कि ईमानदारी से काम हो रहा है ।

उस के लिये परिश्रम इस प्रकार से करने की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि विरोधी दल के व्यक्तियों के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक विश्वास लाया जा सके । खाली पत्रों के ऊपर पत्रों में कहने का किसी प्रकार से भी कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । निर्वाचनाधिकारी, मुख्याधिकारी तथा पदाधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में आप ने लिखा है । "कंसल्टेशन विद दि गवर्नमेंट" । उस

पर बहुत सी विचार धारा खली, हम ने जहां तक इस का मतलब समझा है उस से हमें यह प्रतीत हो रहा है कि जिस कान्स्टिट्यूंसी में जो व्यक्ति काम करेगा, वहां की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ आप को जो परामर्श करना होगा और यदि वहां के काम करने वालों को उसी स्थान की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के परामर्श से आप ने वहां पर नियुक्त कर दिया, चुनना भी नहीं है, यदि आप ने नियुक्त कर दिया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रजा का भाग्य सदा के लिये मर गया । कोई आशा नहीं है कि प्रजा अपनी विरोधी भावनाओं को कभी भी प्रकट कर सकेगी । इसलिये आवश्यक होगा कि आप यह नियम रखें कि कम से कम चीफ एलेक्टोरल आफिसर, जिस कन्स्टिट्यूंसी में वह काम करे, जिस राज्य में वह काम करे, उस राज्य का नहीं होना चाहिये । कम से कम उस गवर्नमेंट के अधीन उसे काम नहीं करना चाहिये । तभी आप कुछ स्वतन्त्रता की भावना ला सकते हैं ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह बतलाऊँ कि वहां पर पार्ट सी स्टेट्स के लिये भी पृष्ठ २ पर लिखा है : "इन रलेशन टु ए पार्ट सी स्टेट, इत्यादि" । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ यदि राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के दिए हुए सुझावों पर आप को ध्यान देना है और आगे आने वाले समय में पार्ट सी स्टेट्स को नहीं रखना है तो फिर इस सम्बन्ध में उसी धारा को अभी तक सर्प की लकीर की भांति पीटते जाना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है ।

इसी प्रकार से राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के दिये हुए जितने भी सुझाव हैं उन में से यदि अधिकतर को आपने स्वीकार किया तो आप को निश्चित रूप से जितनी भी कान्स्टिट्यूंसी बनी हुई है उन की सीमाओं में परिवर्तन करना होगा । इन सारी की सारी बातों, और इस के साथ साथ जो आने वाले चुनाव के बैलट बाक्सेज होंगे और दूसरी बातों, के सम्बन्ध में भी इस विधेयक में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है । इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता, जैसा कि कामत साहब संकेत कर रहे

हैं, कि दूसरे विधेयक में आयेगा, पर इतना तो मैं भी जानता हूँ कि यह ला इतना मिर्कैनिकल अर्थात् बनावटी जान पड़ता है कि इस में हम जितना भी वास्तविक स्वरूप है उस को पूर्ण रूप से नहीं ले रहे हैं। हम उस के सारे स्वरूप को आद्योपान्त नहीं लेना चाहते हैं, एक टुकड़े को अभी ले लिया, उस के सिर को काट कर आगे लगा दिया, पूछ पीछे से लगायेंगे, टाँगें आगे-पीछे ले लेंगे। इस तरह से पीछे बनेगा क्या ? जैसा कहते हैं :

“विनायक प्रकुर्वाणः रचयामास वानरम्” ।

गणपति बनाने लगे, बन गया बन्दर। तो इस तरह से अलग अलग टुकड़े बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह जो भी विधेयक लाना चाहती है उस को सर्वांगपूर्ण रखे ताकि उस सर्वांगपूर्ण विधेयक के द्वारा जनता को भी पता लगे तथा विरोधी दल को भी पता चले कि आप की उस थैली के अन्दर कौन सी चीज़ छिपी पड़ी है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। दूसरे विधेयक के ऊपर जब बातचीत होगी उस समय हम पूर्णतया कह सकेंगे कि कौन सा अंश हमें स्वीकार्य है और कौन सा अस्वीकार्य।

दूसरे कहा जाता है कि हमें विरोधी दलों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। जिस की आवश्यकता न हो, जिस की अपेक्षा न हो, उस के बारे में कहते जाना कि वह चाहिये, इस की आवश्यकता नहीं। आज तक किस दल से सहयोग मांगा गया ? क्या कोई भी ऐसा विरोधी दल बेचारा है जिस से कहा गया हो कि तुम राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अपना सहयोग दो और वह कह दे कि मैं सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार नहीं। अगर आप इधर की बेंचें में से किसी को निमंत्रण दें तो मैं आप को चुनौती देता हूँ कि इधर से कोई भी इंकार करने को तैयार नहीं है, जिस समय आप निमंत्रण देंगे वह आ जायेंगे।

श्री० लंका सुंदरम् : पंडितजी, यह राम-राज्य है।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : रामराज्य नहीं है, रामराज्य तो गांधी जी के साथ चला गया। रामराज्य था गांधी जी के जीवन के साथ, उन के प्राण छूटने के बाद वह वेलफेयर स्टेट में ट्रांसलेट हो गया और वेलफेयर स्टेट से चलते चलते अब वह समाजवादी ढांचे में बदल गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : रामराज्य परिषद् भी आ गया।

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : रामराज्य परिषद् तो रामराज्य बनाने के लिये आया। आज जितने भी अधिकारी हैं वे यह कहने की हिम्मत नहीं रखते हैं कि वह रावण राज्य बनायेंगे और इसीलिये मैं उन से प्रार्थना भी कर रहा हूँ, किसी अपनी स्वार्थपरता से नहीं। हमें इस बात की भूख नहीं है कि आप हम से क्या सहयोग लें, हम से परामर्श करें, भूख इस बात की है कि आप को उन लोगों का पता चल सके जो आप से भिन्न विचारों के हैं तथा आप से भिन्न विचार रखने वालों के साथ कोई अन्याय न हो सके और आप यह कह सकें कि यह वयस्क मताधिकार के ऊपर निर्मित किया गया राज्य है, वास्तविक प्रजातंत्र है। इस भावना से विरोधी दल के इन दोनों संशोधनों से मैं अपनी पूर्ण सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ जिस में यह वर्णन किया गया है कि आप विरोधी दल को ऐसी सुविधायें प्रदान करें जिस में कि वह आप को सहयोग दे सके।

इस के बाद मैं एक शब्द कह कर समाप्त करूंगा, और वह है वयस्कता के सम्बन्ध में। आप ने वयस्कता के लिये पहली मार्च की तिथि निर्धारित की है। न जाने आप को यह पहली मार्च कहां से मिल गई। यह आप का फाइन-शियल इयर भी नहीं है क्योंकि ३१ मार्च को समाप्त होता है और उस के अनुसार पहली अप्रैल होना चाहिये था। पहली अप्रैल तो शायद सरकार को सब से अधिक सूट करता है इसलिये

(श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा)

कि पहली अप्रैल उन्होंने सब जगह खुना है। इतवार या सोमवार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो व्यक्ति २ अप्रैल या तीन अप्रैल को २१ वर्ष का होने वाला हो उस को निर्वाचन में अपने मताधिकार से वंचित रखा जाये। तो यह उस के साथ अन्याय होगा। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि आप कोई ऐसा मार्ग निकालें कि उस के साथ यह अन्याय न हो अथवा जैसा कि संशोधन है कि सरकार को चाहिये कि जो तिथि उचित समझे उसे निश्चित करें, इसी प्रकार की भावना को रखें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों का मत लिया जा सकेगा।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे विधेयक में जो भावनायें आयेंगी और जब उन से उस को पूर्णरूप प्राप्त होगा तब मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की भावना का तो समादर करता हूँ परन्तु इस की शब्दावली के साथ अपनी सहमति नहीं दे सकता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One more hon. Member has sent me a chit; I shall call him during the clause by clause consideration. Now, the Minister.

Shri Pataskar: But private Members' business is to start now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may start his reply.

Shri Pataskar: I shall first try to deal with the objections which have been raised by my hon. friend Shri Kamath. I think I shall continue on the next occasion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Lok Sabha will take up further consideration of this Bill on the next occasion.

RESOLUTION RE : INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Lok Sabha will now proceed with further discussion of the following Resolution

moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on the 25th November 1955 :

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions".

as also of the amendments moved by Sarvashri Shree Narayan Das, B. K. Das and K. K. Basu.

The time allotted for this Resolution is 2 hours 30 minutes and the time taken, 51 minutes, leaving a balance of 1 hour and 39 minutes. The other day a point was raised as to how far this Resolution was in order, and the hon. Minister was to make a statement.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Motion on the Report of the Committee has to be moved.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): A point of order was raised by Shri Shree Narayan Das in regard to the Resolution which Shri M. L. Dwivedi has put before the House. The Resolution reads thus:

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

In the first place, as has been evidenced by the speeches made on the last occasion, this refers to government works, may be by the Centre or by the States, and similarly industries and other institutions, may be those industries or other institutions which are in the form of, say, companies registered or corporations which have been established; the latter may not exactly be worked on the basis of government departments, but they may have their own rules. But apart from that, the main objection which probably Shri Shree Narayan Das has raised is as to whether the establishment of an Industrial Service Commission would be consistent with the provision for the establishment of a Public Service Commission under article 315 of the Constitution. Article 315 reads:

"Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public

Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State."

So what is contemplated by article 315 is clearly the establishment of a Public Service Commission, meaning only one—it cannot be two. A public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State. Now, the functions of Public Service Commissions are defined in article 320, to which I would like to draw your attention. It says :

"It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.

"It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

"The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted"

Therefore, it appears *prima facie* that what is contemplated by the Constitution is that there shall be one Public Service Commission which shall deal with all appointments so far as government services are concerned—you may call them all-India services. Their functions are given in article 320. At the same time, there is a proviso to this article which is important :

"Provided that the President as respects the all-India services and also as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, may make regulations specifying the matters in which generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted."

Therefore, under article 320 an exception has been provided by which the President, in the case of all-India services, and the Rajpramukh or Governor in respect of the State service, can

exempt certain categories of services from the operation of the Public Service Commission. I think in certain cases it has been so done. The idea underlying this Resolution appears to be the establishment of an Industrial Service Commission on the same lines as the Union Public Service Commission. I will talk only of the Union ; as regards the States, I do not know what is in the mind of the hon. Member ; I hope he himself will make it clear. But there is a clear distinction so far as the Constitution is concerned between State services and Union services. Whether he would like to confine the Resolution only to the Union services or whether he would like it to cover State services, these are all matters which the hon. Member who has moved the Resolution might choose to decide for himself. But the point is that under article 315, there can be only one Public Service Commission for the Union. Under the proviso to article 320, there might be certain other Commissions or Boards—whatever they may be called—which may be excepted from the operation of the Public Service Commission appointed under article 315. I am, therefore, inclined to think that if the President were to be asked, and he chooses to decide that this Industrial Service Commission or Board is to be excepted from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, it could be done under the proviso to article 320. As regards the point whether it should apply to companies or other corporations etc., it is for the Mover to decide. I do not know whether, as a matter of fact, article 315 would apply there because in many of these cases, I think there are Acts which themselves prescribe the method of recruitment etc. in respect of these corporations and companies in which Government have an interest, to whatever extent it may be. Probably, they will be governed by the provisions of the Companies Act. If the reference is only to such undertakings which are run by Government, and even in the case of those undertakings, if the idea is that there should be a separate Board for making appointments as regards industrial services, that can be done, if the President were to make a regulation under this proviso to article 320 saying that they shall be kept out of the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. Therefore, the question that really arises before us, and the point, if I can correctly understand it, of my hon. friend, is whether it is or it is not competent for the Lok

[Shri Pataskar]

Sabha to consider this Resolution. To my mind, that is the only point. Whether, if the Lok Sabha approves, it could be done by a sort of exception being made under the proviso to article 320, or, if necessary, by effecting a change in the constitution in respect of article 315, is a different matter. But so far as the question as to whether Parliament can or cannot discuss this question is concerned, I am of opinion that there ought not to be much difficulty. Suppose somebody were to say tomorrow that there is a provision in the Constitution which should be changed, and somebody were to bring forward a Resolution before the Lok Sabha saying that there should be some change in the article of the Constitution itself, either directly or indirectly, could it be argued that such a Resolution could not be considered by the Lok Sabha? That, to my mind, is the main point which the objection raises. Suppose tomorrow a Resolution is brought forward saying that instead of provision 'X' in the Constitution, it should be provision 'Y', can it be argued that it cannot be discussed? Whether it is ultimately adopted by Parliament and accepted by Government is a different matter. So I for one am inclined to think that this is not such a matter as we can say that Parliament has no authority even to discuss the question, as to whether directly or indirectly there should be a change in the provision in the Constitution. Therefore, it is for you to decide. But I am inclined to think that to say that the Resolution says something for which some other steps will have to be taken is not the same thing as saying that the Resolution itself cannot be discussed in the Lok Sabha. That is the view I take so far as the constitutional or legal position is concerned. As regards the merits, it is for my hon. friends to decide.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): The hon. Minister of Legal Affairs has given an interpretation which makes it clear that the resolution can be discussed here.

Besides, on the merits, as pointed out by the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs, I can say that my resolution definitely says that it shall be an Industrial Service Commission which is not a competitor to the Union Public Service Commission. That is point number one. Number two is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is number one?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is, my resolution mentions that there shall be established an Industrial Service Commission. The Union Constitution has not provided for the recruitment to certain services which are beyond the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. There are several undertakings at present run by the Central Government and the State Governments for which no recruitment is done by the Union Public Service Commission. Therefore, to say that the Lok Sabha is not competent to provide for a Commission or for a Board or any such institution for the purpose of recruitment for which there is no machinery at present is absolutely wrong. This House is fully competent to discuss that matter.

Then, number two. Article 320, proviso, also clarifies that the President can take certain powers from the Union Public Service Commission and can appoint certain other bodies for recruiting certain kind of personnel—as has been done by the appointment of special recruitment boards in the case of IAS and PAS and others. In the same way there is another article in the Constitution, article 312.....

Shri Pataskar: That is not applicable. I say you can discuss the resolution.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: All right. Now, it is clear that the resolution can be discussed and I am glad that this interpretation has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A point of order has been raised by Shri Shree Narayan Das that in view of a specific provision having been made in the Constitution only for one Union Public Service Commission, this resolution is out of order. The hon. Minister of Legal Affairs said that the words are ambiguous as to whether this Industrial Service Commission is sought to be appointed—whether it is for the Centre or also for the States; it is not clearly expressed. We know that this House has no jurisdiction unless by way of an amendment of the Constitution—whether the State Assembly has jurisdiction or not is another matter—to regulate or to add one more Service Commission to the States. The Constitution has to be amended. I believe the Mover of the Resolution has only in view that for the Union there should be another Industrial Service Commission. It appears so from the language: on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission—and not on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission

and the States Public Service Commissions; and I am sure he will confine it only to the Union services.

Then with regard to the question whether an Industrial Service Commission can be appointed in view of a single Service Commission being contemplated in the Constitution, it may be viewed from two aspects as the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs has placed before the House. One is that the proviso under article 320 gives ample power to the President—even under the existing Constitution—to appoint *ad hoc* or other Commissions as and when he deems it necessary and take away certain things from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. The President acts not in his own discretion but on the advice of his Ministers. Therefore, in effect, the Government of the day is asked today by the Parliament—if this resolution is passed—to do a certain thing which is within its purview; or whatever power the executive can exercise can always be controlled by the Parliament. Therefore, from that point of view, this is quite in order.

Regarding the other position that was placed before us by the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs that there can be a direction by the House to the Government to get a suitable modification of the Constitution, I do not want to state any opinion at this stage. My difficulty is that so long as the Constitution stands, if instead of directly amending the Constitution and bringing in a Bill, a resolution is passed here stating that an Industrial Service Commission ought to be appointed, whether we would be committed later on when a Bill comes before us because we have already adopted or passed a resolution that there shall be an Industrial Service Commission. When such a Bill comes up later, at the consideration stage can it be said that it is barred on account of the rules and so on? Under these circumstances, when this resolution is in order in the way that the executive government can make the President establish an Industrial Service Commission without any change in the law, it is unnecessary for us to go into the further matter and enlarge its jurisdiction on a side issue. Therefore, I do not feel I am called upon to express my opinion so far as this matter is concerned. The discussion on the resolution will go on.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may inform the House at this stage that tomorrow we will sit as we used to do whenever work in a week was disturbed. Yesterday the work was held up. Therefore, the House will sit tomorrow and transact such business as is on the agenda that will be circulated.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions."

For the resolution of Shri M. L. Dwivedi 1 hour and 39 minutes are left and for another unfinished resolution of Shri Raghbir Sahai one hour and 14 minutes are left. Shri Raghbir Sahai made a request in the committee that as his resolution regarding the Community Projects was an important one and several hon. Members wanted to speak thereon the time may be extended by an hour or so. Of course, the time previously allotted was 2 hours and 50 minutes and it was agreed to by the House. It is now for the House to extend it. In respect of other resolutions, the time is as stated in the Report and I commend this Report for the acceptance of the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt): My resolution, as pointed out by the Report of the Committee, has only one hour and thirty nine minutes left for it. As is clear to you, some time has been taken up by the objection raised by Shri Shree Narayan Das and some time has been wasted... in the sense that we could not discuss the subject-matter of the resolution—and when the committee has recommended a certain time for the discussion of the subject-matter, I request that the time limit may be extended by 21 minutes.

Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that the balance of time available for discussion of the resolution re-

[Shri M. L. Dwivedi]

garding Industrial Service Commission be increased from 1 hour 39 minutes to 2 hours."

Shri Raghunir Sahai (Etah Distt.-North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.-East) : Sir, to the main motion I have to move a small amendment or modification. With your permission, I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely :

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes be increased by one hour and ten minutes."

As Shri Altekar was pleased to say, it is common knowledge that the subject of Community Projects is a very vital and important one and I say that only through this Private Member's Resolution this matter has come up before Parliament for the first time during the last four years. Only very few Members have taken part so far in the discussion of this subject. Many more well-informed Members are prepared to take part in this discussion. During the Second Five-Year Plan we hear that some thing like Rs. 200 crores have been set apart for the development of Community Projects. This is a very vital matter and a very important matter in which the House is interested, and I hope you will be pleased to grant an extension by one hour and ten minutes.

Some hon. Members: We want that the time should be extended.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad) : I have an amendment to the amendment proposed by my friend Shri Sahai and that is that the 20 minutes should be divided between the two and so ten minutes should go into this Resolution and that one hour's time may be extended for the Resolution on Community Projects.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) : As the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill was to have been taken up as first thing yesterday, I thought that today discussion on it would have been over and so I had made arrangements to be out of Delhi tomorrow. I would like to make a request, if it is possible, to keep it immediately after the discussion on the President's Address.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On Monday or Tuesday immediately after the discussion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam) : May I point out that the debate on the President's Address begins on Monday and goes on for 12 hours....

An Hon. Member: For 20 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have it immediately after the debate on the President's Address.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour) : As the present Bill has been postponed till after the debate on the President's Address, may I request that we should not meet tomorrow? We can instead meet on some other Saturday because we have made some other arrangements for tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The normal practice, as hon. Members know only too well, is that whenever we are not able to sit on a particular day in a week and transact work, we make it up in that week. We have got so much of work and something comes in. So I would request my hon. friend to try and make it convenient to attend the House tomorrow.

So far as this resolution is concerned, two things are placed before the House.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Did the Business Advisory Committee consider this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They need not consider this matter. The allotment of days is entirely in the hands of the Speaker and the Business Advisory Committee need not advise him about it, but they only allot time, that is, the duration, for these things. We got on so leisurely yesterday and hon. Members will kindly bear in mind that there is no hustling through now. Even in the initial stages we must go on leisurely and try to utilise every hour and every day which is possibly available instead of rushing through or being hustled at the end of any particular session. Hon. Members are conscious of this—those who particularly take a lot of interest—and I would therefore appeal to them to make it convenient to be present here tomorrow.

Shri K. K. Basu: Some Select Committee meetings and some other things are fixed up for tomorrow. We have often sat on Saturdays to transact our work. The Business Advisory Committee

is meeting today, why cannot we postpone tomorrow's sitting of the House? The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill is going to be taken up after the President's Address. So, where is the urgency?

Shri Altekar: You can have the sitting on the following Saturday and not tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must all kindly come and make it convenient to be present here tomorrow because we do not know what will happen before next Saturday.

Shri K. K. Basu: If one and all Members go away like this, what can we do here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now proceed with this. Two suggestions have been made or rather two amendments have been moved to this motion by Shri Altekar. Regarding the extension of time to Shri Dwivedi's resolution, it is true that the time that was allotted was two hours and thirty minutes, out of which one hour and thirty-nine minutes have yet to be utilised. The time taken is fifty-one minutes and the balance is one hour and thirty-nine minutes. All that he wants is that this time should be rounded off into two hours. Dr. Suresh Chandra, instead of either accepting this or not accepting it, wants to divide the 21 minutes into two parts of ten or eleven minutes. I think this resolution is an important one. We are employing Service Commission men and there might be a separate category of persons for this purpose. There are a number of river valley projects, particularly after the socialist pattern of society was accepted, and almost all important items in the public sector have to be handled. Therefore, if the House is agreeable to give 21 more minutes for the resolution on the Industrial Service Commission, it will get two hours from now. Normally, we include the points of order when time is allotted for discussion on a resolution, but there is also some force here that the point of order raised is not related to the subject matter.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that the balance of time available for discussion of the resolution regarding Industrial Service Commission be increased from 1 hour 39 minutes to 2 hours."

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The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me come to Shri Sahai's amendment. The balance left for his resolution on the Community Projects is 1 hour and 14 minutes and he wants another 1 hour and 10 minutes. Normally the maximum time that is allotted for a resolution is 4 hours. Two hours and thirty minutes were allotted originally considering the importance of the resolution. Now I find that interest is evinced by several Members from various States, and as you all know, the Community Projects are spread over all the States in India.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes be increased by one hour and ten minutes."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions subject to the modification (i) that the balance of time available for discussion of the resolution regarding Industrial Service Commission be increased from 1 hour 39 minutes to 2 hours, and (ii) that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes be increased by 1 hour and 10 minutes."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

श्री. विभक्ति मिश्र (सारन व जम्पारन): मेरे रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में क्या होगा? आपने पहले कहा था कि आप उसको देखेंगे। मगर अब इस रिजोल्यूशन का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है। आपने मेरे रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया था उसके बारे में क्या होगा?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot say. We expected that either of these would collapse or may finish, but in view of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

this amendment, it may not be possible, but the hon. Member will get his chance certainly in the next ballot.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Does it mean that the resolution of Shri Dwivedi will occupy the rest of the day?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are starting at 3 p.m. now and as the duration of 1 hour and 39 minutes has been extended to two hours, the rest of the day will be occupied by Shri Dwivedi's resolution.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): That means that the resolution on Community Projects will be shut out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is partly heard and, therefore, it will not be shut out.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): How long shall we sit tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told it will be for about three or three and a half hours.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I now understand that the Business Advisory Committee will be meeting at 4-30 p.m. and I am prepared to make a change in my programme and be here tomorrow if my Bill could be taken up first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever has to be said has been stated by the hon. Minister generally and the House seems to be in agreement with the various improvements that have been made in the Bill. Under the circumstances there may be no difficulty even if the hon. Minister could not be here. It is enough if some other Minister were here to get along with our work.

Shri Pataskar: We have spent about three hours today on the Bill and I think we might finish it in two hours tomorrow.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May we understand that this Bill will be taken up tomorrow as the first thing and thereafter according to the agenda?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Now I call upon Dr. Lanka Sundaram to begin his speech. The hon. Member will have fifteen minutes.

3 P.M.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): After the alarms and excursions we have gone through, I am glad there is an opportunity available now for a discussion of the resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedi, who I must say has moved his motion with great moderation and knowledge of facts.

I only regret that this hon. House should have to spend nearly an hour for the discussion of a point of order which should not have been here at all if only my esteemed friend—I should congratulate him on his elevation to the position of the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—had consulted the Law Ministry earlier and then made the observations. You will notice that this debate is dragging on from 25th November, to 9th December and now to the 17th of February. I only draw attention to this point to emphasise my astonishment at the very casual manner in which Government is seeking to dispose of questions of such importance.

The Lok Sabha would recall that as early as 10th December 1953. I had the privilege of bringing a motion on Parliamentary control over the public corporations. If I am not grossly mistaken, my friend, Shri Dwivedi's Resolution today is an offshoot of the discussion we had had in this Lok Sabha. I do not wish to weary the House with a recapitulation of what I said and what other hon. Members had said. I would like to say that the undertakings then given by the hon. Finance Minister towards facilitating some sort of a progressive, increased and effective control of Parliament over public corporations had not been fulfilled. I have got the record here. And I regret to say that solemn undertakings given on the floor of the Lok Sabha by no less a person than the Finance Minister that Parliament would be invested with powers to control and regulate public corporations have not been fulfilled. In fact, there is a relevant passage here that in the Companies Bill which we passed there would be some provision made, but I regret to say that even that provision was not available. I only recapitulate this point in order to emphasise my view that Shri Dwivedi had done great service by bringing this motion which I am sure, after the clarifications given by the hon. Law Minister, the Home Minister or, rather the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, would not have any objection to accept.

During the past four years of our Republican Parliament, I have come to notice a sort of a nonchalant attitude on the part of the Government towards the public corporations.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

You will find this. I am happy to state that you and I had the privilege of sitting in the Estimates Committee, and with your permission I would quote two reports of the Estimates Committee on this very same question in order to pin-point the importance and the manner in which this is to be done.

Here is the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee. It says at page 16 :

“...there is need that the whole object behind these principles is not reduced to a farce or, in other words, it is imperative that an Undertaking should be run and controlled by persons who have the necessary calibre and who will inspire confidence to produce the necessary results.”

That refers to the officers entrusted with the task of running the public sector in this country.

Again, it is re-stated. I come to a later report. You and I had the privilege of working on this Committee, too. I refer to the Sixteenth Report. I crave the indulgence of the House to quote a little more extensively than what I had done from the previous report. It is at page 3.

“In an ordinary public limited company ultimately the shareholders have the final control and the Board of Directors who also do have a financial interest in such companies are subject to the control of the shareholders. In a Government undertaking organised as a public limited company, however, these safeguards for the efficient running of the organisation are provided in the shape of Parliamentary Control and the laying down of policy by the Cabinet. The problem of the relations between the Managing Director, the Board of Directors and the Minister as well as the relations between the Directors of the Board and the Managing Director become a difficult and crucial one. The Committees consider that the Boards of Directors who have been ap-

pointed to the various public undertakings have not been fulfilling any useful role in as much as they are all nominated by Government, mostly from the Government officials of the various Ministries, their powers being limited. They meet after long intervals and except for being modelled on the pattern of organisation usually adopted in a Private Joint Stock Company, nothing of importance either from the point of Government or from that of the undertaking has been done by them. The Committee, therefore, feel that this system of appointing Boards of Directors should be done away with... The members should be men of wide experience preferably prominent businessmen and some at least of them should be persons of experience in financial matters and in the technical side of the undertaking. The Chairman and members of such boards should work collectively and on a functional basis. The Chairman should have in exceptional circumstances and where conditions demand, sufficient power to exercise his discretion so that there is no delay or waste of expenditure.”

One of the most important statutory Committees of the Lok Sabha had reported on this question in two reports. What is the result? You and I personally are aware of the utter futility of any recommendation, even of a statutory committee, because, as I have said, Government for the time being is nonchalant in its approach to the problems of this character. I again repeat that assurances given on the floor of Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister have not been fulfilled so far even after 2½ years. That is a very sad state of affairs.

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): What assurance?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : My hon. friend has now shifted to the Production Ministry. If he looks up the record, I am sure he will find them. At the time when they were given, he was dealing with Defence, I believe.

Shri Satish Chandra : He referred to certain assurances of the Finance Minister. I think he may be more explicit.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I have got the record and I can give them. But that is a small point. I am afraid that recently at the National Development Council a document was circulated. It has been recognised there that the most important condition for the expansion of the public sector in industry is the creation of suitable technical and managerial cadres, keeping in view the requirements over a period of 10 to 15 years. Personnel have to be trained in large numbers not only for the specific projects to be carried out in the public sector—both Centre and States—but also to enable the State to undertake important functions in relation to the private sector. Detailed proposals to this end have to be worked out. So, that seems to be the decision reached on the manner in which the public sector is to be controlled.

Having said that, I would like to briefly review the position today. I have listed a number of instances where people are recruited to the public sector without any reference to past experience or even present competence, even as against the directives of the statutory committees of the House like the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. I would not like to go into that matter in detail again. But I may say without the fear of contradiction that the vast public sector in this country is growing out of recognition day by day. It will perhaps grow to the farthest limit imaginable under the Second Five-Year Plan according to the draft memorandum of the Planning Commission. It is run—to my great regret and astonishment—and it continues to be run on a Joint Secretary to a Joint Secretary basis. I have some experience of these institutions and I dare say you will also endorse this position because you also had similar experience of these undertakings when we worked for three long years on the Estimates Committee and its sub-Committees.

What is happening? Let me give one concrete example. Take Sindri Fertilizers. How does the factory work; how is it incorporated? 99 per cent of the shares are owned by the President of the Republic and one share stands in the name of the relevant Joint Secretary—that is the man running it there, the Joint Secretary or a man of the position of the Joint Secretary. Another Joint Secretary sits here in control. It is almost the same with the Visakhapatnam shipyard. You can go on multi-

plying the instances. I can say without fear of contradiction—I repeat it—that today the vast public sector of the country is run on Joint Secretary basis. It is a most deplorable state of affairs. On a previous occasion I listed certain industries and illustrated how one man was shifted from one place to another in quick succession—from the Sindri Fertilisers to the Production Ministry and to the Revenue Board of the Andhra State—three times in nine months. That is the way in which the public sector is being handled and that is the reason why I heartily endorse the position taken up by my friend, Shri Dwivedi in bringing forward this Resolution.

The hon. Law Minister, a few minutes ago, quoted the proviso to sub-section (3) of article 320 of the Constitution. Even without amending the Constitution, I am prepared to say on the basis of some experience I possess about which I am going to mention a few words in a minute, that the objective of the resolution can be reached. That is why I appealed to my friend Shri Datar not to raise any further objections, of the type he raised last time, till the time the debate culminates towards the end of this evening.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I promise not to raise any constitutional objection.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I am satisfied with that. I had the privilege of working—I do not know how to call myself, as member, adviser or something like that—with several boards of the UPSC. I had experience of a dozen of them and I am going to sit on two more next week. What is happening there? Where the existing members of the UPSC are considered not particularly qualified to select candidates, whoever has a particular capacity of a technical character is called in. The procedure is already in force in this country for inviting people who have some knowledge of the problems at issue, with the result that even a non-technical man like myself had the opportunity of being invited on such occasions, for example, on publicity matters and one or two other issues where I am supposed to have some little experience. I know more than two or three non-officials have been associated on the same board with members of the Public Service Commission. I ask Shri Datar: what was his difficulty to have action taken under the provision to sub-clause (3) of article 203 of the Constitution? I would ask him not to indulge in any

further technical objections. He has given up constitutional objections, but then other categories of technical objections may remain. I appeal to him very strongly not to raise any such objections. After all, this resolution is trying to convey to the Government, for the time being, the sense of the House on a given point. After all it is not mandatory, and it certainly will not become operative automatically. There are ways in which consultations can take place, and all hurdles which he listed in December last when he intervened with a technical objection can be tided over if we make an attempt to sit together and arrive at a common measure of approach to a problem of increasing importance.

It is rather difficult to give a correct estimate as to the total volume of money invested in the present public sector. I once estimated at Rs. 600 crores and, if you will recall, I remember the Finance Minister did not take much serious objection to that at that time. It is clear that little by little, by nationalisation of insurance and other projects, the public sector is expanding. There is a heavy programme of industrialisation and it is growing at a rapid pace. Very soon I am sure we will have to face up a situation where the public sector in terms of investment of capital, in terms of turn-over of business to be done, will increase or will rather outshine the private sector however rich the present position may be. That being the case it is the solemn duty of each Member of this House to bring about a medium of approach to the recruitment of the higher personnel of the various undertakings in the public sector. I have said on a previous occasion—I am sure the House will excuse a short repetition of the same—that a policeman was put in charge of Civil Aviation at one time. I have no objection to the man concerned and I do not want to draw in any personalities. I am only drawing the attention of the House to a particular point. Then again a man in the Food Ministry was sent to build ships. God only knows where he will be finally shifted. It has become a bureaucratic paradise. I know that they are not posted as such due to their competence or trained experience. They are only being put there in terms of seniority of service either in the Centre or in the States. That is not the manner in which the growing, ever widening public sector is to be managed. I am not here to list out the scandals which came out as regards the management

of certain institutions of the public sector like the Damodar Valley, the Bhakra Nangal and so on. But my only point is this. It is the solemn duty of this House to lay down the manner in which the higher managerial personnel of the various undertakings of the Government in the public sector are recruited. I would straightaway say that no man should be appointed to any institution in the public sector without being first, what you call, sent abroad if necessary, and in any case trained adequately to hold that position. This, Sir, is not happening in the country with the result the Estimates Committee times out of number has repeatedly drawn the attention of this House to this matter. In addition to the obligation of this House to enforce the recommendation of a statutory committee of this House, namely, the Estimates Committee, looking from another angle, you will recall, Sir, the report of the Public Accounts Committee—the scandals portion of it—has got to be implemented.

I think, Sir, this resolution has not come a day too soon. We are going through this process very slowly because of the, not of the nonchalant attitude but I would say, the very casual manner in which the spokesman of the Government are dealing with questions of this nature. I would make a final appeal to Shri Datar not to throw any further objection in the course of the discussion today but to allow this motion to be accepted by the House unanimously.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman: I support this resolution moved by Shri. M. L. Dwivedi. The resolution before the House contemplates for the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government run industries and other institutions.

Now, the present Public Service Commission is not expected to be a body of experts and they are not expected to know much about the technical and industrial subjects. I think it is essential that we should have an Industrial Service Commission in view of the increasing activities in the public sector and the technical field. In the First Five Year Plan we have established many industries which are under completion. In the Second Five Year Plan we are proposing to spend a huge amount of public money for starting big industries.

[Shri Thimmaiah]

In order to have a high standard of efficiency in the industries and also to inspire confidence among the public that the personnel working in the industries will attain the desired satisfactory results we must have an Industrial Service Commission.

Today the Public Service Commission consists mostly of people with administrative knowledge. Though for selecting technical personnel they have experts associated with the Public Service Commission most of the technical personnel will be selected by the administrative officers. Candidates for only a few technical vacancies are selected by the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission has got enormous work and they will have no time to select candidates in time required for a particular industry in the public sector. Sometimes, as you know, the Public Service Commission interviews candidates after a year. They publish the vacancies in the Gazette and after a year they call the applicants for interview. Sometimes, I am told, the Public Service Commission while interviewing the candidates put questions to them which they are not expected to know. For example, if a student is well-versed in engineering he is tested in politics, history and so on. If a candidate is required on the technical side

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We are not discussing the competence or incompetence of the UPSC.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He is only comparing.

Mr. Chairman: That is also not proper.

Shri Thimmaiah: Therefore, if you have an Industrial Service Commission, a body which is well-versed in technical subjects and with good knowledge of industries it will be easy for them to select proper and suitable candidates for the various posts to be filled up. Under the present set up the Public Service Commission cannot discharge its duties in view of the fact that they have got enormous work before them. As we increase the public sector under the Second Five Year Plan the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission will help the nation to progress much faster in the industrial field.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to the management of industries. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries are made directors of the industries and it is they who

mould the policies of the industrial concerns. You know, how far the Secretaries and other administrative officers will be able to mould the policies of industries and how far they can successfully carry out the work connected with the industries.

In the interests of the country, in order to have industrial progress, we must have an Industrial Service Commission, so that our industries can prosper much more. Therefore, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Dwivedi.

The present Public Service Commission selects officers only for the higher posts. In the industries, even an ordinary man is expected to be a skilled worker. But the candidates for the lower category of jobs are not selected by the Public Service Commission. They are selected sometimes by a personnel manager or a managing director, who may not be a technical man. I know several industries where the personnel manager who selects the candidates is not at all a technical man. He is only an administrative officer in the grade of an Under Secretary or at the most a Deputy Secretary, who need not have any technical knowledge. If you do not have proper agency to select proper candidates even for lower category of jobs, I think you cannot have industrial efficiency in any industry in the long run. Because we do not know what efficiency is, we will call whatever we get as efficiency. We have to call it efficiency, because we do not have experience of better efficiency. I feel, therefore, that a separate Industrial Service Commission is necessary for the successful running of industries on an efficient basis.

At present the Government or the Public Service Commission decide the terms and conditions of appointment. But the Government or the Public Service Commission may not be in a position to know how much salary they have to pay to a particular officer who is a technical man. If you pay a lesser salary to a technical man, that technical man will not evince much interest; he will not show his talent and he will not apply his mind to the job, with the result that the industry may not work efficiently. If you have an Industrial Service Commission, they will know the nature of the work and they will know what salary must be fixed for a technical post. Thereby they can encourage that officer to put his heart and soul into his job and make the industry work much more efficiently. From whichever

aspect you may look at it. I think we need an Industrial Service Commission, especially in view of the fact that the public sector is expanding in our country.

Lastly, in the report of the Estimates Committee it is stated that a recruitment board will have to be formed in order to select proper personnel for the various industries in the public sector. You may call it a Board, a Committee or an Industrial Service Commission, but I think it is high time that Government appoints such a body. There is a necessity for a separate body of experts to select proper personnel to the various industries in the public sector.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा-मध्य):
जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी ने उपस्थित किया है वह बहुत ही विचारणीय है। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने से पहले यह उप-युक्त ही होगा कि जो संस्थान सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले हैं या जो चलाये जा रहे हैं उन के लिये एक खास सर्विस की स्थापना हो या न हो। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे यहां अब तक जो शासन चलता आया है वह ज्यादातर पुलिस शासन की तरह शासन था। अब जब कि नया संविधान लागू हो चुका है और हमारा शासन लोक कल्याण शासन की तरह का होना है तो इस में उस तरह के शासकों की आवश्यकता नहीं है जिस तरह के शासकों की आवश्यकता एक पुलिस शासन के वक्त में थी। इसी चीज को देखते हुए लोक सभा के अन्दर और इस के बाहर भी बराबर इस प्रकार का विचार प्रकट किया गया है कि किस तरह से हमारे यहां आल इंडिया सर्विसिज हैं जैसे कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस है या इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस है, इस के साथ साथ एक इंडियन इकोनॉमिक सर्विस या इंडियन सोशल सर्विस भी होनी चाहिये। इस लिये मेरा ख्याल है कि सब से पहले हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये, और मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई माननीय सदस्य इस से असहमत नहीं होंगे और न ही इस में कोई दो रायें होंगी, कि अब जब हम बड़ी-बड़ी

जम्मेदारियां अपने ऊपर ले रहे हैं और बड़े-बड़े उद्योग खुद चलाने की बात सोच रहे हैं तो यह भी सोचें कि इन की भली भांति चलाने के लिये किसी आल इंडिया सर्विस की स्थापना करें। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस के साथ साथ हम को इंडियन इकोनॉमिक सर्विस या इंडियन सोशल सर्विस की भी स्थापना करनी चाहिये। मेरे विचार में इस बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते और न हैं। अब जब इस बात को मान लिया जाता है कि यदि इस प्रकार की सर्विस की प्रान्तों में आवश्यकता है तो वहां पर कायम की जाए और यदि केन्द्रमें आवश्यकता है तो यहां पर कायम की जाए तो प्रश्न उठता है कि इस सर्विस में भरती के लिए क्या किसी दूसरे कमिशन की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र श्री द्विवेदी जी ने जब अपना प्रस्ताव पेश किया था तो उन के मन में सब से पहली बात यह थी कि जब सरकार नये संस्थानों की स्थापना करती जा रही है तो उस के लिये कोई आल इंडिया सर्विस भी होनी चाहिये। मैंने इस बारे में एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है सरकार इस बात पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस के ढंग पर कोई और भी सर्विस कायम की जाये जो कि उन जिम्मेदारियों को भली भांति निभा सके जो कि सरकार के ऊपर पड़ती जा रही हैं नये नये उद्योग धंधे सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने के कारण इस प्रकार की सर्विस की आवश्यकता और भी बढ़ जाती है। जब हम यह देखते हैं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम सांब-जानिक क्षेत्र का निजी क्षेत्र के अलावा और भी बहुत अधिक विस्तार करने जा रहे हैं, और सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उद्योगों में एक खास प्रकार के कर्मचारियों और कार्य-कर्ताओं की आवश्यकता होगी।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इसी चीज को देखते हुए मैंने पिछले अधिवेशन में एक संशोधन पेश किया था जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और जिस में मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि इस सब मामले पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी जाये। मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be immediately appointed to examine and consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of having separate Industrial Service Commission on the line of the Union Public Service Commission for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for government industrial undertakings together with the question of creating an All India Economic Service."

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारे मित्र श्री द्विवेदी इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें, तो, जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, सरकार को भी इस बात पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि इस विषय में जांच करने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये। वह कमेटी हर तरह के लोगों की राय ले कर और इस प्रश्न के हर एक पहलू पर विचार कर के इस बात का निर्णय करे कि इस समय जिस प्रकार की भाल-इंडिया सर्विसिज विद्यमान हैं, उन के आधार पर दूसरी सर्विसिज कायम की जायें या नहीं और अगर कायम की जायें, तो उन की रिक्तमेंट के लिये कोई दूसरा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये या नहीं। उस कमेटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये फेक्ट्स एंड फिगरज़ को देखने के बाद ही हम इस विषय पर इस सभा की तरफ से अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकेंगे। इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में मैंने एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रोज़ किया था और मुझे अब भी शक है—हालांकि हाउस को इस विषय में विचार करने का अधिकार है—कि वर्तमान अवस्था में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान की वर्तमान

धाराओं में एक ही पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का जिक्र किया गया है और हम कोई दूसरा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन तब तक नहीं बना सकते हैं जब तक कि हम संविधान में संशोधन न करें। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य डा० लंका सुन्दरम ने भी कहा है, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का भी यही विचार है कि इस संस्थाओं को चलाने के लिये भाल-इंडिया सर्विसिज की स्थापना हो : एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने यह नहीं कहा कि कोई यूनियन इंडस्ट्रियल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये। उस ने तो यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जो इंडस्ट्रियल एंटरप्राइजेज़ हैं, उन को चलाने के लिये कर्मचारियों के एक खास कैडर—एक खास सर्विस—की स्थापना की जाये। सरकार कमेटी की उस सिफ़ारिश को मानती है और उस के बारे में सोच रही है।

मैं सभा का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि श्री द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव की जगह पर मेरा संशोधन पास कर दिया जाये और सरकार एक कमेटी की स्थापना करे। होम मिनिस्टर महोदय को इसे मान लेना चाहिये ताकि इस सभा की विभिन्न रायों को सामने रखते हुए कोई निर्णय जल्द से जल्द किया जा सके कि क्या इस तरह की इकोनॉमिक सर्विस की ज़रूरत है या नहीं और अगर है तो उस की रिक्तमेंट के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया जाये—क्या कोई नया पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये या इसी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से काम चलाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I have already moved an amendment to the resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. My amendment only relates to the composition of such a service as contemplated in the resolution. In that amendment I have stated that the composition should be such as to get people who have knowledge in technologies, in applied sciences, and a knowledge in economic affairs. These

things have to be borne in mind. As far as I can understand, I can say that this is the wish of all the sections of the people with the expansion of the public sector in industry in this country.

Our Constitution has adopted the goal as the welfare state. Subsequently, the party in power has tried to amplify in its different pronouncements that they are moving towards a socialist pattern. Without going into the merits of their work, it is true that we are all agreed that there should be an expansion of the public sector. That has been the trend of the economy in our country. Of course, there may be differences of outlook as to the manner or speed at which the public sector should be expanded. But, it is an accepted fact that we have expanded the public sector and during the next five years, it is going to be expanded beyond the possible imagination of some Members. It is absolutely necessary in a country like ours, when the public sector is expanding, that there should be such an institution set up in order to see that the money promised to be spent is spent in the best interests of the nation.

Our experience during the last 6 or 7 years, when certain industrial undertakings have been set up in this country either as public limited corporations in the name of the President or Secretary or Joint Secretary, or statutory corporations like the D.V.C. or some other corporation, for the common benefit of our countrymen, unfortunately, is this. In their functioning, we have had to appoint committees to enquire into reported mismanagement, etc., on many occasions. The finding has also been that there has been mismanagement. On some occasions, two important Committees of the Lok Sabha, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, have made comments as to the manner in which public funds are sought to be utilised by these corporations or individuals concerned. I feel that the main defect lies in the constitution of the administrative head of these organisations. Unfortunately, we have still to accept the legacy of the British that a member of the Indian Civil Service is not only a heaven-born person, but he is fit for any work and possibly he could do more than a human being can do. Over every organisation, we have put either a member of the Indian Civil Service or a person who has retired from Government service, either in the railway or the posts and telegraphs. It is one thing that these senior officials

have been bred in the British atmosphere, however nationalistic they may have been—unfortunately most of them were not. These people were used to clear files and accept the directives of the senior British officials. Today in a welfare economy, we must have persons who have an enterprising outlook, who have a good imagination, to build up the country as we like. Unfortunately most of the people at the top now are not, like this.

As a member of one of the Parliamentary Committees, I had to go to the Sindri Fertiliser factory. A retired official of the Railway Board has been made the managing director of the organisation. After we went round the factory, some of the lower grade employees met us. A friend of mine who hails from Bihar told me that after several months, for the first time, the managing director entered the factory. He drives from his house to the air-conditioned office and goes back. I do not know, we were there only for a few days, I am not in a position exactly to say to what extent he is efficient or inefficient. But, you must judge this fact. Here is an official who is put in charge of an enterprise in which the nation has invested a good deal, for which it expects a return. If we want to build up this organisation, it is necessary that every participant in this enterprise, from the coolie right to the top should have this feeling. It is said that labour is not working. But, we forget the psychological, human approach. Here is a man who is the managing director. He may be otherwise efficient. He drives to the air-conditioned office and goes back. He may be good in clearing files and sending reports to the Ministers. But, he cannot evoke the enthusiasm of the workers. The lower grade employees should have the feeling that they and the managing directors are parties in this joint corporation. Here is a small thing. We enquired about the housing problem. We were told that the unskilled labourers, most of them Santhalis, have no accommodation. Some 30 or 40 have been provided. We understand there is shortage. At the same time, some of the houses of the officials and the office rooms have been air-conditioned. People in our country, even big persons, work in our country in the scorching heat without air-conditioning. It may be that for providing houses to 40 per cent. of the people we may require Rs. 1 crore and we may have spent one lakh of rupees on air-conditioning. The Government may get

[Shri K. K. Basu]

up and say this. This sum of Rs. 1 lakh may have provided only 50 houses for these Santhali workers who have to come 8 miles, who are living in thatched houses.

What do they feel? They feel it is the same thing as if they are working under European employers, because these bosses do not look after their interests.

In the matter of housing, for example, we have worked out a proportion between the needs of the lower grades and the top class. The relative importance that is given . . .

Mr. Chairman: That concerns the broad policy of the Government, not the officers. It is not the officers that make the houses.

Shri K. K. Basu: I begin with the psychological approach. The difficulty is these particular officials try to justify all this because they are brought and bred up in an atmosphere in which the common man has no place. That is my grouse against them, though I am willing to concede that they may be absolutely efficient otherwise, in dealing with files etc. I say we must look to the human aspect of things. A psychological approach is necessary if you want to succeed in the public sector. The whole organisational set-up must be such that all persons from the lowest to the highest feel that they are common participants in the building up of the nation, and also that their needs are looked after.

A railway official has been deputed in connection with the development of Kandla port. I do not know what special technical or organisational experience he had. Dr. Lanka Sundaram pointed out that an official from the Food Ministry was put in charge of the shipyard, from there he is sent to some other place. An I.C.S. man is in charge of the D.V.C. It is found by a committee that he is not wanted. The next day he is shifted to the nationalised steel plant or some Government corporation. I do not know what is the value of the Committee's finding that that gentleman could not fit in with the present set-up of nationalised undertakings. Similarly, we know in Sindri, Shri. B. C. Mukerjee—I do not know him personally—was appointed. The national exchequer had to spend a good deal of money to study the problem of fertilisers. But within three months he is transferred to the Air Lines Corporation. I remem-

ber that in reply to the debate the Minister said that he was an efficient officer and so his services were taken. Now, I understand, from the Air Lines Corporation he has been shifted to somewhere else.

Shri Satish Chandra: Again to fertiliser.

Shri K. K. Basu: By the time he had learnt something about the Air Corporation, he would have forgotten everything about fertilisers.

To build an industry it needs a different outlook, enterprise, imagination etc., which is not found in the Government officials. Therefore, I feel the time has come when the Government must consider having some sort of unified control so far as appointments to these nationalised concerns are concerned.

Last time I went to the shipyard we were told that there was a dearth of engineers. But there are quite a number of unemployed engineers with theoretical background who can be given special training and put on the jobs. Instead, we import foreign experts whom we find after five or six years to be incompetent. When questions were asked about the performance of shipyard or the machine tool industry in Bangalore all sorts of difficulties were being pointed out, but now the truth is known. It is due to the personal management of the Joint Secretary here or the Managing Director there who were not competent to understand the complications of the industry. They misguided the Government about the capacity of the foreign experts, and the nation's money has been wasted.

In the Indian Industries Fair we have seen that under the championship of Tatas and others, the private sector has gone all out to show that the experience of the last seven years has proved that the public sector has failed wherever it has tried. We are now going to nationalise an important sector of the national economy, especially finance, namely, insurance. I find that many of the custodians who have been appointed—I hope they are temporary—are also connected with this industry and against whom there may be some allegations. I feel that if you put some officials who have no connection with the industry but who have passed economics examination and have the theoretical knowledge required, they would be able to run these institutions.

We have got to create a special cadre who will be able to work effectively the expanding public sector.

What will be the attitude of our unemployed engineers when we advertise that there is a dearth of personnel and bring in foreigners. The other day in the Damodar Valley Corporation 11,000 people were going to be retrenched, while at the same time in another section more or less of the same nature we are going to recruit new men. What will be the attitude of these people to be retrenched? They would feel that if they do their best, they would lose their jobs the earlier. Within the D.V.C. itself when a particular dam was finished people were retrenched while for another dam which was under construction new people were being taken in. The argument was that though the other dam was also under the D.V.C., the recruitment was being done locally. An engineer at the age of 25 gets a job and works for five years in the D.V.C., does his best to construct a particular dam, and the result is he loses his job. Our Prime Minister shouts and declares that he wants the people to work hard for the country, but you must create a psychological atmosphere. The persons should feel that they are not only working for the benefit of the country, but that their own future also will be guaranteed. Therefore, I urge that we must accept the spirit of the resolution and try to set up some sort of organisation which will look after our expanding public sector, so that it may induce all, from the unskilled labourer to the top engineers, to give of their best in building up the country. We should see that the public sector does not behave in a way that it becomes a waste and not a real benefit to the common man. I hope the House will accept the spirit of the resolution.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): I would like to thank Shri. M.L. Dwivedi for having given the Lok Sabha a chance to discuss this important question. I entirely agree that there is need for having a cadre of Industrial and Economic Service. How we should have, and when we should have are all matters for Government to consider. I am not very much interested in having a separate Public Service Commission for it, but I am interested in having this cadre.

Our services have done a good job, especially after Independence. They have built up a tradition of which anyone

can be proud. Yet, in spite of this, to my mind, they have not been able to be dynamic and flexible enough to adjust themselves to the needs of a State which is dedicated to a socialist system of economy.

For the last five years, we have been having a planned system of economy. We had the First Five-Year Plan, and we are now having the Second Five-Year Plan. All these things mean additional functions for the State. The functions of the State are developing; every day, we are multiplying the functions of the State, and we are covering newer and newer spheres of activity. But we find that the same set of people are being asked to take up the new responsibilities.

Mr. hon. friend Shri K. K. Basu was right when he said that some chief secretary or a departmental secretary was put in charge of the Sindri fertiliser factory or something like that. What is the position today? The same ICS or IAS man can be a departmental secretary, can be the chairman of the DVC, can be the general manager of the Sindri fertiliser, and what not.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is the tradition built up, which you complimented a little while ago.

Shri L. N. Mishra: To my mind, it looks not odd but rather funny to expect everything from the same cadre of people.

I know that the men who are selected for our services are men of high calibre. But it does not follow that men of high calibre would adjust themselves to the responsibilities that might come upon them in the course of their long service. I therefore do feel that there is a need to have a separate cadre of Industrial and Economic Service.

Recently, we had the new company law. Now, we are nationalising insurance. And we are going to take interest also in the stock exchanges. And then, we are having these finance corporations. In this way, new ventures are developing. We are encouraging still more the public sector in the Second Five Year Plan; we are going to have many new industries in the public sector.

I had a chance to look into the reports of some of these undertakings, as a Member of the Estimates Committee. I would like to say that our work has definitely suffered. What about the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Scindia Steam Navigation Company? What about many other State undertakings? Excepting the undertakings which are run by the Ministry of Railways, and the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, I might say that the story of all other State undertakings is not very encouraging. I am not very much disappointed, but I do feel that the cadre has got to be changed.

Moreover, the officers who are put in charge of these undertakings have not been given enough powers to take initiative and to exercise discretion. They are bound down by the ordinary service rules, with the result that they cannot make decisions on the spot; they cannot take any initiative, and they cannot have that discretion which is required for any managerial service of the nature that they have been entrusted with.

I therefore feel that a new cadre should be created, and the men in that cadre should be given enough powers so that they could exercise their discretion and take initiative. Only through this way we can expect better results.

When our hon. guests the leaders of the Communist Country were touring the country, they were surprised to hear that our milk dairy at Bombay was not a profit-giving concern. That is a fact, no doubt, but it is not because they cannot give profits there, but it is because there is something wrong with the organisation, which we have to look into.

In Britain, the Labour Government went in for State undertakings, but they did not manage these things as a normal departmental affair; they have set up corporations for all. They too had this fear that if they were managed in the normal departmental way, that might lead to conservatism and inelasticity and those officers who were in charge of the industry would not take initiative when necessary. I do remember the evidence that was given by Sir Arthur Greenwood when coal was being nationalised in Great Britain. He said that if the State were to be in charge of very big undertakings, actually there was a chance of inelasticity and conservatism; and therefore, he suggested that there should be corporations to manage those undertakings.

We are having State undertakings here also, but we are not having the corporations to manage them. I do advocate the setting up of corporations for everyone of these undertakings, for I feel that it

is not wise to manage all the State undertakings as a normal departmental affair.

I am not in a complaining mood, but I feel that our officers are not in a position to enthuse the people to extend public co-operation to the extent we require it for the implementation of our national plans. That is because they have not received adequate training for the purpose. We require a cadre of men to be put in charge of the execution of our national plans, who will have faith in the democratic system of planning, who can feel inspired to do something, and who will also know how to enthuse the people to co-operate in the implementation of the plans.

I have some practical experience of some work where public co-operation was sought. I know that our Government were all sincere and all serious to have public co-operation; and our services also did try to secure public co-operation and help us. But it was not possible for them to rise to the occasion. I do not doubt their sincerity or honesty. They were honest, and they were sincere, and yet they failed to deliver the goods. I feel, therefore, that those people who are put in charge of the execution of our national plans should have that spirit in them which will enable them to secure maximum possible co-operation from the people.

Those days are gone, when the men in the services were concerned only with the law and order situation in the country. Today, as my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das has said, we are having a welfare State. So, our services have to know how a welfare State is to be managed, and how the economic affairs of Government are to be run. Today, the services have not only to know the political and economic background, but they have to be judged in that background. The philosophy of the State is not only political but also economic. Political philosophy, to my mind, has been converted into a perfect economic science. So, our men in the services have to be judged in that background. In the light of these considerations, I feel that the demand for having a separate cadre is perfectly justified.

In conclusion, I would like to say that those persons who are put in charge of the execution of our plans should have some sort of training. Sometime back Shri Datar had made a reference to the subjects of examination, which the candidates had to pass before they could

enter the services. But what is the syllabus? If you go through it, you will find that there is nothing at all there about this economic aspect. It is the same old syllabus dealing with the same old routine affairs, with some slight changes here and there. Our Government have been anxious to bring about some changes, and reform our services, but not in this light. They have been anxious to improve the administration, and with this end in view, they have appointed various committees. We had the Economy Committee, then we had the Gopalaswami Ayyangar Committee, then we had the Appleby report, then the Planning Commission's report, and the Gorwala report and so on. All these reports have referred to corruption and various other aspects of the problem, but not to this aspect, about which we are so anxious today.

I therefore feel that Government should set up some commission or committee to examine how this economic cadre can be created without delay.

Dr. Syresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Though the scope of discussion on the present resolution is a limited one, it only demands the setting up of an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the UPSC for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for government works, industries and other institutions. I feel that there is consensus of opinion in this House on this matter. (*An hon. Member*: No.) Anyhow that is only a solitary voice.

This sort of Industrial Service Commission is an absolutely great necessity at this moment, when we are engaged in great adventures. However, some other points arise out of this resolution. The first point that arises is in regard to control of industries and also the public sector which we are increasing day by day. There is also the point relating to our present services which are controlling the public sector.

It has been rightly pointed out by the previous speakers like Shri K. K. Basu and others that it is not enough to attach importance to increasing the public sector in this country or in any other country for that matter.

4 P.M.

But what is more important is to infuse the spirit of service, the spirit which can inspire. We must have people who have got faith in our country, faith

in building up our national industries. Since we became independent, especially since we had our First Five Year Plan, for the last three years we have come to know how our officers and the people who have been managing our industries—not only industries managed by Centre but also industries managed by the States; their number is enormous and it is increasing day by day—have behaved. As has been said before, some of the men do not possess even theoretical knowledge of the industries or concerns which they manage. I have had the privilege of being a Member of the Estimates Committee and going round the country visiting many of these industrial concerns in the public sector. I have experienced in the Damodar Valley Corporation that there is so much of money wasted there because of lack of proper personnel at the proper place. So is the experience of our people. Any officer—I would not say, Tom, Dick or Harry—any ICS officer, or Joint Secretary, as has been rightly said by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, is capable to knowing anything about gold, about the processing of coal, the processing of coke; at the same time, he can also be shifted to a concern making hats or anything for that matter! It is a matter of great concern to all of us who are engaged in this great adventure, people who are engaged in building this great nation, as has been repeatedly pointed out by our great Prime Minister. It is a matter of great concern to us to know who are the people whom we entrust to manage these industries which are going to make this country rich and prosperous. We are now increasing the number of our steel plants. But the people who are managing the steel plants do not know anything about steel plants. They are just Joint Secretaries or some ICS men. They go to Germany; they go and meet some people and they are fooled by the Germans. I can say I have got evidence. I have been to Germany. I do not take interest in industries, but I do take interest in my country. I have visited Krupps-Demag on my own. I have been told by those people that some of our people who go there do not know anything. They just go there, they are told something by some people, then they come here and sit and finally decide. Afterwards, we find after checks and examination again, that we spend and waste our money like that. Therefore, it is a very important thing. I agree with what Shri Narayan Das said. I was also on that Committee and I am a signatory to that Report that recom-

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ended various cadres of service. At the same time, we want something now with regard to the establishment of some kind of control. The whole idea is that there must be control of industries. I have been reading some of the things which have been done in the U. K. There are corporations there. I do not say that we must imitate the U. K. where they have established corporations. Corporations may be good or may not be good. We may not adopt that to the same extent, but at the same time, I want that there must be control by the public, control by Parliament. In France, where I had the privilege of living for a long time, I know that they have got a very big control. There are controls of different kinds. All the public enterprises in France are administered by boards, first of all, whose members are nominated by representatives of different interests, Government, employees and consumer organisations. Then the staff of public corporations have the status of civil servants. Then there is parliamentary control—and it is a very important control. Accounts of all these public corporations or organisations in the public sector must be submitted to Parliament; in each session of Parliament, a sub-Committee is constituted, whose task is

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is digressing too much from the main point. We have the definite point before us, whether or not there should be a separate Commission for selecting personnel for industrial services. Other things are of a wider character, not for discussion now.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I had the impression from the speeches of all Members who have spoken before me that they have been dealing with all these matters. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Another thing is that we have practically come to the end of our discussion, and two other Members want to speak.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: All right. I do not want to go to France or Germany.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He has done it already.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I only want to be in India. The necessity for the establishment of an Industrial Service Commission arises from the fact that the men who are controlling public expenditure, expenditure in the public sector,

are leading our country to ruin. In my own State, we have got a nationalised sugar industry. Eighty five per cent of the shares belong to the Government, to the people. There is complete scandal. There is absolutely no control by the Government or by anybody. There is nobody to look into it. Management is absolutely mismanaged.

Shri Satish Chandra: Who is controlling it?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The Hyderabad Government.

Shri Satish Chandra: We are discussing here the affairs of the Union Government.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I just gave an example. We can go to the DVC.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Bhakra-Nangal.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Yes. Yesterday, a friend of mine told me—I think he is there—lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been drowned.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Crores.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Yes, crores.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: From this arises the necessity for the establishment of an Industrial Commission which will recruit men who are technicians, who are experts, and not those who sit in the chair or who have passed certain examinations and all that. That is all I want to say.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): I wish to oppose the Resolution. I have heard with care the speeches made by the previous speakers, in spite of a good deal of irrelevance, as pointed out by the Chairman. The common points made so far were only a few which did not appeal to me. I came into the Lok Sabha with an open mind, and I am afraid the previous speakers have driven me to oppose the Resolution.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Lone mariner.

Shri Mohiuddin: There is no doubt that our economy is tending everyday towards an expanded public sector. A large number of industries are being established in the public sector, and will be established during the next five years, and we have got to think hard about the system of their management.

The ship-building industry, the chemical industries like the Sindri Factory, the industries like machine

tools have been established and are working more or less satisfactorily. But we have not yet been able to evolve a system by which recruitment could be made for the technical administration personnel for the running of these industries. I agree that so far we have not yet laid down any definite policy for recruitment. Hon. Members have referred to the management, the managing directors and the chairmen of the various corporations and have condemned the managements run by them. I should not go so far as to condemn them but still the proposal that has been submitted will not solve that problem of the appointment of managing directors and the chief men who will manage. They will have to be selected from the present staff, the best men that we could get and they will have to be appointed for years to come to run these industries. That problem is not solved by the proposal that has been submitted for discussion. There is no use clouding the issues as Shri Basu has done by bringing in the so-called mismanagement of the corporations and other industries. We have got to make a start from the beginning. In what way should the technical personnel be recruited, in the lowest rung, for running all these industries—that is the main problem and it is no use clouding the issue by bringing in the chairmen and the managing directors of the various industries.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : Why not ?

Shri Mohiuddin : Even if you appoint a Commission today that problem is not solved. What is the problem ? The problem is of recruiting young men for training and for taking up responsibility in these industries.

I have also been round the various industries run by Government at Visakhapatnam and Bangalore and other places. The selection that has been made so far might not have been made on a definite principle or on definite lines but still I can say that our young men that have been selected and are trained and working there are a very good set of people of which any one can be proud. Today, of course, they are beginning to learn; They have learnt considerably and I hope that in course of time they will be able to rise to more and more to responsible positions.

How will the appointment of the Industrial Service Commission that is

proposed serve the purpose ? The Industrial Service Commission, as well as the Union Public Service Commission or Public Service Commission have a background, a meaning and a history. What does the Union Public Service Commission do ? It has some rigid rules. It has some rigid outlook, some rigid attitude of mind in selecting candidates. That rigidity of mind, that rigidity of outlook may be all right as far as the selection of candidates for government service is concerned. But, it is extremely unsuitable for the selection of candidates for the industrial and commercial services in the country.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak) : Exactly.

Shri Mohiuddin : That is an aspect which has been ignored by the previous speakers. I therefore suggest to the Lok Sabha that they should take this important point into consideration that the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission is absolutely useless and we should not recommend the appointment of such a Commission to the Government. We should, however, think what is the best method of recruiting young men for the industries that have already been established or the industries or commercial concerns that may be established or nationalised in the future. That is the problem which I think, has got to be tackled and will have to be tackled. I hope the government representatives will explain what is their position at the present moment. But, still, the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission will not serve the purpose.

Dr. Jaisoorya : The hon. Member who preceded me just now has been an official most of his life previous to coming here and therefore is always thinking like an official. So, naturally, he has taken the point of view of the steel frame which won't change.

Some 60 years ago, my late revered father told me that in the very efficient State of Hyderabad there was a man who was sent abroad as a government scholar to study medicine. When he came back there was no post as Civil Surgeon. So the Nizam asked which post was going and they said, the post of a Sessions Judge. He was appointed. So also for the various categories of organisations, of industries, the

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

question goes round, which junior Secretary is available—appoint him. Now, I have no objection to that.

The point is this. Here is a new phase that has come into India for which we were not prepared. Believe me, recently about two months ago in a certain State—God bless that State—they had a very big discussion about the Second Five-Year Plan and every one clapped his hands that so much has been allocated for this, so much for that and everybody shook hands and was about to go home. Suddenly, one man got up and said, "Gentlemen, you forgot one thing; what about the training of the cadre necessary for the Second Five-Year Plan?" Then all the officials said, "Oh! we forgot that". That is the exactly the position here. You are having very big enterprises with very fine men—they may know the ABC of certain things.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Or XYZ.

Dr. Jaisoorya :or the XYZ of certain other things. They may be authorities in their own subjects which have nothing to do with the new problems that are arising.

My hon. friend Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin himself admitted that the present Service Commission works on rigid lines and, therefore, he came to the conclusion that that is not quite suitable for the selection of people for these new problems. I believe he admitted that. If so, what is to be done? He has not told us what is to be done. He has left it to Shri Datar to say. We say we have to think in terms of men who know the problems that are now facing us.

I will give you a few examples. There is that great enterprise which we started with such a flourishing—known as the Government Housing Factory. White ants have got in and the Housing scheme have come down. I am giving you the case of the Central Tractor Organisation. I think there has been a report about the failure of the Central Tractor Organisation. I am talking of the Hindustan Aircraft plant, of which I know something. An excellent scheme was proposed by Messerschmidt and God knows, for what purpose, which learned gentleman said it was not preferable to the present scheme that we are following now—I cannot discuss it now—and the technical director, if my

information is correct, of the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory an ex-instrument repairer. I am talking of the Hindusthan Shipyard which ought to become more a submarine plant than a shipyard. About the Machine Tool Factory, my friend Shri Dwivedi and I have some experience. I am not very enthusiastic as my friend Shri Mohiuddin that it is something wonderful. Given the same circumstances and other directions, there is no reason why it should not have been five or even ten times better. I have seen under worse auspices and under worse conditions machine tool factories starting in China and all of them are working at full speed. That is the point I want you to understand. I am not satisfied because, conceding it that the people who are at the helm of affairs are sincere, unless you take the proper road, all good wishes are of no value. We have got to build up a cadre, not only from below upwards but from above downwards. That is the point I want you to understand.

About contracts, let me say this. I have great admiration for the Swiss as expert watch-makers and they also make very good cheese, but I have never heard of the Swiss as experts in mass production. The French—yes, they are famous for their perfumes, but I have never heard of them as experts in radar or in shipbuilding—for that matter. The Swedes—yes, they are very good, but they have no housing problem to study, the problems of prefabricated housing. This is the kind of thing that makes me say—I do not know what to say, but to put it mildly—that I would like to sack the whole lot of them. Therefore, deliberately, we must have a new type of men and make them responsible. The hon. Member over here said that in nine months a man was transferred three times. But I know of a case which was in the hands of five top men and not one of them knew much of it for over two years, and this happened in a certain department. This merry-go-round of musical chairs is going on with mutual transfers. There is a thing; keep a man in charge of it; hold him responsible and, if he does not deliver the goods,—capital punishment has not yet come—I would like capital punishment to be given to him. I have to give you one example.

A man who was censured by the Public Accounts Committee for gross mismanagement in the Damodar Valley Corporation is now kicked up and put in charge of the hundred crore worth

Krupp-Demag plant at Rourkela. Congratulations! If this is the kind of thing then we say that our money is not safe. I am not doubting anybody's *bona fides*, but I am only concerned with the results, and I can tell you frankly that your results are disastrously deplorable. That is all what I have got to say.

Shri Satish Chandra : I may be permitted to intervene in order to clarify a few points which have been raised during the debate. As far as the resolution is concerned, I think, the object of the Mover is to ensure that there should be some method by which properly qualified personnel, both managerial and technical, should be selected for State owned industries. So long as that object can be served, the question as to what should be the procedure or agency for making selections is a matter of detail. I am not sure if the setting up of an Industrial Service Commission, as proposed by the hon. Member, is an answer to the problem. But as far as the object is concerned, there can be no dispute about it. Government is as anxious as the Hon. Members of this House that there should be efficient managerial and technical personnel to run our industries in the public sector. But I submit that while criticising the work of these industries, we should not lose sight of our limitations. Many new industries are growing up in the public sector; these industries did not exist even in the private sector. There had not been much experience in this country about shipyards or production of fertilisers or, say, the work which D.V.C. was called upon to perform. We are just learning and trying to set up these pioneering industries. I doubt if the pessimistic picture which is sometimes painted by Hon. Members of our public enterprises is real and objective. I think the speed with which we are moving and the success that we have attained in setting up these industries and running them efficiently should give us hope and courage. We should be proud of them rather than being very much critical about them, especially because of the circumstances in which they have been set up and are being worked.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : May I interrupt him for a moment? How many long months it would take for a long project to be finalized? Why do you not train up a man during the time of 3-4 Lok Sabha

the finalization of the project and then appoint him? That is the only point of dispute between him and us.

Shri Satish Chandra : I could not catch the hon. Member's words exactly.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I will repeat them. It takes years to finalise a project, say, of an industry in a public sector. Why do you not start training up a person before you take up a project and finalize it, and then appoint him to the work instead of sending a Joint Secretary to manage it, with hardly three years experience?

Shri Satish Chandra : A Joint Secretary is sometimes appointed, but for becoming a Joint Secretary a man requires 20 years experience, not three years as suggested by Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Not even 20 hours is required.

Shri Satish Chandra : A Joint Secretary is appointed on a managerial post—it might be the post of a General Manager or a Chief Accounts Officer or a Stores Purchase and Sales Manager or a Director of the factory.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : He has not followed what I said.

Shri Satish Chandra : I may be allowed to proceed in my own way. Many things have been said about Sindri. It was a big project and the first of its kind in the country. Whatever might have been said about the management of the Sindri factory, I must submit to the House that Sindri has exceeded its production target of 3,20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in the year 1955. It has been produced at a cost which is much cheaper than the imported price. The Sindri production has helped to reduce the cost of fertilisers in the country.

Similarly, the Hindustan Cables Limited, which was started recently has been doing excellent work. It has come to our expectations. The anti-biotics factory, which went into operation only a few months back, has exceeded the rate of production for which the factory was set up.

I may request the hon. Members to compare these performances with the performance of industrial units managed by any efficient private industrialists in the country. One of the more enlightened industrialists in India are the House

[Shri Satish Chandra]

of Tatas. Besides their iron and steel factory or hydro electric works, they have got numerous other industries spread all over the country. I am prepared to compare the performance of several industries under the control of the Ministry of Production with some of the industries which are being run by them for 10-15 years. The industries which they started ten years back may not be doing well. Some of them may be doing well. It is not always due to the inefficiency of the Management that certain industries do not show quick progress. There may be various other causes such as the non-availability of technical personnel, raw materials, lack of technical know-how etc. Even some development processes may have to be evolved by the industry itself. There may be many other factors.

There might be shortcomings in the management of industries in the public sector. I do not say that our organisation is perfect or that it leaves no room for improvement. There may be plenty of scope for improvement. Every effort should be made to improve the quality of our technical as well as managerial personnel. How it can be done is a different matter. Whether the creation of an Industrial Service Commission offers a solution to that problem—I do not know. When we examine the problem from the point of view of recruiting of the technical personnel, we may have to think of the civil engineers, mechanical and electrical engineers, marine or aeronautical engineers, chemical engineers, or a metallurgist or an optical expert or a man well up in petroleum industry and so on. There is little in common between all these and no Commission, howsoever constituted, can be an expert in everything.

An Hon. Member : Secretaries can be an experts in every line :

Shri Satish Chandra : Secretaires are of course not experts. Hon. Members are aware that those appointed on higher technical posts are generally selected either by some Selection Committee or the Public Service Commission at some stage.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Are they ?

Shri Satish Chandra : In any industrial concern, the number of senior managerial posts is usually more than the number of technical posts. For a big industry, we may require a general

manager, an accounts officer, a Sales Manager, and so on. There is a chief engineer to look after the technical side. I am only talking about the top posts. So, if we calculate the requirements as we are trying to do now, we come to the conclusion that higher managerial posts will be more in number than the technical posts. That is so in the private sector also. This position is not peculiar to the public sector. There is perhaps nothing wrong if persons with experience of administration, finance or accounts are posted on administrative jobs. Secretariat Officers have to be sometimes posted because men with requisite qualifications and experience are not easily available in the country.

All of us share a common desire that the public sector should expand and that it should prosper. There does not appear to be any difference of opinion in this matter. I would submit that to condemn the good performance of the officers who are working in difficult circumstances is not the best way to promote the growth of the public sector.

Dr. Jaisoorya : Your machine-tool factory is a good performance !

Shri Satish Chandra : I do not know.

Mr. Chairman : Opinions may differ. We have very little time now.

Shri Satish Chandra : The machine-tools factory controlled by the Ministry of Production has started work only a few months ago. It is assembling lathes from imported components. The entire range of components are not yet being manufactured. It was inaugurated only a few months back by the Prime Minister. It is too early to judge its performance. I have myself seen one machine-tool factory in the private sector. It will not be an exaggeration to say that our factory is progressing more satisfactorily than one which I saw.

Shri K. K. Basu : On what facts you say that ?

Shri Satish Chandra : Hon. Members can go and see for themselves. Anyway, there are three types of public enterprises : statutory corporations, public limited companies and those run departmentally. As far as statutory corporations are concerned, Parliament itself has laid down certain procedure for recruitment of the personnel by making provisions in the Bills. DVC is a statutory body and anything done there is done according to the provisions of the Act. So far as public limited

companies are concerned, I would like to say that there is a shortage of higher managerial and technical personnel even in the private sector. Probably, hon. Members are aware that many a times, the retired officers of the Government are taken by big industrial houses on fabulous salaries to become general managers, directors or managing directors.

Shri K. K. Basu : It is because they are in a position to influence the Secretariat for certain orders: it is not because of their technical knowledge. I am prepared to give any number of instances across the table.

Shri Satish Chandra : That may be the view of the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman : These details need not be discussed here. Budget is coming. The hon. Minister may conclude soon. There is difference of opinion on that point.

Shri Satish Chandra : I wish to submit that this problem has been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime. I agree that there is scope for improvement and that there should be separate industrial cadre. Managerial and technical cadres may have to be set up separately because there is not much in common between the two. The highest posts should be open to persons from both the cadres. They might be filled either from the managerial cadre or from the technical cadre. An engineer, for instance should not be debarred from becoming the managing director of a concern. It should not be reserved for people of managerial cadre only. All these points are under discussion and I hope that a beginning may be made in the enterprises controlled by the Ministry of Production. Selection for these two cadres will have to be made by a special recruitment board or an Industrial Service Commission, if you may like to call it. It is possible a special recruitment board have to be constituted for chemical industries and another for engineering industries because requirements of engineering industries may be different from those of chemical industries. Perhaps a member of the UPSC may also be associated with such special recruitment board. I am just giving you the lines on which the Government is thinking. Whatever the final decision may be, the cadre can be built up only gradually. It is not possible to build up an industrial cadre overnight. There are only two or three ways of building

up that cadre. One is to take young engineers and young men and train them up gradually by putting them on some junior posts and then making them push their way to higher posts. That is one possibility. The second method can be the recruitment from outside, from industry, trade, Government offices etc. The most practical method appears to be to have a mixture of both. All I can say is that this problem is engaging the serious attention of the Government and all the Ministries which control industries in the public sector are trying to find out ways and means of getting over the difficulty in the matter of technical as well as managerial personnel.

Shri Datar : Mr. Chairman, in as much as a very large ground has been covered by my hon. colleague I shall make a reference only to a few points with a view to point out to this hon. House in general, and to my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram in particular, that the Government are fully alive to the need for having proper and suitable personnel for running their industrial concerns. I would assure him that the Government have no desire to be callous about such an important matter.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Casual.

Shri Datar : My friend has used another expression "casual". I would point out that ultimately the idea is more or less the same.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : No.

Shri Datar : It is a matter of difference in degree.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : If "callous" suits you, you can have it.

Shri Datar : It does not suit me either. Neither "callous" nor "casual" suits me. I would only point out that the Government are highly earnest about these industrial concerns and the Government are anxious to see that the technical personnel as also the administrative personnel are of the best and the highest kind. And, as my colleague has pointed out the Government are taking certain steps so far as the object that the hon. Mover of this resolution has in view is concerned. I believe, Sir, with the very interesting debate that we had this afternoon on this particular resolution the purpose that the Mover had has been more or less completely satisfied. I would assure him that his object is laudable and the Government have

[Shri Datar]

made a note of what has been stated not only by him but also by the other hon. Members.

I would point out to him that the remedy suggested by him is not the right way of approach at all. What he has suggested is that there ought to be an Industrial Public Service Commission. I am not entering into the constitutional aspect, but it may be noted here that the industries that we are having are of different kinds or categories to which my hon. colleague has just now made a reference. So far as the actual Government undertakings are concerned, in the sense that they are managed departmentally, naturally we have to approach the UPSC. I would point out to this House that whenever recruitment has to be made to such departmentally run concerns the UPSC associates with its members certain industrialists, experts or persons who know how to manage these concerns and who also know what the technical side is. Therefore, the House will kindly understand that whenever any recruitment is made by the UPSC, so far as these departmentally run concerns are concerned, they are made after full consideration and in consultation with the experts to whom a reference has been made on more occasions than one.

Secondly, another point also has to be understood, namely, that whenever appointments are made so far as these industrial concerns are concerned, there is also what can be called a management side or an administration side in addition to the technical side. It is so far as this administration side is concerned that we appoint officers who have general experience so far as that side of the matter is concerned and so far as technical side is concerned the technical personnel are always selected or appointed on the basis of advice received from those who can give competent advice. So, this aspect of the question has to be understood very clearly. Even though these are industrial concerns they have an administrative aspect also and administrators are absolutely essential so far as the actual running of these concerns is concerned. Therefore, I would point out to my hon. friends that it is only where the administrative experience is required that we take officers from the administrative cadre or those who have actual experience on the administrative side.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I just interrupt? How was the man selected to run the Rourkela Plant or the Bhilai Plant?

Shri Datar: I cannot answer the particular question that he has, but I would point that so far as these questions are concerned the Government are fully alive to the need of appointing persons who have administrative experience in general and also those who have technical experience. Therefore, it is not necessary to have another Industrial Public Service Commission because the purpose that my hon. friend has...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is not "another", it is only one Industrial Service Commission.

Shri Datar: I have said: "another Public Service Commission."

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We are asking for an Industrial Service Commission only.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood what he has in view. Now, he will kindly understand that though he calls it a "Service Commission" it means a "Public Service Commission". The word "Public" has to be understood in the sense that a commission which deals with the appointments in Government is a Public Service Commission and therefore ultimately it will be an Industrial Public Service Commission.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Do you mean to say that the Corporations are Government undertakings in that sense?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood what I have said. I am now dealing only with the category of industrial concerns which are departmentally managed. He need not anticipate what I am going to say so far as the other two categories are concerned. Therefore, assuming that the appointment of such an Industrial Public Service Commission is made, that Industrial Service Commission can only deal with industrial concerns which the Government are running departmentally. So far as this is concerned the object is served and the UPSC are in a position to recommend or advise the Government regarding suitable personnel.

Now, as my friend has rightly pointed out there are two other categories of industrial concerns in which the Government are interested not directly or departmentally but in a

different way. So far as these two categories are concerned, with regard to the statutory corporations these corporations came into existence after an Act is passed by the Parliament. The Parliament in the various Acts that have been passed has made suitable provisions and in other respects by convention and practice the managers of these corporations have to see that proper candidates are called for and are appointed. In all these cases I may point out to my hon. friend that even in respect of statutory corporations wherever appointments carrying a very high salary are concerned they have adopted a process of selection through a certain machinery; there is a certain machinery so far as these corporations are concerned and they are not made arbitrarily either by the Board of Directors or by the Managing Director. In most cases, there are selection boards. These selection boards advertise for these posts. After the applications are received suitable candidates are called for interview. Then they are appointed by the appropriate authority. When appointments carrying higher emoluments are made they are done with the previous sanction of the Government. That is the position so far as these statutory corporations are concerned.

I would assure the hon. Member that not only in respect of the statutory corporations, but also in respect of the third category of industrial concerns, namely, those which are carried on by a company established under the Companies Act the position is the same. The position regarding these companies is that they are governed by the Companies Act and the Government own a certain number of shares. Government can exercise their control through their directors. But there also it will be found that recruitment cannot be done either through the Public Service Commission or by Government. The Government can exercise their influence and control, so far as the appointments are concerned, through their directors. The hon. Mover of the Resolution will find that all that this Industrial Service Commission would do would be to advise the Government so far as the departmentally run concerns are concerned. But in respect of the other two categories, most of them are either statutory corporations or concerns run by joint stock companies in which Government hold a certain number of shares.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : That is why I have said, "works, industries and other institutions," and not only departmentally run concerns.

Shri Datar : So far as the other two categories are concerned, the hon. Member will understand it very clearly that it would not be possible either for the corporations or for the companies to approach the Industrial Service Commission, because it is beyond their purpose.

Shri K. K. Basu : At present the subordinate staff are appointed through Employment Exchanges and it is working all right.

Shri Datar : I may point out that this House is already of the opinion that Government should exercise more control than is necessary. On a number of occasions, this view has been expressed here and it has to be respected.

Mr. Chairman : There are only 5 or 6 minutes left. So, the Government may state their policy, instead of entering into interjections.

Shri Datar : I am pointing out the difficulties in accepting this Resolution, because it would be highly impracticable and for two-thirds of our industrial concerns, this will not apply at all. They would be governed by the Acts which the Parliament has passed. Therefore, the object which the hon. Mover has in mind will not be fulfilled so far as the two categories of concerns I have mentioned are concerned, namely, statutory corporations and companies governed by the Companies Act. In respect of both of them, Government are exercising their control and supervision in regard to the higher personnel. Therefore, I hope that in view of this very interesting debate that we have had, the hon. Member will not press his Resolution. We are fully alive to the need that the personnel that we appoint are of the best kind and are highly suitable. About this objective, there is no difference between the hon. Mover and the Government.

Lastly, I would point out that greater attention has to be given to this matter because the scope of the public sector

[Shri Datar]

is increasing. Therefore, the Government will take into account very carefully all the suggestions that have been made here. Government will also examine what particular steps or precautions have to be taken so far as maintaining these institutions at the highest possible level of efficiency is concerned. With this assurance, I am quite confident that my hon. friend will not press his Resolution to a division.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं अपने संकल्प पर अधिक जोर न देता यदि माननीय मंत्री ने कोई कंटेगरिकल ऐश्योरेन्स लोक सभा में दिया होता। अभी सरकार ने यह कहा कि हम इस पर सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत हम पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगा चुके हैं और इस नये प्लेन में भी चार हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगने जा रही है। आप स्वयं अन्दाज़ लगाइये कि जहाँ पर केवल चार हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत बजेट में है उस के लिये तो हमारा यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है और इस के द्वारा सब रिक्तमेंट होता है, लेकिन जिस संस्था में पन्द्रह हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उस का हम कोई भी ध्यान नहीं कर रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि हम विचार करेंगे। आज हम बगैर पटरियों के यहाँ पर रेल चलाने जा रहे हैं, बगैर सड़क के हम मोटर चलाना चाहते हैं, यह कहां तक उचित है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले आप फाउंडेशन रखें, नींव रख कर फिर उस के ऊपर मकान खड़ा करें, मगर हम तो आज हवा में महल खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया, हमारे उपमंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि साहब, मैनेजमेंट के लिये अलग काडर है, और टेकनिकल काडर अलग है। जहाँ तक आप का कहना है, वह ठीक है कि कभी इस को किया जायेगा, लेकिन आखिर कब किया जायेगा, इस के बारे में न हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने ही कुछ बतलाया और न हमारे रक्षा मंत्री ने ही कुछ बतलाया।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने अज़ किया था कि बहुत जल्दी काम किया जायेगा।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सरकार की बहुत जल्दी तो मैं जानता हूँ। चिल्ड्रन्स बिल पेश हुआ था, आर्फनेज बिल पेश हुआ था, शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी की जायेगी, लेकिन तीन साल हो गये हैं, पर अनाथ बच्चों के लिये कुछ नहीं हो सका। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे ऐसे गम्भीर मामलों पर भी हम तीन-तीन और चार-चार साल लगा देते हैं, इस बीच में नुकसान कितना हो रहा है? हमारे गृह मंत्री ने बताया कि चुनाव बड़े कायदे से होते हैं। लेकिन मैं आई० टी० आई० फंक्टी में गया, वहाँ के मैनेजर ने अपने साले को रख छोड़ा था जो कि कुबड़ा था, चल नहीं सकता था, अपाहिज था। ऐसे आदमी का एप्वाइंटमेंट होता है और आप यहाँ पर कहते हैं कि बड़े कायदे से एप्वाइंटमेंट होते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप किसी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्री में चले जाइये, वहाँ पर बिल्कुल पिछलगू और मुंह लगे आदमियों को पायेंगे। अगर आप को इन चीजों को दूर करना है तो आप को लाज़िमी तौर से इंडस्ट्रियल कमीशन मुकर्रर करना पड़ेगा। आप खुद देखिये, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक है, उस में नेचुरल रिसो-सॅज मिनिस्ट्री है, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री है, और मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, तो क्या यह कह दिया जाये कि यह तो प्रयोग के लिये और यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये है और यह कह कर छुट्टी पा ली जाये? यह गलत है। हमारी पार्लियामेंट काम्पिटेंट है कि इस किस्म का कमीशन बनाये और अगर किसी तरह की रुकावट आती है उस के मार्ग में तो उस को दूर करना पड़ेगा। अगर ज़रूरत हो तो हम कांस्ट्रिक्शन ऐमेंड कर सकते हैं। यह मेरी आवाज़ है, अगर आप इस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं और पीछे रह जाते हैं तो जनता के मन में संदेह हो जाने की संभावना है। मैंने जनता का शुभचिन्तक होने की वजह से ही यह संकल्प यहाँ रखा था ताकि सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर जाये और समझ

बूझ कर जाये। अगर आप आज यहाँ पर यह वादा करते हैं कि आप शीघ्र कदम उठायेंगे तो मैं इस को वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ वरना मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रस्ताव इस तरह से बातें कर के ही छोड़ दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बैठता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman : I shall now put the amendments first. Are they going to be pressed?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I do not press my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai) : I do not press my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman : Only the amendment of Shri K. K. Basu remains.

I shall now put it.

The question is :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Cadre should be established and therefore an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission, composed of persons having experience in the field of business management, technical problems and industrial labour, but, not members of permanent Administrative Service, be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons of different categories for Government works, industries and other institutions."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman : What about the main Resolution of Shri Dwivedi?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मन्त्री महोदय ऐस्योरेन्स देते हैं तो मुझे वापस लेने में कोई हेतराज नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : जो कुछ आप को कहना था वह तो आप कह चुके।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ऐस्योरेन्स तो दे दिया गया।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I wish to withdraw the Resolution.

Some Hon. Members : No, no.

Mr. Chairman : The question is whether the hon. Mover of the Resolution has got the leave of the Lok Sabha to withdraw his Resolution.

Some Hon. Members : Yes.

Some Hon. Members : No.

Mr. Chairman : The 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members : The 'Noes' have it.

Dr. Rama Rao : Even if one Member objects, it will have to be put to vote under the rules.

Shri K. K. Basu : What is this? Why should they be allowed to move and then withdraw?

Mr. Chairman : It would be better if the Members who have voted against stand in their places.

Shri K. K. Basu : I do not know; the Mover may be satisfied with the halting or whatever it is, assurance. We are not satisfied.

Mr. Chairman : We are not concerned with that. We are concerned with the decision of the Lok Sabha. We are not concerned with what the Member thinks and in what circumstances.

Some Hon. Members : It may be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want a division?

Shri K. K. Basu : A voice vote is good enough.

Mr. Chairman : I put the Resolution to vote.

The question is :

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

The Resolution was negatived.

5-02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 18th February, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 17th February, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION 41-42

The Deputy-Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Rishang Keishing regarding alleged casualties as a result of police action in a village in Manipur State. The Minister of Home Affairs however promised to place the statement of facts before Lok Sabha in about a week's time.

the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:

- (a) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1952-53.
- (b) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1952-53.
- (c) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1953-54.
- (d) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1953-54.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 42-44,47

(1) A copy of each of the following Reports, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises, and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(a) Supplementary Statement No. I	Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
(b) Supplementary Statement No. V	Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
(c) Supplementary Statement No. XI	Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
(d) Supplementary Statement No. XV	Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(e) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII	Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(f) Supplementary Statement No. XXV	Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(g) Supplementary Statement No. XXX	Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(h) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV	Fourth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(i) Supplementary Statement No. XI	Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(j) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVIII	Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

- (3) Statement of reasons for issue of life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1956.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 44

Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was presented and adopted as amended.

GOVERNMENT BILLS INTRODUCED 44-45

- (1) Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1956.
- (2) Sales-Tax Laws Validation Bill, 1956.
- (3) Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Bill, 1956.
- (4) Life Insurance Corporation Bill, 1956.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 47-95

The motion for consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1955, as reported by the Select Committee, was moved and the consideration was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED. 106-150

Further discussion on the Resolution *re*: Industrial Service Commission was continued. The Resolution was negatived.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY 1956—

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill, Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Bill, Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment Bill), St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds Bill and All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill.