

dents getting university education in the country is revealing. I will quote the lowest five and the highest five in the country; the rest are in between. The lowest five are: Orissa: 0.9 per thousand; Madhya Pradesh 1.3 per thousand; U.P. 1.4 per thousand; Rajasthan 1.4 per thousand; Bihar 1.7 per thousand. The highest five are: Delhi 7.8 per thousand; West Bengal 3.7 per thousand; Punjab 3.1 per thousand; Maharashtra 2.7 per thousand; Jammu and Kashmir 2.7 per thousand. These are bewildering figures. Does it mean that the heart of India, Hindi and Oriya speaking States with a population of 190 million people biggest land mass has got to remain in the domain of darkness and ignorance? Does it mean that the Education Ministries, Central and State, have failed so far as these are concerned? Does it mean that we in these areas are busy with quarrels and head-breaking, charges and countercharges? I cannot give the answer. This is a fit subject for dispassionate examination. It also proves that some one is guilty. In a democracy you cannot impeach them. But I wonder what would have happened to them in a totalitarian regime.

On the second point, I do not have exact figures of our scientists who do not want to come back to their country, but I know about medicine. More than 5,000 doctors are abroad; not only they do not want to come back, but they take back their families and invite others, and thus there is a one-way traffic. Why do they not want to stay here? The late Prime Minister of revered memory created a scientific pool, but the terms and conditions of this pool have now become unattractive, and those who come back with great patriotic zeal, go from pillar to post, and being disappointed and disillusioned, they seek pastures anew in better lands like Gt. Britain, America or the Continent, and this is especially true of medicine. May I suggest with all humility and earnestness, that payments, amenities and

facilities for the pool should be immediately revised and made more attractive? I shall skip over the other two points due to lack of time.

The biggest bottleneck in the way of a real breakthrough is the hard rock of finance. Our resources are local, State, Central and international. It is worthwhile comparing the money in figures being spent by our country on Research with that of a few other States. In 1961-62 India spent 0.32 per cent, while the figures for Sweden, U.K., U.S.A., and USSR were respectively 1.7, 2.7 2.9 and 3. Our population is the largest and our budget is the smallest, and our expenditure on research is the lowest. I need hardly emphasise that if you want to have an honourable place as a modern nation in the universe, your outlook must be changed, and your expenditure on research must be at least 1.5 to 2 per cent of your total budget. It will be worthwhile for the Prime Minister to follow the example of Mr. Harold Wilson and create a Ministry of Scientific Affairs.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Debate is over. The hon. the Prime Minister will reply at 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-sixth of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th February, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the House on the 24th February, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: ABOLITION OF
CONTRACT LABOUR
SYSTEM—contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar on the 11th December, 1964 on the abolition of contract labour system.

I will first place the Resolution before the House. Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that large scale employment of Contract Labour is detrimental to the interest of the workers and the nation and recommends to Government that steps should be taken to abolish the system as a whole forthwith."

One hour and twenty-two minutes are left. Shri S.M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar. While supporting this I must invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the recommendations of the Twenty-first Indian Labour Conference where a decision was taken almost unanimously that the contract system should be abolished in the those industries where the work is incidental to or connected with industry or is of perennial nature.

Recently the Supreme Court also pronounced a judgement on contract labour, and as a result of that Supreme Court judgement I am sure the Bill is being brought by the Labour Minister. I have gone through the Bill, but I am still not convinced that the contract system is going to be abolished after the introduction of that

Bill. Because, that also covers the three aspects of the Supreme Court judgement; that is if the contract system is incidental to or connected with any industry or is of a perennial nature.

Here I must say that the Government has taken a decision or has accepted the recommendation of the Twenty-first Labour Conference. They are trying to bring a legislation to cover the points raised by the Supreme Court or the pronouncement of the Supreme Court.

At the same time, the Government is the biggest contractor. Nearly two and half lakhs of labourers are working under contractors in the Military Engineering Service; under the Ministry of Defence. In the Railways, you know, nearly 3 to 4 lakhs of workers are working as casual labour, getting Rs. 45 to Rs. 51, and almost all of them are supplied by the contractors. Then, practically fifty per cent of the labour in the CPWD which is under the Works and Housing Ministry is working under the contract system. So the Government in this case is the biggest contractor. And if Government is interested in passing a legislation which should be accepted by the private sector, the Government must first mend their own house and accept this principle *in toto*.

Now, what is happening in mines? You will be interested to know that in the Hazara Mines and the Singareni Collieries which are under the NCDC, the Labour Ministry clearly told them that they should do away with the contract system. Even after that, the Corporation, the so-called autonomous body, have defined not only the union's request but the request or the order of the Labour Ministry and have refused to abolish the contract system.

I do not know what is going to be the fate of this Resolution or the legislation which is being brought in this House for discussion and perhaps ac-