

bers of the Commission. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Sir, on a point of explanation. The hon. Minister, in the course of his reply, interpreted me as having said yesterday that I was advocating almost mass university education. It is so unfortunate if the Ministers do not understand us correctly, and particularly when the Education Minister does not understand us correctly. Sir, I was not making any such suggestion. As the House remembers, only when a point was made here that there should be a restriction for admission to universities. I said that there is already a restriction. Just as there is a natural selection, there is a natural selection here, and 80 per cent. of the people in this country cannot afford to have university education, and therefore they are prevented, because it is expensive. And next, we have a system of examinations which eliminates students, as it is. So, in addition to these restrictions, if we mean proposing further restrictions, I said that that would operate against the people who are in the interior areas and who belong to the unfortunate classes. That is all that I said. I am not such an Utopian as to think that under the existing circumstances we can have mass university education. I do not know how my friend got that idea.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, we had raised the question of upgrading the salaries of the West Bengal teachers. I, therefore, through you request the hon. Minister to supply to the Members of the House some sort of a statement giving the exact position in regard to upgrading the salaries of the West Bengal college teachers. We will be very much benefited if the hon. Minister will kindly find out the facts and let us know through a statement either on the floor of the House or circulated to us, exactly where we stand with regard

to this matter. Our information in regard to this matter is that this is being systematically scuttled by certain agencies in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the discussion is now over. We will take up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1958.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1958

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRI B. GOPALA REDDY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill provides for the drawal out of the Consolidated Fund of India moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on that Fund and the grants voted by the Lok Sabha. The figures in the Bill follow the provisions shown in the Budget documents and are inclusive of the sums voted on account and provided for in the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act of 1958 for one month's supply.

The Demands for Grants on which this Bill is based are for gross amounts that is total amount of expenditure exclusive of receipts and recoveries. Accordingly, withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund of India for which authority is sought through this Bill amount in all to Rs. 7,124.57 crores, of which Rs. 1,066.28 crores relate to expenditure on revenue account, Rs. 597.70 crores to capital expenditure, Rs. 362.53 crores for disbursement of loans and advances and Rs. 5,098.06 crores for the repayment of debt. As the Members are already in possession of the Budget documents and as there has been a general discussion on the Budget in this

[Shri B. Gopala Reddi.]

House, I do not propose to take the time of the House further at this stage to explain these proposals.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

DR. R. B. GOUR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish on this occasion to continue what I had spoken in the course of the general discussion. Sir, I wish to speak on items Nos. 60 and 72. I would like to stress certain difficulties that have arisen in Himachal Pradesh because of the administrative policies that the Union Government, and more particularly the Home Ministry, has been adopting towards that State. There is a Territorial Council and a democratic set-up. The Central Government has the final say. Huge amounts have been sanctioned by the Government of India to meet the administrative expenditure on Himachal Pradesh. Now, Sir, it is said that the grants for Himachal Pradesh have been raised from Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 2 crores. But I would request the hon. Minister, thrifty as he is in spending and liberal as he is in taxing to kindly go into the expenditure of this huge amount in that exclusive, or I should say *jagiri*, area of the Central Government which is called Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: *Serfekhas*, as we call it in Hyderabad.

DR. R. B. GOUR: You can call it *Serfekhas*.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Jagirs are abolished.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Now, Sir, this huge amount is spent, not on the eco-

nomic development of this backward area, not on the advancement of the cultural and material life of the people there, but on increasing the cost of administration. Now, Sir, we have got States, but we do not have three parallel Secretariats imposed on one single State, as is the case with Himachal Pradesh. We have the Lieutenant Governor's Secretariat; we have the Chief Secretary and his staff and we have also got the Territorial Council Secretariat. Now, there is no co-ordination between these three Secretariats. There is no division of jobs between these three. The result is that there is a super-imposed heavy administration costing heavily to the people of Himachal Pradesh. That reminds me of the sort of administration that we had after police action in the old Hyderabad State, which was in fact a dual administration resulting in increasing the cost of the administration plus decreasing the efficiency of the administration. Now, Sir, a similar situation has arisen in Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, in the various audit reports that have been supplied to us we have been given to understand that the major items of expenditure in Himachal Pradesh have been on irrigation and roads. I may also draw your attention to the reply given by the hon. Minister, Shri Datar, to Question No. 404 on the 13th of March this year put by Shrimati Lila Devi. Mr. Datar placed on the Table of the House that whole list of officers who are drafted in Himachal Pradesh. There were about 47 officers and more than half of them, I think, belonged to the C.P.W.D. and the Central Water and Power Commission. Most of them have been transferred from here and sent on deputation to Himachal Pradesh. Now, looking at this large number of C.P.W.D. officials, looking at this large number of specialists from the Central Water and Power Commission who have been sent to Himachal Pradesh, the impression created would be that great public works and development works have

taken place there in Himachal Pradesh. But is that the case? Is that really so? Is that the situation in Himachal Pradesh? In the course of his reply, Shri Datar had stated that those officers were drawing their usual amounts and being posted from either Uttar Pradesh or the C.P.W.D., they must get their deputation allowance, and all those things were normal. But I think the only abnormal thing in the situation is that all these normally high salaries and normally high allowances are being taken away from a very abnormally backward State. So, Sir, the whole question has to be gone into, a deadline has to be fixed, and a target has to be fixed, so that this situation may change and Himachal Pradesh may have its own normal administrative staff, and these high-salaried officials being drafted in Himachal Pradesh with deputation allowances may be put an end to, because that would bring down the cost of administration. When the old Himachal Pradesh had its Assembly, it had only one Deputy Director of Education and now with the Territorial Council coming into being, you have a Principal Education Officer who has all the schools under his charge. Then for one degree college at Mandi and one intermediate college at Bilaspur, you have one Director of Education, one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director of Education. For two colleges, one college at Mandi and an intermediate college at Bilaspur, you have three educational officers—a Director, a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. This looks ridiculous and this must stop. After all education is to be improved in Himachal Pradesh not by appointing more officers but by opening more colleges and schools. Such a huge waste is going on under the very eyes—and some time back Mrs. Alva remarked under the vigilant eyes—of our Home Minister. I don't see how those vigilant eyes have closed when Himachal Pradesh is to be looked into. In Himachal Pradesh this sort of open waste is going on. A drain of money is there and this has to be very seriously look-

ed into. I have been drawing the attention of the Government to these facts but unfortunately so far, all my words have fallen on deaf ears and I hope that at least now they will fall on receptive ears of the Minister for Revenue and Expenditure.

Sir, they have taken up the so-called irrigation development projects. I would like to ask how much irrigated area has increased, how much more land has been brought under cultivation. My information is that sometimes new *kuhls* are dug but they are rendered useless after some time because of some sand accumulation or something happening. I am told that during the First Five Year Plan so many irrigation projects had been taken in hand. I would like to know what is the sum total of this programme, how much more land has been brought under cultivation. This information is absolutely necessary otherwise this whole expenditure on these so-called projects and on the C.P.W.D. and Central Water and Power Commission staff sent to Himachal Pradesh for developing it is a sheer waste. On irrigation large sums have been spent on several *kuhls*, for instance in Nirsu Kuhl in Mahasu district. You have a Chyuhai Kuhl in Chamba and *kuhls* in Bahl in Mandi district but not a single acre of extra land has been brought under cultivation under these *kuhls*. I am open to correction. I would like the representative of the Home Ministry to give a little thought to this question and give a reasoned reply to these points I am raising.

About roads also, in reply to a question by my erstwhile colleague Shri C. L. Verma here, Shri Datar told us again on the 13th March this year that there were about 11 roads in one border area of Chini tehsil only to be constructed and huge amounts were granted. I would like to know whether constructions have been taken on hand. I would like to know whether these amounts are

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

being spent for the development of roads in such a hilly tract as Himachal Pradesh, obviously badly needed roads. Are these roads being constructed? My information is that more money is being wasted on levelling the existing roads rather than in bringing about new roads. My information is that they have taken up the construction of many roads on hand and the result is they are not able to complete any of them. My information is that some of these road constructions have already been put an end to or stopped. Nobody would deny that these roads play a very important role in the development of Himachal Pradesh, in opening up the territory and in the economic, commercial and industrial development of those backward areas. In connection with Himachal Pradesh, I would suggest that there is so much of forest wealth. It is said that you are spending so much on development of cottage industries. I would like to have a report on the development of cottage industries and the expenditure on the same. I would like to have a report on the development of forest wealth in Himachal Pradesh. There is a salt mine in Mandi and it is said that there is 60 per cent. salt content in it. Are you developing it? In Mandi itself, salt is sold at blackmarket rates. Wheat is selling there at Rs. 40 a maund in some areas in Himachal Pradesh. Such is the situation in that backward area. I would like to know what is the administration or Home Ministry doing and how the Finance Ministry is dealing with this particular negligence and dereliction of duty on the part of the Home Ministry. This is a very important question. I think I can have a little more liberty with the Finance Ministry now and I would like the Finance Ministry . . .

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: What has happened now?

DR. R. B. GOUR: There are certain changes. For example, a person belonging to my State is now in the Finance Ministry.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So, you can take liberties?

DR. R. B. GOUR: Yes, though not much. So, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this situation that obtains in Himachal Pradesh. Then there is a feeling in Himachal Pradesh that in matters of recruitment to high administrative posts, there is an amount of open discrimination in favour of cadres coming from U.P. Here again I have got only facts and figures. Now, a list of officials who had been sent to Himachal Pradesh was supplied to this House or was laid on the Table of the House on the 13th March this year in reply to a question by my hon. friend. There they have not given the State to which those people, who have been sent from C.P.W.D. and Central Water and Power Commission, belong. They have not mentioned the name of the States they belonged to but they have given in respect of others. Among those, I found that out of 11 such officials, two are from Punjab and 9 from U.P. and none from Himachal Pradesh itself. So, there is a feeling that there is a discrimination in selection of cadres for the administrative services, highly remunerative administrative services, and that is in favour of U.P. That is the feeling developing in Himachal Pradesh and the facts supplied to us by the Ministry itself do not contradict that feeling or say that that feeling is unjustified. I don't know if I.A.S. officials can be found only from U.P. and not from any other States in this country. I don't know if these gentlemen are specially suited to efficiently administer, and cadres are not found from anywhere else. Therefore, I say that these may look small matters but they really create big problems and unfortunately these services are creating a serious problem. Unless you draw into the service, cadres coming from areas where you want these services to administer, you will not have an efficient administration or an administration closely related to the people there. There is an absolute necessity of seeing that cadres of that State are

created and these officials who have been taken to Himachal Pradesh at high cost are taken away from there and sent back to their original posts. Unless this is done, the situation there in the services is surely not going to improve.

Next, I would like to say a few words on the Vote No. 72 which concerns the Ministry of Labour. I do not want to speak much on this, because I have already spoken at length on this question in my speech in the general debate. But I would like to draw pointed attention to two or three questions.

The first question that I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Ministry to is connected with the working of the Minimum Wages Act. This Act had been passed long ago and it has recently been extended up to the year 1962. A report on the working of this Act up to the year ending 1955 has already been circulated. But we find that this particular Act is not implemented. In fact, many States—and unfortunately Andhra Pradesh is the biggest defaulter in this respect—have not implemented the Minimum Wages Act. The question of the fixing of a minimum wage for agricultural labour is hanging fire. The question of the fixation of minimum wages for local body employees in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is also pending, I should say, because in the Telangana area it is yet to be fixed and in the other areas it has to be revised because it was fixed in 1950. And in some places the wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act were much lower than what the labourers were drawing. We have got to see when this sweated labour has got this concession, when the country has taken up a firm decision that this sweated labour, this unorganised labour, backward labour, which cannot stand on its own feet and bargain with its employers should get protection from Parliament through the Minimum Wages Act and when the State Gov-

vernments are authorised and empowered and when they have been given the necessary powers and obligations to fix the minimum wages. We have to see that these minimum wages are fixed and paid by the employers. It is here that the biggest social responsibility falls on the shoulders of the State Governments. But it is here that the State Governments are not rising to their responsibility. I think when Parliament has passed that Act, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that the State Governments do implement this Act. After all, you have periodical meetings with the Labour Ministers and in so many small matters you do interfere with the State Governments. Here I do not really want you to interfere. I only want supervision and control, a pulling up.

(Time bell rings.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken twenty minutes.

DR. R. B. GOUR: But so far as we are concerned, we are given time for the entire Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to adjust. You know the time allowed to your Party. I have no objection if you adjust amongst yourselves.

DR. R. B. GOUR: I am coming to the end. After all Labour Ministry...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you will be cutting into the time of the other Members. I leave it to you to adjust.

DR. R. B. GOUR: So, it is a very serious problem. When we have passed the Act and extended the period for fixation of the minimum wages and for the revision of the minimum wages, we have also to see that it is being implemented. Here, many of the State Governments have failed to implement this particular provision.

[Dr. R. B. Gour.]

Then I come to the question of the wage boards. After a long tussle, after much discussion, controversy, arguments and so on, the Government has come to this firm conclusion that wage boards should be established. But why are you halting and going slowly like the famous "drip torture" method of the Chinese. One wage board after another comes out of the Central Ministry. This is very painful. So far you have wage boards only in the textile industry, in the sugar industry and in the cement industry. But there are so many other industries where you have got to establish wage boards. Why not expedite the process?

Then again, these wage boards are meant to determine certain standards of wages. It is a question of certain policies that are being committed to by the entire trade union movement and all the employers. You do take the necessary care to see that various shades of employers' opinions are definitely represented on the board. Whether they are big, small or medium, all sorts of employers are there and the various shades of employers' opinions are represented on the board. But when it comes to labour, I do not know what pleasure the Labour Ministry takes in trying to discriminate between one trade union and another. The latest example is that of the wage board for cement. The I.N.T.U.C. is on the sugar board but not the A.I.T.U.C. or H.M.S. In another place the hon. Deputy Minister for Labour gave it as his opinion that according to his calculations there are 15,000 members in the I.N.T.U.C. and the A.I.T.U.C. has only 5,000 and the H.M.S. only 4,000. And so he has excluded the 5,000 and 4,000 and given representation only to the Union with a membership of 15,000. It stands to reason that among the four representatives, 2 should have been given to I.N.T.U.C., and one each should come from A.I.T.U.C. and H.M.S. After all the decisions of these wage boards will have to be implemented not only in the industry

where there is this 15,000 membership but also where the 5,000 and 4,000 memberships are there. What are you going to do? That is the question. The hon. Labour Minister told us that he will convene a conference of labour representatives to decide the principles on which this representation is to be given. The hon. Deputy Minister evolves principle after principle that suit only the I.N.T.U.C. but which utterly exclude the other organisations. Why he does it I do not know. For example, in Hyderabad, and in the old State of Hyderabad and in the late Andhra State there is no principle for giving representation for labour. Some times the I.N.T.U.C. is given 3, the H.M.S. one and the A.I.T.U.C. is ignored. Later on it is given one seat. But when it came about that the A.I.T.U.C. had the highest number of members, then they suddenly changed it all and they gave one representative to each. Why? That is what I want to know. If it is membership, then it should apply in every case. In the case of representation in the cement wage board it is membership but in the other case, in Andhra Pradesh it is not membership, but it is a question of policy, of discussion of mutual understanding and so on. So, I want to know what is the principle that guides them. I say, this question of representation on these committees, this question of discrimination against organisations, that the hon. Deputy Minister does not seem to understand and favour is becoming a very serious menace in all these conferences in this country. For example, take the State Employers' Insurance Corporation. The A.I.T.U.C. only is on the Corporation and I doubt if the H.M.S. is represented there. Then, it has no representation on the Benefits Council, no representation on the Standing Committee. After all, there should be the same approach to this problem and it should be a principled approach. After all, a policy is going to be evolved and a programme is going to be chalked out. And it is going to chalk out a programme for

the entire labour, not only for one section of labour. There should be this understanding. Why this discrimination in representation? The Cement Wage Board is the classical example of ignoring 9,000 members, of giving no representation to these but for the 15,000 according to his calculation. Then, Sir, I do not know why the Labour Ministry suddenly becomes ineffective when it comes to a question of the State-owned concerns. Take the famous Hindustan Aircraft; take any State-owned concern. Take the Railways, take the Defence Organisations. The Labour Ministry becomes suddenly helpless. We want to know why the Labour Ministry is absolutely ineffective when it comes to a question of the State-owned concerns especially when the labour relations in such concerns are deteriorating. I am glad that an amendment is coming up in respect of the Employees' Provident Fund and this will include all the State-owned concerns which have so far been exempted but then the other labour laws are not implemented in the State-owned undertakings. If you go to the Labour Department for redress, the Labour Department is absolutely helpless and ineffective. This is a very serious question. You want absolute equality before the law for all ordinary citizens and so, why not have absolute equality before labour law both for the State-owned sector and the private sector?

A decision was taken about seven years ago by the General Body of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation that the benefits of this Employees' State Insurance will be extended to the families of all the workers. A decision was also taken that hospitals will be opened in places like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, etc., where there are a large number of insured employees. What has happened to this decision? Why are they not implementing the decision? I am told that it is the State Governments that come in the way of opening of these hospitals. I am told that the West Bengal Govern-

ment in general and the Chief Minister in particular are opposed to the opening of a hospital in Calcutta. If that is so, why should the Labour Ministry here feel helpless regarding the implementation of a decision taken by the Corporation? This thing has created a serious problem and I would ask the hon. Finance Minister to cut out the expenditure allotted for the Labour Ministry so that some sense dawns on the Labour Ministry because that amount is an absolute waste, it is absolutely ineffective in relation to the other departments of the State sector.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude and I thank you for the opportunity.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the motion moved by the hon. Minister. In doing so, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on one of the most important problems that is before the country today, I mean the problem of food. As it is, Sir, detailed discussions about the particular Ministry take place in the other House and we in this House discuss about general principles but, according to me, discussion about the general principles is as important as discussion about the details, Sir, our country became independent in 1947 and nearly eleven years have elapsed. There are several notable achievements to the credit of our Government, for example, we have successfully conducted two General Elections which were the greatest democratic elections ever conducted in the annals of human history but, so far as the problem of food is concerned, we have not fared better and the problem of food that was agitating our minds in 1947 and 1948 is still agitating the mind of the nation, even in 1958. The other day, the hon. Food Minister, while discussing this problem in the other House, gave certain figures of production for the last five or six years, which I shall quote presently, and showed that our production has increased. In the same way, he gave certain

[Shri Vijay Singh.]

figures of the foodgrain prices and tried to show that the foodgrain prices are not rising as much as they ought to and that there was a downward trend. I will quote his actual words. Speaking in Lok Sabha about food production, he said:

"In 1951-52, treating 1949-50 as base, the figures of production were 97.5. In 1952-53, they went up to 102. In 1953-54, they went up to 114.3. In 1954-55 they went up to 116.4. There was a drop in 1955-56 and they came down to 115.9. However, in 1956-57, they went up to 123."

As regards the price trend, he says:

"Coming to the prices, treating again 1952-53 as the base, in January 1957, the prices were 97, in February they rose to 100..... They reached the peak figure of 106 in August and then they declined reaching a figure of 97 in January, 1958. In the week ending second March, the prices went down to 95."

This picture that the hon. Food Minister has presented before us is rather good but I will say that this is a clever presentation of the picture like a good lawyer and we should not be deflected by the facts and figures that are quoted again and again before us from the stark realities that we see all round us in the countryside. In fact, Sir, I would like to suggest that this problem of food must be tackled with imagination, courage and drive. We all talk about the core of the Plan, but, according to me, Sir, the core of the Plan must be the food production in the country because no country where 80 per cent. of the population lives on agriculture can do without it and it passes out of comprehension to know that we are still importing food from outside. Mahatma Gandhiji was against the import of cloth from outside because that was the second basic necessity of human beings and in his diagnosis, he said that the

country cannot become rich if it went on importing the second basic necessity of human beings. I do not know what he would have said today if he had been alive when we not only import cloth but also import food which is the first basic necessity of human life. According to me, Sir, therefore, we must lay greater emphasis upon the production of food in the country. We have completed the first Five Year Plan successfully and two years of the Second Plan have also gone by. It is time, therefore, that we try to find out where we were going in our planning, where we are driving and what we should do. In this connection, Sir, I will crave the indulgence of the House to allow me to read a passage from a recent book of Maurice Zinkin, "Development for Free Asia". He says on page 36:

"In Asia, which can so much less afford waste, Governments must consider with the greatest care the real cost of the schemes they foster. It may be that an automobile plant will considerably increase self-sufficiency, but if the number of automobiles required in any particular country is so small that they can only be produced locally at three or five or ten times the cost at which they could be imported, then probably the country would be stronger for putting these resources into something which would be economically more beneficial, a fertiliser plant perhaps, so that there would be more food, or new roads so that communications would improve. No general rule can be laid down; each case must be considered on its merits. But it can at least be said that in every instance where some industry asks for protection or for subsidy, the onus of proving that the benefits gained will more than offset the economic loss must be placed squarely upon that industry. At present in every country of the world, and Asian countries are no exception, a large number of industries are allowed to batten on

the community without any commensurate return either in extra national safety or anything else. The third confusion is the general belief that industry is more productive than agriculture and therefore countries should industrialise as fast as possible. It is, in general, historically true that over the last century industry has produced a larger income per head employed than agriculture, though there are some notable exceptions, such as Australia, New Zealand and the Argentina. But there is no immutable rule which requires that it should be so; the reason why it is so often so in practice is merely that, in most countries, there has been much more capital put into industry than into agriculture. With the great advance in agricultural science of the last generation, capital invested in agriculture, in research, for instance, or tubewells, may well give a bigger return quicker than any alternative industrial investment. Industry is very often not even as large a provider of employment as agriculture; irrigation, for example, which roughly doubles the amount of work to be done on each acre getting water, usually gives more employment than any other way of using the same amount of capital."

These are the considerations that have been put before us by a very eminent economist, a man of modern age, and I will commend them with all the emphasis at my command for the consideration of the Government.

Now, Sir, having said this I would like to place three more concrete suggestions in this connection for the consideration of the House. First, I would like to say that there should be effective co-operation between the work of the various Ministries, for example, the activities of the Ministry of Community Development, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Irrigation should all be co-ordinated. We all know, Sir, that the basic need

of agriculture is irrigation. Recently facts have come to our notice that as many as forty lakh acres of land could be irrigated, but the water could not reach all these lands because the channels were not dug. Why? Because there is no proper co-ordination between the various Ministries that are working in the Government of India. In the same way, Sir, we learn that forty lakh acres of land of the Punjab is waterlogged. So there is the problem of excess water in Punjab. Now adjacent to Punjab is Rajasthan and there the land is lying waste because there is no water. Now, this water which is causing waste in Punjab could easily be diverted to Rajasthan. I am only trying to show that . . .

DR. R. B. GOUR: Are you prepared to pay for that water?

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: Certainly. We will not only pay for that but will also pay the betterment levy.

Now, Sir, this is only one aspect of the problem that I have put. Another important aspect in connection with agriculture that I would put is that we must care about the main factor in agricultural production and that is man. When all plant and machinery are there, man remains more important than any machine, and we all know the pitiable condition in which our peasants are carrying on. We have plans for the development of our agriculture but how can our agriculture develop if the basic factor in agricultural production, namely, the human factor, is neglected? No doubt the various land reforms that we have enacted in the country have certainly gone a long way to ameliorate the condition of the peasants. To that extent they are all welcome but, nevertheless it is the bounden duty of our Government to care more for the human factor that is involved in the process of agriculture. We all know, Sir, that planning of agricultural sector is not so easy as it is in the industrial sector. In the industrial sector we

[Shri Vijay Singh.]

can plan sitting at our table, but when we go to the agricultural sector we have to bear in mind the human factor that is involved. Therefore, it makes it all the more important for us to see, that the condition of the peasant is ameliorated. This aspect of planning, namely, planning in agricultural sector, is very difficult. It is not only the experience of democracy but it is the experience of totalitarian countries also. The idea of planning started with Russia where planning was started, I suppose, in 1928, but so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, even Russia's condition is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. Here also I would like to give the authority of a recent book *'The New Class: An Analysis of the Communist System'* by Djilas. It says on page 57:

"Reliable statistics are not available, but all evidence confirms that yields per acre in the U.S.S.R. have not been increased over the yields in Czarist Russia, and that the number of livestock still does not approach the pre-revolutionary figure."

DR. R. B. GOUR: What is your authority?

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: My authority is this book. I shall give it to you for reading; you cannot take it away. It may be right; it may be wrong, but we have Mr. Khrushchev who says that there is something fundamentally wrong with the agricultural processes in Russia. I do not mean to say that all this is wrong or right. I have quoted the portion to stress that the vital human factor in agriculture has to be looked after. That is only my plea. Whether the authority is right or wrong you can say. Probably you arrested the man because he wrote this book. He was the Vice-President of Yugoslavia and he is now in prison.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Sometimes, you were quoting Tito and now you are quoting Djilas.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: We do not have to quarrel over that. Now, agricultural science has made tremendous advance in modern times. But how can we utilise all this advance in agricultural science? According to me, Sir, the only way to do so is to make the agricultural industry attractive enough for the educated men to go and settle in the villages. There is rapid urbanization going on in the country. We want that the agricultural industry should be run so profitably as to make the educated men to go and settle on lands. But the difficulties of planning are there and there is the problem of agricultural improvement. Therefore, make the condition of the agriculturists prosperous; therefore, make the condition of the agriculturists happy. Make it so, so that the educated men of our country can go and take up the profession of agriculture and supply the greatest need of the country, namely food.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): Also the Members of Parliament.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: If they feel like it they should also certainly do.

Now, this brings me to the proposition of ceiling. Imposition of ceiling is essential but the ceiling that we impose must be such that it will leave sufficient incentive with farmers. After all if we only single out agricultural sector for imposition of ceiling, it will have bad consequences so far as national economy as a whole is concerned. People will get away from agriculture, which will mean ruin of this industry. My proposition is that imposition of ceiling should be a uniform process, and because agricultural industry needs encouragement, we should so plan that it provides enough incentive. The directions of the Planning Commission to the various States should be to this effect.

(Time bell rings.)

Can I have five minutes more, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only five hours have been allotted to the Congress Members. There are twenty Members.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: If you give me five minutes I shall proceed. Otherwise, I shall close down with these one or two points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go on please.

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: Closely allied with the problem of ceiling is the problem of agricultural prices. If we will not assure our cultivator adequate returns for the produce that he produces he will not put in the best in him. The greatest difficulty nowadays is that prices at the time of harvest are low and the middleman hoards the grain and the poor cultivator gets nothing. Therefore, the State must announce in advance a fixed price policy for the agricultural produce. If that is done, I can assure this House that the agriculturists of our country will put in what is the best in them. Our delegation that went to China has reported that one of the principal things that the Communist Government of China has done is that they have fixed remunerative prices for the agricultural produce. Some such thing should be done in our country also, and while the formulation of agricultural prices or price structure is being evolved, I will suggest that all sorts of interested persons, persons who are affected must be consulted. Planning must not only be formulated in the Government Secretariat but active public co-operation and public opinion must be invited and respected. You may formulate a plan but if it is not workable, then it will not be accepted. Then I will come to the question of co-operative farming. According to me there is no escape from the fact that if our agricultural industry is to succeed it must be based on co-operative principles. But this co-operative farming should not take the form of collective farming or

forced co-operative farming as in China or Russia. I have just given the instance of Russia where collectivisation has not been a success. In the same way the example of China is also before us. Apart from the fact whether this has succeeded there or not we have to bear in mind that conditions in our country are basically different from what we find in those countries. The democratic way of life that we have come to adopt has placed certain restrictions upon the power of the State to coerce the people in a totalitarian way. Therefore, we have to lay greater emphasis on service co-operatives rather than on producers co-operatives. The greatest need of the farmer today is the availability of credit. The Survey Report about Rural Credit that we have all seen goes to show that only 3 per cent. of the credit needs of the farmer is met by Government resources. Recently, we have made tremendous advance and the provision in the present Budget is, if I am not wrong, about Rs. 140 crores. While this is a right beginning, the needs of agricultural credit are such that we will require about Rs. 1,000 crores. So, the present provision will meet only about 10 per cent. of our requirements. So, we have a long way to go in this direction. Along with credit we require good seeds; we require good implements. In this connection, I would like to say that if Government were to provide all these facilities and if there is this co-operation between the Government and the cultivator, much good can result. We have got a Central Tractor Organisation; a lot of complaints is heard about that Organisation. I would like to suggest that if we had three or four tractors in every district, the cultivators can have these tractors, of course, on the usual rental basis and much good can result. You may say that this is a State subject; well, certainly it is a State subject but we can give direction to the States in this connection.

DR. R. P. DUBE (Madhya Pradesh): What about maintenance?

SHRI VIJAY SINGH: Of course, maintenance will be looked after by the Government; the poor cultivator will not be able to maintain it at all.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about our cattle wealth and improvement of our livestock. When we talk about food production, the problem of food is only partly solved. The diet is not complete if it is not supported by animal food like milk, butter, ghee, meat etc. The time at my disposal will not allow me to dilate at length on this point, but I think this is a very important point. Only the other day Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava in the other House said that we should have a separate Ministry dealing only with Animal Husbandry and I think that in the last ten years we have not paid enough attention towards the improvement of our cattle wealth. I would like to cite just one example of the neglect of the Government in this regard and I am giving the example of horse breeding. We have to import horses for the use of the military and for other purposes from outside. There was a scheme in the Defence Ministry to start horse breeding centres in this country. Now, Rajasthan, as we know, is particularly suited for horse breeding. When this scheme was communicated to the people there, they were anxious to start breeding centres on their own on the usual terms with some subsidy from Government and the matter was referred by the Rajasthan Government to the Central Government. I met some officials of the Defence Ministry also but there was no response from them and this shows in the matter of animal husbandry and livestock how utterly neglectful we are and this also brings out the lack of co-ordination about which I said just now.

(Time bell rings.)

Now, one point, Sir, about the Rajasthan canal. I will take only one minute. We all talk about the food problem and I am glad to bring this

fact to the notice of the House that one of the biggest canals in history, namely, the Rajasthan Canal, was recently inaugurated by the hon. the Home Minister and this is going to be a very important factor in solving our food problem but the successful execution of this project is only possible when the Centre will come to the aid of Rajasthan because Rajasthan alone is not in a position to execute a work of this dimension and I do hope that the Centre will bear this in mind and will give top priority to this project. Sir, I thank you for the time you have given me.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण (मुम्बई) :
 आदरणीय उपसभापति जी,

DR. R. B. GOUR: Khadi, prohibition and village industries.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:
 You will have it as much as you want.

उपसभापति जी, हम जिस विधेयक पर यहां विचार कर रहे हैं वह विधेयक हमें द्वितीय पंचवार्षिक योजना के तृतीय वर्ष में ले जा रहा है और यह जो सारा खर्च हो रहा है उसका खासकर मकसद एक ही है कि हमारी योजना कामयाब हो। योजना का खासकर मकसद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कि हमारे अर्थ मंत्री भी थे, अपने बजट भाषण में यह बताया है, और वह एक ही हो सकता है, कि देश की गरीबी कम करना, देश का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊंचा करना और बेकारी को दूर करना। जब इस निगाह से मैं इस विधेयक की ओर देखता हूं तो मुझे कुछ निराशा होती है। आप देखियेगा, पंचवार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत जो काम हो रहे हैं उनको। प्रथम पंचवार्षिक योजना हमने समाप्त की और दूसरी की ओर हम बढ़े और आज उसके तीसरे वर्ष में प्रवेश कर चुके हैं। क्या उससे कुछ गरीबी कम हुई, क्या बेकारी कुछ कम हुई? हमें यह कहना होगा कि यह बात बहुत कुछ हुई, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता।

एक ही बात में यहां पर कहना चाहूंगा। प्रथम पंचवर्षिक योजना के दौरान में यह देखा गया कि हमारी नेशनल इनकम ६,५५० करोड़ से ६,६५० करोड़ हो गई, यानी करीब सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारी नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी। परन्तु उसके साथ-साथ यह हुआ कि इनकम टैक्स देने वाले, जो लोग हैं जिनकी तादाद दो-चार लाख है, उनकी इनकम उभी काल में डेढ़ सौ करोड़ बढ़ी। इससे निष्कर्ष यह पैदा होता है कि जो सैकड़ा ६८ ऐसे हैं जो इनकम टैक्स नहीं देते, उनकी इनकम ५० करोड़ कम हुई, न कि बढ़ी। इससे साफ दिखाई देता है कि हमारी पंचवर्षिक योजना से यदि किसी को फायदा हुआ होगा तो ज्यादातर इनकम टैक्स देने वालों का हुआ है, न कि गरीबों का। ऊंचा इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की वजह से हमारी नेशनल इनकम बहुत बढ़ गई पांच हजार से अधिक इनकम वालों की करीब बीस करोड़ बढ़ी—यानी ६७ करोड़ से ८७ करोड़ हो गई, और पांच वर्षों में उनकी संख्या दो हजार ही बढ़ी जब कि नीचे की इनकम श्रेणी में संख्या ५६ हजार बढ़ी, परन्तु इनकम २ करोड़ ७५ लाख से ३ करोड़ १३ लाख हो गई, यानी ३८ लाख बढ़ी। ये तमाम बातें हमको यह बतलाती हैं कि गरीबों की इनकम बढ़ी नहीं है, गरीबों की हालत दुरुस्त हुई नहीं है और भागवानों की हालत कुछ न कुछ दुरुस्त होती रही है। इसलिए मुझे डर है कि उद्योगपतियों की इनकम तो बढ़ रही है लेकिन गरीबों की गरीबी कम नहीं हुई है।

अब इसके साथ ही साथ बेकारों की समस्या को ले लीजिये। मैं आज सुबह इम्प्लाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज की एक खबर पढ़ रहा था कि हमारे देश में बेकारों की तादाद हर साल ५६ लाख बढ़ती है, यानी ये ५६ लाख ऐसे हैं जिन्हें उद्योग दिये जाने चाहिये और देखा यह जाता है कि जो हमारा टार्गेट है द्वितीय पंचवर्षिक योजना में, वहां तक आज की हालात में पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। तो ये जो

हर साल नये ५६ लाख काम मांगने वाले बढ़ते रहेंगे इनको हम काम कहां से देने वाले हैं? यह हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये एक चैलेंज है। हमारे जो बेकार भाई हैं, जिनके लिये उद्योग नहीं है, और जिनकी तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, इन बेकार और निरुद्योग लोगों के लिये हम रोजगार कहां से देने वाले हैं। यह समस्या आगे जटिल होती ही रहेगी। इसके बारे में कहा गया है कि यह तादाद इसी तरह १५ वर्ष तक बढ़ती रहेगी और करीब-करीब दो करोड़ सत्तर लाख एक ही पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बढ़ जायेंगे।

श्री जसोद सिंह बिष्ट (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जब आबादी ४० लाख प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती है तो लेबर फोर्म इतना कैसे बढ़ता है ?

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : आपको शायद एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज का मासिक पत्र मिल गया होगा जिसमें ये फिगर दिए गये हैं। उनको देखने से आपको पता चलेगा कि उनकी तमाम तादाद सालाना ५६ लाख बढ़ती है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब

डा० डब्ल्यू० एस० बालिगे (मुम्बई) : कुछ दिनों के बाद सब बेकार हो जायेंगे।

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : हो सकता है। इस समय सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो हमारे मामले है वह है देश की गरीबी को दूर करना और बेकारी को दूर करना। यह समस्या कहा तक कम हुई है, यह हमें देखना चाहिये। जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं तब तो हमें पता चलता है कि हमारी कामयाबी इस मामले में बहुत नहीं हो रही है।

अभी हमारे भाई अन्न की समस्या की बात कह रहे थे। अन्न की समस्या का भी यही हाल हो रहा है। हमारे देश में किसानों की तादाद सबसे ज्यादा है लेकिन उनकी ही हालत सबसे ज्यादा गिरी हुई है। क्यों गिरी हुई है ?

[श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण]

इसका कारण यह है कि वे खेती से जितनी पैदावार करते हैं उस पैदावार से उनको जो बचना चाहिये, जो मेहनत-मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलती है। कहा जाता है कि अधिक अन्न पैदा करो। कैसे पैदा हो? किसान कहता है कि मुझे पर्याप्त कीमत मिलनी चाहिये जिससे कि मेरी मेहनत-मजदूरी निकल सके, मेरे घर का गुज़ारा हो सके, इतनी कीमत तो मेरे अनाज की मिलनी चाहिये। इस पर कहा तो जाता है कि किसान जो बात कह रहा है वह ठीक है लेकिन आप मिनिमम प्राइस तक फिक्स नहीं करते। आप सबको पता है कि कुछ दिन हुए यहां पर एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स फ़ोरम हुआ था। उस फ़ोरम में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया जिसमें सरकार से यह प्रार्थना की गई कि वह मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स करे लेकिन उनकी बात नहीं सुनी गई। अभी दो-चार दिन हुए पंजाब का एग्रीकल्चरिस्टों का फ़ोरम हुआ। उन्होंने भी सरकार से यह मांग की कि मिनिमम प्राइस फिक्स होनी चाहिये। मिनिमम प्राइस जब तक गवर्नमेंट फिक्स नहीं करती है तब तक अधिक धान्य की उपजें करना, अन्न पैदा करना, यह सब फिजूल बात है। परन्तु इस तरह की बात को आज कोई नहीं सुनता है। इसके साथ-साथ होता क्या है देश में मनी क्राय्ज ज्यादा उपजाये जाते हैं क्योंकि इनसे किसान को ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, तो फिर क्या जरूरत है कि वह अन्न पैदा करे। जब आप काटन प्राइस फिक्स कर सकते हैं तब फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि गेहूं और ज्वार के प्राइसेज आप क्यों नहीं फिक्स करते हैं? काटन की प्राइस जब आप फिक्स कर देते हैं तो उसका नतीजा क्या होता है, यह आप इन्डेक्स प्राइस को देखकर अच्छी तरह से मालूम कर सकते हैं।

श्री जसोद सिंह बिष्ट : काटन को तो मिल वाले खरीद लेते हैं।

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : काटन के प्राइस फिक्स करने का नतीजा यह है कि उसकी उपज बहुत बढ़ जाती है। १९५८ जनवरी में अनाज की बिक्री कीमत का इन्डेक्स नम्बर ९७ है जबकि काटन का १०५ और शूगर का ११०। इस कारण से हर एक चीज जो बाजार की बिक्री की चीज है, उसको किसान अधिक पैदा करता है वनिस्वत अनाज के। इसलिये जरूरी बात यह है कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में अधिक अन्न पैदा हो तो आपको "पेरिटी इन प्राइसेज बिटवीन फूडप्रेस एन्ड अदर मनी क्राय्ज" पैदा करना होगा। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप यह आशा नहीं रख सकते हैं कि देश में अधिक अनाज पैदा किया जाय। दूसरी बात यह होनी चाहिये, और जिसकी हर किसान शिकायत करता रहता है कि जिन चीजों को उसको जरूरत रहती है उनकी कीमत में और उसकी उपजाई हुई चीजों की कीमत में पेरिटी रहे। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसानों से यह आशा करना कि वे अपना पेट बांध कर ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करें, फिजूल की बात है।

तीसरी बात जो मैं गरीबों की निगाह से देख रहा हूँ वह यह है कि आप करोड़ों रुपया गरीबों का कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में खर्च कर रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे कि इस बजट में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये १३ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है मगर इसका हाल क्या है? हाल ही में इस विभाग के काम की देखभाल के लिये एक स्टडी टीम कायम की गई थी। उस स्टडी टीम ने जो रिपोर्ट दाखिल की है उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The weakest spot in our programme of community development is the development of rural industries for providing employment to the unemployed and the under-employed."

इस रिपोर्ट से यह मालूम देता है कि इस कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के प्रोग्राम का जो बीकेस्ट लिंक है वह यह है कि वहां सप्लीमेंटरी इंडस्ट्री की ओर जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, उतना दिया नहीं जा रहा है और बहुत सी फ्रिजूलखर्ची हो रही है। आप इस रिपोर्ट में आगे यह देखेंगे :

"The emphasis should shift without delay to the more demanding aspects of economic development and the priorities as between the different activities should be supply of drinking water, improvement of agriculture . . ."

and so on and so forth.

तो कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स, जिनके जरिये हम आशा करते हैं कि हम अन्न का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेंगे, हमारा एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, उनकी हालत यह है कि वहां जिन बातों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था उन बातों के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहां पर बहुत से अनावश्यक खर्च इस तरह से होते हैं जिन्हें सरकार आसानी के साथ बन्द कर सकती है।

इस स्टडी टीम ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें एक यह सिफारिश स्पष्ट रूप से की हुई है कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट में जितनी जीपें दी हुई हैं, उन सबको निकाल लिया जाना चाहिये। आप जानते हैं, आपको पता होगा कि इन जीपों का क्या उपयोग होता है? स्टडी टीम कहती है कि आप जीपों को निकाल लीजिये। यानी जीपों का उपयोग कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में किस तरह से हुआ करता है, इसका यह सबूत है। साथ ही दूसरी सिफारिश यह है कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के नाम से जितनी मैगजीन्स, पत्रिका वगैरा निकलती है, जिस तरह का चिकना और बढ़िया कागज उनकी छपवाई के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है वह सब फ्रिजूलखर्च है। मेमिनार्स पर व्यर्थ खर्च होता है। क्या इन बातों को कोई सोचता है?

गरीबों के नाम से जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड चल रहा है उसकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जिस तरह से आपने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के लिये स्टडी टीम नियोजित की उसी तरह से मेहरबानी करके इस सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के लिये भी एक स्टडी टीम कायम करें जो यह देखे कि इस देश में इस का काम किस तरह से हो रहा है। यदि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में जीपों का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है तो उससे अधिक सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में, कम नहीं मगर ज्यादा ही, जीपों का दुरुपयोग हो रहा होगा। इसलिये, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा और इसको दूर तक नहीं ले जाना चाहता हूं। परन्तु यह मैं आप से जरूर कहूंगा कि सरकार इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दे।

चौथी बात मैं हैन्डीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हैन्डीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड का सन् १९५६-५७ का खर्च ३७१६६४ रुपये था। आज उसका खर्च ७ लाख ९३ हजार यानी सन् १९५६ से १९५८ तक, दो वर्ष में २॥ गुना खर्च बढ़ गया है। प्रोपेगन्डा के लिये हैन्डीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड को एक लाख ९५ हजार रुपये अलग दिया गया है। आप सोचिये तो सही और देखिये कि यह खर्च कैसे बढ़ रहा है और हैन्डीक्राफ्ट बोर्ड के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च किस तरह से चल रहा है। यानी आपने तो यह बोर्ड इसलिये कायम किया था कि इसके द्वारा लोगों का उद्योग मिले, धन्धा मिले, परन्तु आप देखें कि इस बोर्ड के मार्फत लोगों को कितना उद्योग मिला, क्या इस तरह की बात हो रही है और लोगों को धन्धा मिल रहा है?

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: All the money goes by the board.

श्री देवकीनन्दन नारायण : इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं।

श्री उप सभापति : १५ मिनट हो गया है और पांच मिनट के अन्दर अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

DR. R. B. GOUR: Let him continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken fifteen minutes.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: I shall take some seven or eight minutes more. I did not get an opportunity to speak on the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take five minutes and finish your speech.

DR. R. B. GOUR: Please give him time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow. There is a message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

THE FINANCE BILL, 1958

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Finance Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April, 1958.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE SITTING ON SATURDAY, THE 26th APRIL, 1958

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that there will be a sitting of the House on Saturday, the 26th April, 1958.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 24th April 1958.