

instance of a country in Asia where these discussions do not arise, where the one incentive is production, more production, more wealth for the country. How they produce, whether labour works still longer hours than is necessary or not does not matter. I have, on a recent occasion, visited a country, of whose efforts any one can be proud of. When they were suffering from occupation, when the industrial plant was nothing, the manufacturers, and workers gathered together and they have done a tremendous thing. Certainly no one grudges labour of its rightful things— all the relief that could be given— but then, when we consider these things, we have to consider them as a whole, especially when we discuss a matter of tariff protection, I think we are travelling a little away from the fact, were we to mix up the conditions of labour in a particular factory. Government policy in respect of labour has been laid down. It is reflected in the welfare measures that are being promoted by way of legislation by the Ministry in charge of that subject and, therefore, Sir, I do not think it relevant at this point to turn to the conditions of labour when we are considering this matter.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: What about the Bhur Kunda factory?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR; Sir, it is not our practice to go into particular cases. We think sometimes attempts are made to bring in such cases so that they may get greater attention than they deserve so far as the floor of this House is concerned. If my hon. friend were to mix up the Bhur Kunda factory or any other factory and were he to draw our attention to that, I think it is hardly fair because there will be many other factories, and may be they have reasons to press their case. So, Sir, I deny myself the pleasure of dealing with any particular concern on the floor of this House. It has not been our policy to refer to particular cases but if certain cases are brought to our notice, I need hardly assure my hon. friend that they

would receive our best attention possible.

Then, Sir, I shall also deny myself the pleasure of attempting to answer what Mr. Mazumdar said. Earlier, when I referred to the comments and the types of comments, I referred to the general economic atmosphere in the country in the present stage of Indian progress. So far as economic development is concerned, we have to be vigilant, we have to be caustic in our comments, if comments are necessary. I do not grudge anybody's right to do that, because, ultimately, in a democracy, well reasoned comments are the best safeguards possible for progress but we should not create an atmosphere that everything is chaotic, everything is wrong, that no steps are being taken, etc. Let us appreciate what is being done; let us be impatient about progress to be achieved but let us not create an atmosphere of impatience, discontent, which will be one of the biggest enemies of progress. One of the strategies in times of war is for the enemy to create chaotic conditions in the country which he wants to capture. Let us not emulate that practice; let us be a little patient about the situation. Let us also imagine, Sir, what difficulties we are facing, what are our capital resources, what are our human resources, what is our technical skill, what is the condition of India taken as a whole, what is the atmosphere and climate that we should create in order to make our progress substantial and positive. It is on that basis that I referred to the unbalanced criticism or comments, and I am sorry in a hurried moment, and my hon. friend Mr. Mazumdar thought that it applied to him.

(*Interruptions by Shri S. N. Mazumdar.*)

I would call it a great misfortune if that much unbalance is ever shown by my friend for whom I have esteem. I am sometimes surprised, how such a well reasoned friend of mine, like my friend Shri Mazumdar, allows himself to be tempted to deviate into things

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] which by a stretch of longish reasoning one might be tempted to call a little unbalanced. That is all that I said.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: What about the policy?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Then something was said about our policy. We certainly try to do things according to a policy and in respect of the established industries we go by their quantum of imports previously and if there is anything wrong.....

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Definitely wrong.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR:and if there is anything wrong about the working of that policy we shall certainly examine the question. But, situated as we are, if we once indulged in the luxury of inviting all newcomers, the position becomes unmanageable. Because the licence fee is only Rs. 10 or Rs. 25 at the time of making the application, all newcomers began to apply and 125,000 applications came in. The people came at random and this led to maladministration as it was physically impossible for any section of the Ministry to handle 125,000 applications in the course of six months. Though our policy has been to invite applications from newcomers this made us to proceed cautiously than would otherwise be the case and which would have led to taking away established importers from the field of imports.

Then, Sir, something was said about fountain pen in ink. Sir, we have given sufficient protection for a very very long time and it is found to be sufficient. The manufacture of fountain pen ink may require special knowledge but one cannot help it. Take the razor blade, for instance, the manufacture of which should produce first class results and if you do anything wrong even in the least degree and if we allowed large scale manufacture of such a thing we will find ourselves covered with criticism from

all sides for allowing or protecting such an industry, where the consumers' interests are at stake. Therefore it is, I think, necessary that our people who manufacture such things should produce them in a manner so that there is no complaint against them in actual use. Now, in the case of fountain pen ink or typewriters, we really cannot stand in the way of our countrymen having the best product available either the local one or the imported one and if some other person comes forward with better ink and we think it necessary in the larger interests of the country to encourage the new person, we cannot go on giving protection to the previous person. On this account, therefore, there cannot be any grouse.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: If the foreign concerns established here gradually squeeze out the existing industry there will be great unemployment.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: If all the views of my hon. friend were right, I would resign my seat on the Treasury Bench. There are certain things where the consumers' interests are at stake and if all the things that were said by Shri Mazumdar were to be given effect to, the consumers will rise against us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I may remind the hon. Minister that he will please finish soon and give me two or three minutes.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: As only two minutes are left, I cannot take up more points. I think I have dealt with all the important points. I shall not again deal with matters of policy because I dealt with them a little earlier. I content myself with these observations and I cannot appreciate the impatience that is being shown in spite of the support that we have given to the industries as a whole. I think we have to do just what is necessary and no more and that is in answer to

j what fell from my hon. friend Mr.
1 Sinha. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as passed by the House of the People, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clause 2.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

I. THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1953

II. THE PEPSU APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1953

III. THE SALT CESS BILL, 1953

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the Council the following messages received from the House of the People, signed by the Secretary to the House:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1953 115 C.S.D.

which was passed by the House at its sitting held on the 19th DecemDer, 1953.

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

II

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1953 which has been passed by the House at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1953.

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

III

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House of the People, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Salt Cess Bill, 1953, which was passed by the House at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1953.

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

I lay the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1.30 P.M. tomorrow.

The Council then adjourned till half past one of the clock on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1953.

COUNCIL OF STATES

Tuesday, 22nd December 1953

The Council met at half past one of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS P. &

T. DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

•413. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-end balance in the Depreciation Reserve Fund in the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952; and

(b) the annual contributions to the Fund during the above years and the method of calculating the contribution in relation to the assets?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Fund referred to is at present known as "Renewals Reserve Fund". The balances in the Fund at the end of the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 are as follows:—

	Rs.	(lakhs)
Balance at the end of 1949-50		5.83
Balance at the end of 1950-51		5.71
Balance at the end of 1951-52		5.67
Balance at the end of 1952-53		5.58

(b) The annual contribution to the Fund for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 are as follows:—

Rs. (lakhs)	
1949-50	7 ^l · ^o 3
1950-51	7 ⁱ · ^o 3
1951-52	75 ^o o
1952-53	75 ⁱ · ^o o

Since 1936-37, annual contribution to the Fund is calculated on broader considerations, such as the amount

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likely to be required for rehabilitation of assets and the amount of capital at charge.

Following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, the question of evolving a scientific method for determining the annual contribution to the Fund is under consideration of Government.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, if the annual contribution to the Fund is made as a lump-sum contribution or whether it is calculated on the different categories of assets?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is mainly on an *ad hoc* basis.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: That means to say, as a lump-sum contribution. Is that so?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes, Sir.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if the balances in this Fund are credited to the general revenues or kept separately in the Fund?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Well, it is maintained as a Fund as such, but for other purposes it is treated as part of the general revenues.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether, when the surplus revenues of the P. and T. Department are merged in the general revenues, this "Renewals Reserve Fund" is deducted from the gross receipts?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We maintain this Fund and wherever we require we get necessary amount; but for all practical purposes, they are treated as part of the general revenues.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Is not the P. and T. Department keeping accounts on a commercial basis. Is there no balance-sheet drawn up? I understand that the surplus after deducting expenditure from our gross profits is merged in the general revenues.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: My point is that where the "Renewals Reserve Fund" is concerned, the contribution is from the annual receipts.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the balances in the Depreciation Reserve Fund at the end of 1951-52 are round about Rs. 570 lakhs. Is it a fact that no contribution is added from year to year to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, since the Reserve Fund has not increased appreciably?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: But there is expenditure every year. Every year we divert some funds to this Fund and every year there is withdrawal.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know what is the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund every year?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Sir, I have given the figures.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: May I know, Sir, whether it is the intention of Government to devise some sort of a convention on the lines of the Railway Convention in respect of the hon. Minister's Department?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have said, Sir, the entire question is under consideration.

- DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Is there a 'Betterment Fund' in the P. and T. Department similar to the 'Betterment Fund' on the Railways?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: No, Sir, that also is under consideration. As I said, the whole question of the P. and T. is under the consideration of the Government.

PORTS AND SHIPPING STATISTICS COMMITTEE

•414. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ports and Shipping Statistics Committee has been constituted;

(b) if so, what is the personnel of the Committee; and

(c) what are its functions and duration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The committee consists of the following members:—

- (1) Shri M. A. Master (Trade and Industry), Bombay—*Chairman*.
- (2) Shri S. N. Haji (Representative of Shipping) Bombay.
- (3) Shri D. K. Guha, Superintendent, Traffic Department, Calcutta Port Commissioners —*Member-Secretary*.
- (4) Shri A. Mudie, State Port Officer, Madras.
- (5) Shri C. R. B. Menon, Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, or his Deputy, Dr. S. G. Rao.
- (6) Shri P. R. Subramanian, Deputy Director General of Shipping, Bombay.
- (7) Shri Ramamurati, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.
- (8) Shri B. B. Gujral, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta Customs House.

The following are the terms of reference of the Committee:—

I. To examine and report—

- (a) on port and shipping statistics that are being collected and maintained in major and minor ports;
- (b) the extent to which such statistics are being published either by Central and State

Governments or Port Authorities, and whether there is any duplication of effort;

- (c) on shipping statistics that are collected, maintained and published by the Government of India and State Governments.

II. To examine the existing system of collection, maintenance and publication of port and shipping statistics, in all its aspects, and make recommendations—

- (a) as to what measures should be taken for collecting information regarding the quantities of cargo carried by all shipping companies in the coastal and overseas trades and the amount of freight payable thereon;

- * (b) as to what measures should be taken for collecting information in regard to the nature and quantity of cargo to be imported into India or to be exported from India, which may be under the ownership and/or control of the Central or the State Governments, or local authority and the amount of freight that may be paid thereon;

- (c) as to what measures should be taken for collecting further statistics in regard to ports and coastal and ocean-going shipping, with particular reference to the needs of Government, the trade and international agencies, and the shipping industry;

- < (d) in regard to the agencies that should collect and compile the statistics mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) above;

- (e) in regard to the publication of the material referred to in (a), (c) and (c) above and the manner of its publication; and

- (f) as to what further statutory powers will be necessary for giving effect to their recommendations.

The Committee was constituted on the 7th May 1953. It is now expected that the Committee will submit its report by the end of March 1954.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if the Committee has met since it was constituted? How many times?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Yes, Sir; I think it met once.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Has it toured any of the States?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: The Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee visited several ports—Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Cochin, etc

INDIA'S MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.L.O.

•415. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state what are the obligations of India as a member of the International Labour Organisation in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) financial contribution; (ii)

conditions of labour; (iii) working

hours for labour;

- (iv) amenities and facilities for labour; and

(v) insurance of and bonus and gratuity for labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI) : (i) The international Labour Conference fixes every year the rate of contribution payable by each Member State. The contribution of India for the year 1953 was fixed at 4-13 per cent. amounting to about Rs. 12-2 lakhs.

(ii) to (v). The I. L. O. adopts mainly Conventions and Recommendations. According to the Constitution of the I. L. O., these have to be examined by Member States and placed before the competent national authority together with a statement indicating the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon within eighteen months of their adoption.

The Industrial Committee of the I. L. O. adopt Resolutions which are guides for national action. These are to be examined by Member States and necessary action initiated for giving effect to the suggestions contained therein either by Governments or employers' or workers' organisations.

Annual reports in respect of the application of ratified Conventions and periodical reports relating to the progress of implementation of the provisions of unratified Conventions and of Recommendations and of the suggestions contained in Resolutions have to be supplied to the I. L. O.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know if this amount that is allotted as India's contribution is fixed arbitrarily or whether the several States are consulted before their share is determined?

SHRI ABID ALI: Sir, there is the Allocations Committee in the I. L. O., appointed by the Governing Body. India's representative was Chairman of this Committee for the last two years; and, in that Committee, budgeted expenses of the I. L. O. are taken into consideration and then the allocations are fixed. As I have said, the contribution of India for the year 1953 was fixed at 4-13 per cent.; the contribution is subject to a ceiling of 25 per cent.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Has India any place in the Committee?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Indian representative is the Chairman of the Committee.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: May I know what, conventions are obligatory on India, how many of the recommendations are to be implemented. Or, does the discretion vest in the States to implement these conventions?

SHRI ABID ALI: Member States, are expected to carry out the provisions of the conventions but according to the requirements of the local circumstances. India has at present 17 Conventions in force out of 103 adopted by the I. L. O.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: May I know who is the representative of the Government of India in the I. L. O. on the Secretariat of the Organisation?

SHRI ABID ALI: There is no representative of any country in the Secretariat of the I. L. O. Every country appoints its "Delegation" every year and, as the Members may be aware, the Report of the last session has already been circulated.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: How are we to contact the Organisation?

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: By writing-letters.

SHRI ABID ALI: India has a seat on the Governing Body.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: What are the various recommendations of the I. L. O.? Of the various recommendations, how many have been ratified and implemented?

SHRI ABID ALI: I will not be able to give this information just now; but if notice is given I shall be able to answer that. About recommendations, it is not necessary to ratify them; it is left to the States concerned to adopt them or not to adopt them.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: With reference to the figure given in answer" to sub-section (i) of the question, viz., India's contribution being about Rs. 13 lakhs for 1953, may I know if

this figure includes the expenditure borne on account of the Delegation also?

SHRI ABID ALI: This is our contribution to the I. L. O. The expenses of the non-Government delegates to some of the Committees are paid by the I. L. O. and also of the representative on the Governing Body. So far as the Government representatives are concerned their expenses are borne by the Government and also for the Delegation which is sent for the Convention annually—these are met by the Government; it is not included in these figures.

SHRI B. K. MUKERJEE: May I "know what is the amount spent by the Government in sending this Delegation to the I. L. O. during the last two years?

SHRI ABID ALI: Sir, I will be happy to supply the information if sufficient notice is given.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORESTS

♦416. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of Central Government forests in India;
- (b) what amount has so far been spent by Government on the development of these forests under the Five Year Plan;
- (c) whether any Forest Research Institutes are maintained or assisted by the Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the names of such Institutes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA) : (a) About 3,135 square miles.

(b) Rs. 10,56,000 up to the end of March 1953.

(c) Yes.

(d) Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: In what place are these forests situated?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The Central Government forests are situated in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is there any Central Board of Forestry which looks after these forests?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The Central Board of Forestry is directly under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It was born out of a resolution. All Agriculture Ministers of States are its members. The Union Minister for Agriculture is its President.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Does the Central Government give any help to the State Forest Research Institutes?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We are not giving any direct help except by way of small funds, for example, to check the onward march of desert in Rajasthan. We are spending some money like that but we are not giving any direct financial aid to States. For example, we spend some money in respect of our *Van Mahotsav* programme, etc.

PASSENGERS' AMENITIES COMMITTEES

*417. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many passengers' amenities committees are functioning on the Railways;
- (b) who are the members of these committees;
- (c) how these committees are constituted; and
- (d) how many meetings of these committees were convened in the year 1952-53 and upto now in the year 1953-54?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN) : (a) Six, one on each railway.