

required only in such soils where other elements are deficient or calcium reserve is low. In such soils, use of lime, phosphatic fertilisers and organic manures are recommended to maintain the high level of yield.

Consequent on the increased use of sulphate of ammonia in the country, greater attention is also being paid towards increasing the consumption of such phosphatic fertilisers as super-phosphate, bone-meal and heavy organic manures like compost farm, yard manure, sludge fertiliser mixtures suitable to soil and climatic conditions of different regions are also being used in larger quantities.

SHRI K. C. GEORGE: In view of the answer that has been given by the hon. Minister, may I know from him whether sufficient arrangements are being made to manufacture super-phosphates and other fertilisers?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Yes, we are trying to increase the availability of super-phosphates.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether it is a fact that, before using ammonium sulphate, soil examination is necessary?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Yes, soil examination is necessary. It would be very good to have soil examination, and we are trying to increase soil examination and to evolve a short procedure for the purpose. But in a vast country like ours this soil examination is inadequate.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether such appliances for soil examination are in the hands of the grow more food staff in the districts and sub-divisions?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: Not everywhere, but research institutions and agricultural staff are there who try to do their best.

DR. P. C. MITRA: Then how do the ordinary peasants use the ammonium sulphate? Do they use it indiscriminately?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: There is a rough knowledge available and the condition and quality of the soil are known in the various tracts and we make suggestions which are not likely to be harmful.

SHRI K. C. GEORGE: Which are the research institutions where this soil examination is done, and may I know whether the results of such examination are given to the peasants?

DR. P. S. DESHMUKH: As I said, we have not got a countrywide arrangement for soil examination; but there are many institutions and many soil experts whose services are available to the Department.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES LIVING IN WAGONS

*184. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of railway employees still living in wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): 2,931.

مولانا ایم فاروقی : کیا گورنمنٹ نے
کوئی خاص سکیم بنائی ہے کہ جو لوگ
ویگنس میں رہتے ہیں ان کے لئے کوارٹر
مہیا کریں ؟

†[MOULANA M. FARUQI: Have the Government evolved any scheme to provide accommodation to those who are living in wagons?]

श्री लाल बहादुर : खास तौर पर शहरों में
यह दिखता है और वहाँ वेगंस में लोग रहते
हैं । यह बात एक खास मौके पर हुई थी
यानी पार्टिशन के बाद जब कि कहीं कोई
जगह नहीं थी तो उनको वेगंस में रखा गया था
लेकिन हम बहुत ज्यादा क्वार्टर्स वहाँ बना
रहे हैं और खास तौर पर इस के लिए
हिदायत दी गई है । हमें आशा है कि साल
या डेढ़ साल के अन्दर वहाँ सब को क्वार्टर्स
दे देंगे ।

†English translation of the above.

†[SHRI LAL BAHADUR: This difficulty exists particularly in cities and employees there live in wagons. This situation developed on a particular occasion, i.e., when following the partition there was no accommodation available, these people were housed in wagons. But we are building a pretty good number of quarters in those places and special instructions have been issued in this regard. We hope to provide accommodation to all within a year or eighteen months.]

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Was the number greater previously, say, three or four years back?

SHRI LAL BAHADUR: The number was more than what it is at present; but if they are vacated by those who were living in those wagons, others come and take their place.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
ORGANISATION TEAM OF EXPERTS
ON PRODUCTIVITY

*185. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation team of experts on productivity in the textile and engineering plants has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are its findings and recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) The I.L.O. team of experts on productivity are still at work and their final report can be expected only after they have completed their investigations. The experts have, however, submitted an interim report about their work.

(b) The interim report has shown that the experts have been successful in demonstrating to trade union leaders and management alike, that given adequate supervision, members

†English translation of the above,

of the existing staff can secure important improvements in productivity even after a comparatively short and incomplete training in productivity study techniques.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Are there any suggestions in the interim report?

SHRI ABID ALI: Certainly there are.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Do these suggestions for any reason pertain to retrenchment or increasing the intensity of labour?

SHRI ABID ALI: No.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: What is the number of experts in this team?

SHRI ABID ALI: There are five of them.

SHRI V. G. GOPAL: What are their qualifications?

SHRI ABID ALI: This statement I have already placed on the Table of the House only three days back.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: What are the places where this demonstration work is being done?

SHRI ABID ALI: Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

VANAMAHOTSAVA

*186. SHRI B. RATH: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees planted every year in connection with the Vanamahotsava since its initiation, up to date;

(b) the amount of money spent over it; and

(c) the number of saplings which have survived after planting, year by year?