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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

3301

LOK SABHA

Friday, 5th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restrictions on Travel Abroad

606. {
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Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Ministry is finalising a scheme for tightening up the existing regulations governing foreign travel by Indians;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been finalised; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) In the present tight foreign exchange position Government is always keeping an eye on various leakages in foreign exchange and tries to review the position from time to time.

(b) and (c). As a result of recent review it has been decided with effect from the 17th October, 1958 to reduce the limit upto which Indian and foreign currency notes can be taken out of India from Rs. 270 to Rs. 75.

266(A) L.S.D.—1.

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Shri Ram Krishan: Under the present rules and regulations, in there any provision against those persons who violate these rules?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are very strict rules and regulations.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Are Government aware that some of the Indian princes and some big businessmen go abroad and spend a lot of money? If so, against how many of them has action been taken so far?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Against those who are caught within the provisions of the Act

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain recently reported cases of ex-princes and also a few film stars spending extravagant sums of money and doing obviously no work of national importance, may I know what steps are taken to prevent this kind of misuse of foreign exchange which should be at our disposal?

11.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the present provisions, there are certain difficulties in putting a complete blanket ban on anybody going outside; it has other difficulties too, because it affects our tourist trade and also the earnings of Air India International. Subject to that, we are trying to tighten restrictions as much as we can, to prevent any such unnecessary travel out of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: As a result of restrictions put on foreign travel last year, may I know what is the amount of foreign exchange that we have been able to conserve area-wise—dollar-wise, sterling-wise and non-sterling-wise?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I require separate notice.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government keep a record of how many ladies with their husbands go out of the country

Mr. Speaker: Do they not go with their children also?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Yes. If they get only Rs. 75, how do they meet their expenditure abroad?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: We are trying to keep a watch as far as possible. But there are certain schemes, for instance what is called the guest scheme. Some are invited by associations and also friends abroad. Under the present law, they can go.

Central Reference Library at Delhi

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*697. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Central Reference Library at Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a plan and estimate of the scheme was prepared before dropping the proposal; and

(d) if so, what was the total estimated cost of the plan?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The proposal to put up a separate building for the Library has been dropped for the time being.

(b) Economy, general shortage of building materials and the site not being free.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 41.66 lakhs approximately.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What are the proposed functions of the Central Reference Library and how will they be performed?

Dr. M. M. Das: The proposed functions are: It will serve as a co-ordinating agency for library work on a national level. It will also serve as a store-house of books printed in India. It will also bring out a National Bibliography as a work of reference for scholars and libraries in India and abroad. There is still another function; it will act as a centre for exchanging publications with other countries.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the amount allotted for performing these functions?

Dr. M. M. Das: The present allotment—which has been reduced much—is only Rs. 4 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the work on the National Bibliography begun? If so, how far it has progressed?

Dr. M. M. Das: The work has begun and it is being done in the National Library, Calcutta. The first issue of the Indian National Bibliography was published on 15th August 1958, and the second is expected to be published shortly.

Shri Mahanty: Why has Assamese literature been omitted from the first issue of the National Bibliography of India?

Dr. M. M. Das: I require notice.

Shri Mahanty: There is no question of notice. Here is a document which has been circulated.

Dr. M. M. Das: There are 14 languages in the country. If the hon. Member wants to ask a question relating to a particular language and bibliography, it is not possible for me to answer because the information is not with me at present.

Export of Pig Iron

*699. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to export pig iron in the near future;

(b) if so, the quantity that is expected to be exported annually; and

(c) when the optimum production of pig iron is expected to be reached?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) According to present estimates, about 300,000 tons are expected to be available for export in years 1959-60 and 1960-61 and about 400,000 tons in 1961-62.

(c) In 1961-62.

Shri Bahadur Singh: What is the amount of foreign exchange earned by export of this pig iron?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already given the export figures in quantity. I have not got figures as to the amount earned.

Shri Bahadur Singh: Which are the countries to which we are expecting to export pig iron?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The Iron and Steel Controller has invited tenders and these have been received from different countries. It is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the annual shortage of pig iron last year and this year?

Mr. Speaker: So far as internal consumption is concerned?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This year there is no actual shortage of pig iron. Actually, the position has improved and we are thinking of ex-

porting it to other countries as our production of pig iron goes up in the near future.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question is not about what will happen in future.

Mr. Speaker: He says that there is no shortage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the reason why so many of the industries round about Calcutta and Howrah, and even the Tata Foundry in Jamshedpur, were closed for lack of pig iron?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There was some shortage last year. About this year, if I may say so, it is better for the hon. Member to get it verified; as a matter of fact, the position is not as it was before. Now there is absolutely no shortage of pig iron in the country.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know from which countries India was importing pig iron, say, in 1956 and 1957, which are the countries to which she expects to export pig iron, and what is the price prevailing in those countries?

Mr. Speaker: We are straying from the main question.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that tenders have been invited and received from different countries.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any survey has been made as to whether the prices are likely to be competitive in foreign markets at that time?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any comparative study has been made of the prices prevailing there. But they have called for tenders.

Shri Damani: My question is whether a survey has been made as to whether our prices would be suitable to sell in the export market in 1959, 1960 and 1961.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We are contacting our Embassies in different countries and getting the figures. The position will be clear after we get the full information on the subject.

Shri Tangamani. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that we have got enough pig iron for the current year. May I know what is the quantity that has been manufactured this year and whether any quantity has been exported to foreign countries also?

Mr. Speaker. The hon. Member wants to know the total quantity produced and the quantity exported if any during this year.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have said that this year it is near about 0.3 million tons. The production is 0.5 million tons.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is the export 0.3 million tons?

Shri Dasappa: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that there is enough of pig iron to meet the needs of the country and also for some export. May I know whether this is not due to the fact that there is shortage of steel production—that is, conversion of pig iron into steel.

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is true that there is shortage of steel and what the hon. Member is saying is partially true because there is always a little time-lag between the production of pig iron and its conversion into steel. So, the partial surplus that is there today is on account of the time-lag. But even if we accept this, there is likely to be sufficient pig iron for the requirements of the country and during the next two or three years we can also export.

Shri Dasappa: Is it not a fact that all these works which are producing pig iron are clamouring for steel plants and there is a lot of delay in permitting them to have their steel plants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is much too general a question. If any specific instance is brought to my notice, I can give the answer.

Shri Dasappa: There are factories which are producing plenty of pig iron but they are unable to convert it into steel for they have not had the chance to import machinery for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Is it suggested that each one of these pig iron producers is interested in erecting a steel factory of its own?

Shri Dasappa: It is exactly so, Sir. There is the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for instance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might put a specific question whether the Mysore Iron and Steel Works people who want to put up a factory have got the permission.

Sardar Swaran Singh: They already have a steel factory, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be some confusion.

Linguistic Minorities

*611 **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of fixing intervals at which the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities will submit reports has been under consideration, and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) It

has been decided that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities shall submit his report to the President once every year. His first report will be for the period from 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958 and will be submitted in the course of this month, and thereafter, he will submit his report by 31st October of each year.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any reports have been received so far?

Pandit G. B. Pant: His report is expected shortly.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has pointed out anything in any State in violation of the rights of the minorities?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has visited certain States and has also tried to collect information from the States regarding matters concerning linguistic minorities.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Commissioner has pointed out to Government any violation of the guarantees that have been given to the minorities under the Constitution?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am afraid the hon. Member will have to wait for the Report.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब से भाषायी अल्पसंख्यकों के सम्बन्ध में इन कमिश्नर महोदय की नियुक्ति की गई है तब से उन्होंने कितने कितने प्रान्तों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने में सफलता प्राप्त की है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : वह पांच प्रान्तों में गये हैं तथा स्वयं छठे प्रान्त में रहते हैं। उन्होंने प्रान्तों से यह माग्य करने की कोशिश की कि जो लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज के

जिसे कौच बनाया गया है, उक्त की कार्रवाई पूरी पूरी हो रही है या नहीं और इस में क्या कमी है और क्या कमी नहीं है। अपनी तरफ से उन्होंने इस बात की कोशिश की कि जहाँ कमी हो तो वह कमी पूरी की जाय।

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कमिश्नर साहब ने उर्दू के बारे में भी कोई तहकीकात की है ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : जी हाँ, उन्होंने जितनी बातें उनके दायरे के अन्दर आती हैं उन सब की तहकीकात की है।

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उर्दू खास तौर पर उनके दायरे में आता है या नहीं ?

पंडित गो० ब० पन्त : उन के दायरे में वे सब चीज आती हैं जोकि लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज से ताल्लुक रखती हैं और चूकि लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज ऐसी भी हैं जिनकी खास दिलचस्पी उर्दू में है, लिहाजा वह आती है।

Shri Mahanty: May I know which States the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner had visited and also whether he had invited memoranda from the organisations of linguistic minorities in those States before drawing up the Report?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think he has received representations and memoranda from linguistic minorities themselves and he has visited a number of States such as West Bengal Mysore, Bombay and Kerala.

Shri Mahanty: May I know why the Commissioner did not visit Bihar?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Perhaps, there was no particular call. But, if it is so desired, he will visit Bihar. There is no particular reason, I think, for his not visiting Bihar.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the linguistic minorities living in Kharswan and Seraikela have submitted any memorandum before this Commissioner?

Mr. Speaker: How can the hon. Minister be expected to know these things? We may await the report.

Shri Achar: May I know whether any complaints from minorities regarding urgent matters have been received by the hon. Home Minister and whether anything could be done before the Report of the Commissioner comes?

Mr. Speaker: All troubles between minorities are urgent.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is trouble between certain States. There are border difficulties and other matters about which I am not only receiving complaints but about which I am extremely worried myself.

Engineering Colleges

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*612 { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Achar:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1287 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the establishment of eight centrally sponsored engineering colleges has since been approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the names of the places where these colleges will be established?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as Engineering colleges are concerned, in the Eastern Zone one at Durgapur in West Bengal and one at Jamshedpur in Bihar; in the Western Zone, one at Nagpur and another at Bhopal; in the Southern Zone, one at Hyderabad—it has now been changed to Warrangal—and another at Mangalore; in the Northern Zone one at Allahabad and another, most probable at Srinagar, will be established.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether Government have received any request from the Punjab Government for the establishment of one college?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have not got the information at my disposal at present.

Shri Achar: May I know when these colleges will start functioning and whether admissions will commence in the next academic year?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible; we have got many other colleges which are going to start and which have already been started.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report of the committee appointed by the Planning Commission in which it is stated that the gap between demand and supply of graduates and diploma holders in engineering by 1960-61 would remain as large as ever; and, if so, what steps are being taken to bridge the gap?

Dr. M. M. Das: The position so far as the supply of engineers, both graduates and diploma-holders, is concerned, is extremely satisfactory. The report of the Committee referred to by the hon. Member was that by the year 1961 we will require 10,000 graduates and 18,471 diploma holders. The present year's admissions have already reached that target; that is, 10,000 graduates and about 20,000 diploma holders. When these new

colleges are established the admission will exceed even this target; it will come to 13,000 graduates and 25,000 diploma-holders.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the estimated expenditure for one college of this type?

Dr. M. M. Das: These colleges will be big ones with the capacity of admission of about 250. The total expenditure for these eight colleges and 27 polytechnics has been estimated at Rs. 17.47 crores non-recurring. The recurring expenditure will be about Rs. 1.75 crores.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the case of Punjab was considered in deciding on the location of these colleges?

Dr. M. M. Das: The case of every State in India was considered by the All India Council for Technical Education.

Compensation to Nationalised Insurance Companies

*613 **Shri N. Keshava:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether all shareholders of erstwhile life insurance companies have been paid their full compensation; and

(b) if not, the reason for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (**Shri B. R. Bhagat**): (a) Compensation is payable to the insurers and not to the shareholders. A statement showing Interim and Acquisition compensation paid upto 30-10-1958 is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37].

(b) (i) compensation has been offered to a number of insurers but they have not communicated their acceptance so far.

(ii) Securities belonging to certain companies were found missing and criminal proceedings are pending

against persons previously connected with them.

(iii) Irregularities in the accounts of certain companies have been detected and these are under investigation.

Shri N. Keshava: May we know the quantum of the securities that were found missing and the result of the proceedings instituted?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that as many as 97 insurers were offered compensation to the tune of 4.28 crores of rupees. May we know as to how many of these had accepted the offer?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That also is given in the fifth column of the statement. 86 have accepted and the amount is Rs. 4.05 crores.

Shri Tangamani: There are certain people who have accepted and who have been paid. But there are also certain persons to whom the offer has been made. What I would like to know is this. Since this offer was made, how many of these 97 persons have accepted this offer?

Mr. Speaker: The statement contains the number of those who have accepted and who have been paid.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know what was the basis of the compensation and whether it was on the break-up value of the company or the market value of the shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All these are laid down in the Act and compensation has been determined as provided in the Act.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The compensation was paid to the insurance companies. May I know if the Government sees to it that the shareholders are also paid their due compensation by the companies which have taken the compensation?

Mr. Speaker: There is the company.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There is the company but what happens in many cases is this. The company still exists but it has not called any meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Speaker: The managing agent or whoever is there who has taken the money is there... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If the hon. Member knows more about insurance, he will realise this. I do not know if we have any legal basis to compel the board of directors.

Mr. Speaker: It is the director in the company who is the proper person; he is the agent of the shareholder. How can the Government do it?

Shri Bimal Ghose: It so happens in a particular case...

Mr. Speaker: Is this Government to distribute the money to the shareholder?

Shri Bimal Ghose: The shareholders are there and have also referred the matter to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. But the Registrar says that the insurance business has been taken over and so nothing could be done. What could the shareholders do?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter which he should address to an advocate.

Shri Tangamani: There is also a column in the statement which says that some interim compensation has been paid to a number of insurers. May I know whether this interim compensation includes those people for whom this offer was made?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member has not obviously gone through the proceedings and the Act. Interim compensation is different from acquisition compensation. Interim compensation has been paid to 235 companies. It is entirely a different thing

and has nothing to do with the acquisition compensation.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

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*614. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research there is disparity in regard to pay, status, etc., not only among scientific personnel but also between the scientific personnel and the administrative staff; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. The scales of pay etc., in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, are the same as in the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

I may add, Sir, that the question of salaries, emoluments, etc. are now being considered by the Pay Commission and so far as the scientific personnel are concerned, it is under the consideration of a high-power committee consisting of our topmost scientists under the chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if there are differences in status between scientific personnel and the administrative staff and as a result of it, there is considerable discontent?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is difficult to understand what is meant by status. Administrative nomenclature is one and scientific nomenclature is another. How can they be equated and compared?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There was an editorial article in the *National Herald* of Lucknow on the 3rd of

map, 1958 which says that in the different departments run by this Council, there is an atmosphere of sycophancy and as a result there is also a lot of nepotism. Has the Government's attention been drawn to this aspect of the matter and have any steps been taken?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as pay-scales are concerned, we do not admit that there is any discrepancy. For instance, in the national laboratories the highest post is that of a Director and the Directors' grade is Rs. 2,000—Rs. 2,500 whereas on the administrative side the highest post is that of the Director-General who is the Secretary of the Government of India. So, the seniormost post is the post of Secretary. His grade is that of a Joint Secretary—Rs. 2250. If we take the lowest rung of the ladder on the administrative side, we find that the third division clerk is getting Rs. 60—130 scale in the subordinate offices whereas on the scientific side, the junior laboratory assistant has got a grade of Rs. 60—150

Shri D. C. Sharma: For the purpose of determination of the pay-scales of the CSIR staff, may I know whether this office would be considered part of the Central Secretariat or treated as an attached office or a subordinate office?

Dr. M. M. Das: The CSIR is an autonomous organisation. But it has taken most of the rules, regulations etc. and also the pay-scales and other things of the Government of India.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि इस कौंसिल के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि वहाँ के कर्मचारियों में बार बार इस बात के ज्ञापन दिये हैं कि उन की बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ हैं और जो उन के वेतन कम

हैं वे दूसरे विभागों के कर्मचारियों के सामान नहीं हैं। अतः क्या इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है, और अगर किया जा रहा है तो इस पर कब तक निर्णय किया जायेगा?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not correct; the salaries are comparable.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : मैं जो चीज़ जानना चाहता था उस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता था

Mr. Speaker: He said there was no difference and so there is no trouble.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मेमोरेण्डम या ज्ञापन दिये गये हैं और उन के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: That was not the question that he put.

Shri Achar: There is a complaint that our best scientists are paid better in foreign countries and not in India. In view of that, would the Government consider the question of raising the pay-scales of the scientists?

Dr. M. M. Das: The resources at the disposal of the foreign countries are much more than our resources; we cannot pay so much as other countries such as America and England can pay.

Physical Education Boards

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*615. { Shri R. C. Majhi;
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments and Universities have been requested to set up State and University Boards of Physical Education and Recreation;

(b) if so, whether all the States and Universities have accepted the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) From the replies received so far the objections are found to be generally based on the following grounds:—

- (i) a Committee or Board of a different pattern already exists for looking after Physical Education and Sports activities;
- (ii) meagre financial resources;
- (iii) limited size of the territory (in the case of Centrally Administered Areas).

Shri R. C. Majhi: What will be the financial aid given to the States and the Universities by the Centre?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The question is with regard to the physical education boards and so this supplementary does not arise out of this question. However, I may inform the hon. Member that assistance is given to the State Governments for the development of physical education.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether these boards will function independently or under the control of the Central Board?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: No, Sir; there is no question of working under the Central Board of Education. The whole scheme is that the State Boards will work in collaboration and co-operation with the Central Board of Physical Education.

Shri Assar: Are the Government aware that more importance is given to recreation than to physical education by the Board; and, if so, will Government try to correct it?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: It is a suggestion for action.

King George's School, Nowgang

*616. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to shift King George's School from Nowgang (Jhansi) back to Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Shifting Board which was held to assess the suitability of accommodation at an alternative site in the Punjab are at present under examination.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: This proposal has been under consideration for the last two years. May I know when it is going to be implemented and how long it will take?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: Shortly.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is there any limit?

Mr. Speaker: 'Shortly' means within the year.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What does 'shortly' signify; is it one year, two years or more?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: I cannot give a definite assurance, but I think it will be done in a few months.

श्री अक्षय बर्मान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से कि देहरादून के प्रिंस आर्चबिशप स्कूल का नाम बदल कर से.नक विद्यालय कर दिया गया, इस विद्यालय का नाम भी अब तक क्यों नहीं बदला गया, इसे क्यों अभी तक किये जा रहे स्कूल कहा जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रांसफर के बाद ।

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): That is a suggestion for action.

U.S. Loans to Industries in Private Sector

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Shri Panigrahi:
 Shri Ram Krishan:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Kunhan:
 *617. Shri Narayanankutty
 Menon:
 Shri V. C. Shukla:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund have decided to give loans directly to industries in private sector in India;

(b) whether approval of the Government of India will be taken before such loans are advanced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It has been the practice with the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund to grant direct loans to private enterprise. In the case of India, however, except in one single instance decided upon in 1957, such loans have so far been channelled through Government. Recently, the possibility of direct loans to private Indian parties by the two institutions has been mentioned. This is, however, a matter to be considered upon the merits of the project concerned when there are any negotiations for such loans.

(b) Yes, Sir. No loans will be made by either organisation to any private party in India unless such loan has the approval of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what amount of aid is being made available from U.S. Export-Import Bank and U.S. Development Loan Fund for private sector in India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Last year the Export-Import Bank made available a sum of 150 million dollars of which a sum of roughly about 50 million dollars would be available to the private sector. The Development Loan Fund last year made available to us a sum of 75 million dollars of which a sum of the order of 35 million dollars or nearabout that would be available for the private sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know the category of industries to which the bulk of these loans have been given; are they consumer goods industries or others?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the private sector?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The industries which are entitled to receive assistance under this will be textiles, chemicals, engineering, automobiles, machine tools and coal mines.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Of the 35 million dollars and the 50 million dollars that have already been allocated during last year from the Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund, may I know the amount of loan given to the various categories of industries—engineering goods, consumer goods, textiles and so on?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult to give the figure for each industry. But, roughly, of the sum made available to the private sector, so far about Rs. 15 crores have been allocated and the rest are still in the process of being allocated. It is difficult to give the break-up.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether the industrialists apply directly or through Government for securing loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, they can apply directly but loans will be sanctioned with the approval of the Government of India.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of our general policy that the pattern of our expenditure should be controlled directly by the State, are we taking special precautions to make sure that the negotiations which are reportedly going on between foreign financial interests and Indian private interests are not concluded in a manner detrimental to the pursuance of our policy?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Obviously, Sir, they must conform to the broad pattern of the Plan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the Development Fund Agency activities will be subjected to the normal banking laws of the country?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am sorry, Sir, I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the activities of the Development Fund will be conforming to the ordinary banking laws of the country.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am sorry, Sir, still I have not been able to follow the question. What does the hon. Member mean?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly repeat the question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the activities of this Development Fund Agency will be subjected to the normal banking laws in this country?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: In the Development Fund loans?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the practices of the Development Fund Agency will conform to the ordinary banking laws of this land. But, here these are all loans.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The Development Fund itself follows the banking principles, and there will not be any departure from the usual commercial practice.

Shri Dasappa: Out of the money reserved for the private sector, may I know whether any amount is reserved for cement industry in the country; and, if so, how much?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any distribution to various industries?

Shri Dasappa: He referred to many other industries.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Cement industry is entitled to assistance under the Development Fund. The details I gave were under the Export-Import Bank assistance.

Shri Dasappa: The question relates to the Export-Import Bank as well as the Development Fund. I am only asking with regard to D.L.F., whether a certain portion of the amount is not earmarked for cement industry; if so, how much has been utilised or is proposed to be utilised.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The answer is that cement industry is entitled to receive assistance.

Shri Dasappa: How much?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It has not yet been settled.

Shri Damani: May I know the total amount of loan granted by the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the Development Loan Fund to the private sector from the very beginning, and how much has been actually paid out of it?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I answered that question. If he wants the figures from the very beginning, I require separate notice.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister stated that the negotiations for these loans are channelled through Government. May I know whether in the process of channelling Government undertake any responsibility for the timely repayment of these loans; and, if so, what guarantee do they have from the loanee?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not give the idea that it is channelled through Government. What I said was that finally it has to be approved by Government. All such negotiations lead to certain payment in foreign exchange, and it has to be approved by Government. Government is not aware of the negotiations that may be going on between the private parties and these agencies, and it does not give guarantees for such loans.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if Government makes sure that the case of every single private interest in this country which is negotiating with the Export-Import Bank or Development Loan Fund satisfies the criteria of our public policy, and also that for purposes of repayment no foreign banking agency is allowed to operate directly or indirectly in this country to secure repayment of these loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As a general question, Sir, the answer is 'Yes'. But, so far as our information goes, no case has come up to us for our approval. As I said earlier, all such cases will be judged on merits and, particularly, they will be fitted in with the pattern of the broad objectives of the Plan.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that in the one case which has been approved by the Export-Import Bank to channel its loan it has not asked for the approval of the Government of India; if so, what are the reasons, what is the amount of loan that has been given to that particular company and what is the name of that company?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was the case before this amount of 150 million dollars was given to us, and it is not a fact that it was agreed to without the approval of the Government. That case is about the National Rayons. The loan was approved in January 1958. I have not got the amount that it has got by way of assistance. But that is the case concerning the National Rayons.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that in the report submitted by Prof. Robinson recently to the Government of India he has discussed the problem of taxation affecting these loans and foreign capital in this country.

Mr. Speaker: We are going from loan to taxation.

Shri Hem Barua: He has submitted a report.

Mr. Speaker: What if? How does it arise out of this question. There are a number of reports submitted and many things have to be done by the Government

Shri Hem Barua: This affects the loans. That is why I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahanty: Is it a fact that the Government of India have under-written every item of loan granted by the Export-Import Bank to the private parties in India?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not guaranteed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said there has been only one case. That is an earlier case. No other case has come to us for approval. The question of guarantee does not arise.

Shri Mahanty: I wanted to know whether the loan has been under-written by the Government of India.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Regarding the granting of direct loans, that is, granting loans direct to private parties, which have come directly from the Bank, there is only one such case.

Mr. Speaker: Even that is only approved; not guaranteed.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know if the Government have fixed a ceiling beyond which such loans should not be incurred, on an overall basis in respect of indebtedness by securing loans from foreign countries?

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow. Is it so much per year for all the private industries together or for one industry?

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know if there is any ceiling fixed for such loans as are incurred by private parties from foreign countries, beyond which they will not be allowed to get loans?

Mr. Speaker: For an individual person?

Shri Tyagi: I mean the total loan indebtedness.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members must make up their minds to put the question clearly. Is it total loan for all time?

Shri Tyagi: No Sir. I wanted to know if the Government have fixed a ceiling for the total indebtedness that may be incurred by an individual in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Each individual?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. I mean the overall total.

Mr. Speaker: For ten years or for all time?

Shri Tyagi: For whatever time. After all, it cannot be unlimited. I wanted to know to what extent we in India will be indebted in this manner.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I attempt to throw light on the question if not answer it? It is a fact that we have not only had an assessment of the indebtedness in the coming years but also have given a fuller statement to the House. We are not encouraging any indebtedness during the period up to 1964 unless two criteria are fulfilled, whether the case is one of the private sector or the public sector. Only that project which either earns or saves foreign exchange can be considered, or, if there is a net reimbursement to the external resources either through some money coming from outside or otherwise, we may consider the project. As I said in the case of the private sector we have not received any proposal. So, the question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if any ceiling has been fixed on the total amount that can be given.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There cannot be any ceiling.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether these loans are being incurred independently of any consideration of the total indebtedness that may be incurred or whether they have fixed a ceiling that within a particular period, say, the second Plan, the third Plan or the fourth Plan, only so much indebtedness could be incurred by private sector through loans from outside?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no question of any higher ceiling because we have not even the resources for the core of the Plan. What we are trying to do is to limit ourselves to the core of the Plan. For any indebtedness arising out of the project outside the core, we see whether it saves an equivalent amount of foreign exchange or earns it. Then, we consider the project. So, the question raised by the hon. Member is only a hypothetical one.

Shri Tyagi: The loans incurred by the private sector.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

राजनैतिक पीड़ित

६१६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २१ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारोंकेत प्रश्न संख्या ३६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के प्राथितों को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी रियायतें देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, क्या उस के विस्तार की बातें इस बीच निविष्ट कर ली गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह व्यूरो बताने वाला विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) ये रियायतें किस तारीख से दी जायेंगी ;

(घ) सारे देश में ये रियायतें देने पर कुल कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ङ) यह खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के बीच किस अनुपात में बांटा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्री-माली) . (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [द्वैलिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३८].

(ग) भागामी शिक्षा वर्ष में ।

(घ) १९५९-६० के लिये लगभग छ लाख रुपये ।

(ङ) योजना को प्रमल में लाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत भाग और केन्द्र के प्रचीन इलाकों का कुल खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार उठायेगी ।

I shall read it in English also

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the next academic year.

(d) About Rupees six lakhs for 1959-60.

(e) The Central Government will bear 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred by the States and the entire expenditure incurred by the Union Territories in implementing the Scheme.

श्री प्रहलद वर्मान : इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारों के द्वारा इस तरह सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, जैसे मद्रास सरकार ने विश्व विद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा को निःशुल्क कर दिया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस नई योजना के लागू होने पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों की योजनायें इसी में सम्मिलित कर दी जायेंगी, या वे अपनी योजनायें स्वतंत्र रूप से प्रलग चलाते रहेंगे ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We are suggesting to the State Governments that as far as possible a uniform policy might be adopted.

श्री प्रहलद वर्मान : इस विवरण के अनुसार ३०० रुपये की ग्रामदानी निश्चित की गई है, ताकि राजनीतिक पीड़ित इस सुविधा से लाभ उठा सकें । क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बहुत से ऐसे राजनीतिक पीड़ित हैं, जो के स्वयं भावबदन-पत्र देने में अपना अपमान समझेंगे और कुछ ऐसे भी होंगे, जो झूठ-मूठ भ्रामक दे कर दिखावायेंगे कि उन की ग्रामदानी कम है और इसलिये क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि ग्रामदानी की सीमा को समाप्त कर के सब को निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाय ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो झूठ-मूठ भ्रामक देंगे, वे तो पकड़े जायेंगे और जो सच्चे काम करने वाले हैं, जो किसी कारणवश दरखास्त नहीं देना चाहते हैं, मालनीय सदस्य महोदय या कोई भी अगर उन के लिए दरखास्त भेजेंगे या उनका नाम सुझायेंगे, तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether any facilities will be given to the dependants of political sufferers in the public schools which are running at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to say whether Government will bear all the expenditure of educating

the students at the public schools because they are too expensive. We would like these funds to be spread over as large a number of people as possible.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether these educational grants or concessions will be given even to those political sufferers who have already received land as political sufferers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This will be for the State Governments to decide.

Shri Ham Barua: The statement says that the subsidies to be given to the State Governments will be on 50:50 basis. May I know what are the States that have offered their co-operation in this connection and also whether the privilege would be given irrespective of any political affiliations?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like to inform the hon. Member that some of the States are already giving some kind of assistance to the children of political sufferers. These are: Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh—I mean the old Madhya Pradesh—Madras, Punjab, old Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Some States such as Andhra, Bombay, Mysore, Orissa, and West Bengal have no such schemes, and we are trying to persuade them to work out the scheme on these lines.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Some States have not accepted.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know whether the scheme will be implemented without any consideration for political affiliations.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not a suggestion for action?

Shri Hem Barua: It is not a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: It will be given to whoever has gone to jail for the freedom of the country!

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is making an insinuation that Government may show discrimination between people and people on account of their political affiliations. I have already said that the Government will give grants to the State Governments. It is for the State Government to make suggestions. It is not intended that any discrimination should be made on account of political affiliation. Whatever be his present political affiliation if he is a political sufferer, the concession is available.

Mr. Speaker: No political sufferer will now suffer. It is very well understood.

Shrimati Ma Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the political sufferers who are in a very bad state will be given some sort of interim help, particularly because there is no scheme yet to help them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is for the West Bengal Government to prepare the scheme. As far as education of children is concerned, the Government of India will consider the question sympathetically.

Shrimati Ma Palchoudhuri: I am not talking about the dependants; I am talking about the political sufferers themselves.

Mr. Speaker: That is beyond the scope of this question.

Bokaro Steel Plant

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-620. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
 { Shri Morarka:
 { Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1181 on the 11th September, 1958, and state:

(a) the total amount so far spent on the Bokaro Steel Plant and also the amount likely to be spent before the end of 1958-59;

- (b) the progress made in the matter,
- (c) who are the consultants for this plant, and
- (d) whether any project report has been prepared for the plant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) A sum of Rs 5 lakhs is expected to be spent before the end of March 1959

(b) A preliminary contour survey has been done

(c) and (d) M/s. M N Dastur & Co Private Ltd of Calcutta have been entrusted with the work of preparing a preliminary project report

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Indian Nation* of Patna on 17th November last that there is a move to shelve the proposed steel plant at Bokaro with a view to shifting it to some other place, and if so, are Government in a position to give a categorical and unequivocal assurance that the fourth steel plant, if and when established, will be established at Bokaro in Bihar?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The hon Member's question is based on a hypothetical assumption. According to our present Plan, Bokaro is the most viable site. Preliminary work has started on that, and as the Parliamentary Secretary has pointed out, a firm of Indian consultants have been appointed to prepare a preliminary project report. Beyond that it is not necessary for me to make a statement one way or the other.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: May I know how far the fee being paid to the Indian consultants is less than what we have paid for the earlier steel plants and by what time this report is expected?

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Sardar Swaran Singh: I think that the fee that is intended to be paid to the Indian consultants is comparable to the fee that is normally charged for work of this type, because it is only a preliminary project report that is sought to be prepared. I think the consultants will take anything from nine months to one year to prepare the report.

Life Insurance Business

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*623. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
 { Shri U. C Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of life insurance business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1958 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B R Bhagat): Rs 180.73 crores (upto 17th November, 1958)

Shri Anirudh Sinha: How does the figure of business transacted by the LIC this year compare with the business figure during the corresponding period last year, zone-wise?

Shri B R Bhagat: I think it is less by about Rs 10 crores.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it expected that the business this year will be as much as that of last year or more?

Shri B. R Bhagat: The LIC is making every effort to push up the business.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In spite of our per capita income going up, what are the reasons for the life insurance business going down?

Shri B. R Bhagat: It is not true that the life insurance business has gone down. As a matter of fact, last year LIC did the record business of Rs 281 crores. This year it is slightly low mainly because of the bad agricultural and other depressed economic conditions. But it is still expected to come up to the last year's figure at least.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how much of this business is new business and how much is substitute new business for old paid-up policies, which had been taken at higher premium before?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Daman: May I know whether there is any move to reduce the premium in order to attract more people?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Not that I know of.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the progress has kept up the same ratio as it had during the last seven or eight years?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It would not be proper to compare it with the pre-nationalisation years, but actually last year's progress was almost a spurt; it was much more than the previous ratio.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know when the final report for 1957-58 regarding the working of the L.I.C., i.e. assessment of its business, etc. will be published?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: Actually, under the Act, the report can be published within nine months after the completion of the year. But due to certain circumstances, it has been delayed by a few months. It is expected that by the end of this month, the report will come.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the total volume of business so far transacted under the Janata policy scheme?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is a question of detail, for which I require notice.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: My question has been answered; it was about the Janata policy scheme.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that this decrease in life insurance business was due to dissatisfaction among the field staff?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: No, Sir.

Gold Bonds Scheme

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*624. { Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the progress made in finalisation of the gold bonds scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the difficulty that is standing in the way of Government? May I know whether the Government does not agree with the new scheme or is there any practical difficulty in working out this scheme? Why is there so much delay?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: It is a matter of very far-reaching significance; the difficulties are not only practical, but social, economic and psychological too.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Because there is so much delay, May I know whether it is better to give it up?

Shri B. E. Bhagat: That may be the opinion of the hon. Member.

Shri Tangamani: It was stated that the Reserve Bank has assessed that the amount of gold will be to the tune of Rs. 2,500 crores. In view of the large amount that we will get by the issue of gold bonds, will Government consider expediting this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Every effort is being made to give due consideration to this.

Aid for Barauni Oil Refinery

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*625. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Damani:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent tour of Europe the Minister of Mines and Oil received offers from several European countries for the establishment of the second Oil Refinery in Barauni;

(b) if so, whether those offers have been considered by Government, and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Oil (**Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha**): (a) to (c). The offers are still under consideration and pending final decision it will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the names of the firms and countries which have made the offers?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: We have received offers from different countries like U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., Italy, Austria and other countries.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Rumanian

experts who are now engaged in selecting the site for the Assam Oil Refinery are of the opinion that the production capacity of that refinery can be increased and the Barauni refinery proposal may be abandoned altogether?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): This has no relationship with the question on Barauni that has been put.

Booking of Tripura Goods

*626. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the Tripura goods booked for Calcutta at any railway station of Assam a tax has to be paid to the Assam Government;

(b) if so, the rate of such tax;

(c) whether exemption from this tax has been asked for; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): (a) Yes Assam Road Tax is levied by the State Government on jute and tea transported from Tripura through Assam territory.

(b) The rate is eight annas per maund for jute and one anna per pound for tea

(c) and (d). The State Government were requested to waive the levy of this Tax on goods booked from Tripura. They have suggested that the whole question of such inter-State levies may be reviewed by the Central Government on an all-India basis.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether Government have got any idea to set up a railway out-agency in Tripura itself to avoid such Levies?

Shrimati Aiva: Yes, that question is being considered.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: When would it be taken up?

Shrimati Alva: It will be taken up after it has been thoroughly examined.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Zonal Council

*604. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1039 on the 8th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Central Zonal Council at its meeting held on the 4th January, 1958 to look into the question of supply of power and water from the Rihand Dam to Madhya Pradesh, has since submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted its report which is expected to be placed before the Central Zonal Council at its next meeting.

Tagore Birth Centenary Celebrations

*605. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 26th August, 1958 and state the further progress made in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindranath Tagore on the occasion of his birth centenary celebrations?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The progress made is as follows:—

1. The devnagari edition of 101 select poems of Rabindranath Tagore (original Bengali text, fully annotated) entitled 'Ekottarasati' has been published.

2. The manuscript of the devnagari edition of 500 songs is under print.

3. The editing of the three volumes of selections of essays, travelogue, letters etc. will be completed by the end of 1958.

4. The manuscript of translation of 21 short stories in Marathi by Sri Mama Warekar M.P. is ready for the Press.

5. The translation work of 21 short stories in Nepali has been taken on hand.

Income-Tax Arrears

*608. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position regarding arrears of income-tax;

(b) what amount is estimated as bad money; and

(c) what amount is likely to be recovered during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total amount of arrears of Income-tax including E.P.T. and B.P.T. as on 1-7-1958 is Rs. 247.68 crores;

(b) Rs. 37.39 crores;

(c) It is roughly estimated that during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60, Rs. 22.09 crores and Rs. 35.27 crores respectively out of these arrears will be collected.

खनिज तेल का आयात

*६१०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में अब तक भ्रमण भ्रमण कितने मूल्य का खनिज तेल आयात किया; और

(ख) आयात कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ज्ञान और तेल संभो (श्री के० दे० बालसबोध) : (क) विभिन्न तेलों (अशुद्ध तेल और विभिन्न साफ किये हुये पैट्रोलियम उत्पाद) के आयात के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारीया व्यापारिक बुकिया और आंकड़ों के प्रधान निदेशक (Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics) द्वारा एकत्रित कर "मासिक विदेशी व्यापार के मासिक (Monthly Statistics of foreign trade of India) आंकड़े नामक किताब में प्रकाशित की जाती है। उसकी प्रतिया लोक-सभा के पुस्तकालय में मिल सकती हैं। इस प्रकाशन के अनुसार १९५७-५८ में इन आयातों का कुल मूल्य १०७.६७ करोड़ रुपये था और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (Financial year) में अगस्त के अन्त तक कुल मूल्य २८.६४ करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) आर्थिक विकास की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं के साथ साथ सरकार इन तेलों का कम से कम आयात करने के लिये हर तरह से कोशिश कर रही है। लगभग आधे चालू आयात में तो अशुद्ध तेल आता है जिसकी तेल की तीनों परिष्करणियों (Oil Refineries) को पूरी क्षमता के साथ चालू रखने में आवश्यकता पड़ती है, नहीं तो मिट्टी के तेल की तरह की कम मिलने वाली चीजों का अब से अधिक आयात करना पड़ेगा। अशुद्ध तेल के लिये आयात पर अपनी निर्भरता को कम करने के लिये तेल खोजने का काम तेज कर दिया गया है। साफ किये हुये तेल के उत्पादों के आयात को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र (Public Sector) में दो नई परिष्करणिया (Refineries) स्थापित करने का काम किया जा रहा है जिसमें क्रमशः १९६१ और १९६२ तक उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है। इस समय के बीच में पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपभोग में जहाँ तक हो सके मिलव्ययता करने की सब को सूचना दी जा रही है। क्योंकि साफ किये हुये पदार्थों में मिट्टी का तेज आयात का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा

है इसलिये तेल कम्पनियों से भी यह आश्वासना की गई है कि वे इस मुश्किल से मिलने वाले पदार्थों का विक्रय कुछ कम करने की कोशिश करें।

Petroleum Consumers' Advisory Council

*618. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Petroleum Consumers' Advisory Council to advise the Government on distribution and pricing policies;

(b) what interests are to be represented in this Committee besides Oil Companies and major industries in the country, and

(c) its terms of reference?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Full details of the composition and the functions of the Petroleum Consumers' Advisory Council have been given in Resolution No 26(7)/58-PS, dated, 12-5-1958, constituting it (which was published at page 158 in Part I; Section I of the Gazette of India dated 17-5-1958). Representatives of major consumer interests, Government Departments concerned, and oil distributing companies are included in it. The council is consultative in character and is to advise Government on various problems, affecting consumers of petroleum products generally, that are arising with the increase in consumption; matters relating to pricing are outside its scope.

Books in Kerala Schools

*621. Shri Narayanaikutty Memon: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representations regarding the text-books prescribed for schools in the Kerala State;

(b) if so, who have made the representations and the nature of the representations, and

(c) whether Government has taken any action on these representations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President, Private Schools Managers' Association, Kerala, has submitted a Memorial stating that certain text-books on Social Studies prescribed for schools in the Kerala State are tendentious

(c) The matter is under examination.

Cost of Steel Plants

*622. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that in the document 'Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan', the provision for the steel plants is Rs. 510 crores, whereas in the 'Reappraisal' it is 495 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this reduction of 15 crores?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 39].

Dismissal of I.A.F. Officer

*627. { **Shri U. C. Patnalk:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior officer of the Indian Air Force, associated with the foreign purchases, has recently been dismissed from service; and

(b) if so, whether there was any court martial preceding the dismissal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes. The dismissal, however, was not related to any foreign purchase transaction.

(b) No.

Child Welfare

*628. **Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the appeal made by the Vice-President of the Indian Council for Child Welfare on 30th June, 1958 at New Delhi for a "Blue-print for Child Welfare to form part of the Third Five Year Plan"; and

(b) whether it is the intention of Government to make special or any provision for Child Welfare in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

*629. { **Dr. Sushila Nayar:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls;

(b) whether the difficulties in the implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to overcome them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement indicating the information in the possession of Government is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 40]

(b) and (c). With increasing public co-operation and social awakening it is hoped that the implementation of the Act would be rendered fully effective.

Price of Coal and Coke

*680. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of coal and coke were revised by the Government of India from October, 1958;

(b) if so, what are the new prices in relation to the ones immediately prior to the new revision; and

(c) what will be the excess amount earned by the coal mine owners between 17th May, 1958 and 20th October, 1958?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The prices were revised with effect from the 17th October, 1958.

(b) The current prices are less by 34 naye Paise per ton in the case of coal and 45 naye Paise per ton in the case of coke.

(c) The prices have been so revised, after taking into account the increase in prices sanctioned from the 17th May 1958 to the 16th October 1958, that, during the period of one year from the 1st April 1958 to the 31st March, 1959, there would be no excess earning by the industry.

National Council of Applied Economic Research

*631. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Applied Economic Research has applied for financial assistance;

(b) whether Government have agreed to it; and

(c) the details of assistance to be given to this Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Government has agreed in principle to giving a recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for a period of five years ending 1962-63 and a non-recurring grant, not exceeding Rs. 4 lakhs, towards the construction of the Council's building.

Shortage of Kerosine Oil in Bombay

*632. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Kerosine Oil in Bombay and some other parts of Bombay State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Government are aware that, because of this shortage, Kerosine is sold in black market at high rates; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to supply Kerosine oil to Bombay?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d): Large quantities of Kerosine have to be imported to meet the gap between the

consumption and indigenous production. To reduce this outgo of foreign exchange, after consulting the Oil Companies they were requested recently in September to try to restrict their total sales of this product to a small extent. Simultaneously, all the State Governments were also apprised of the reasons why this step was being taken. The Government of Bombay have reported that, as a result, a scare was created in Bombay city and that there was also a tendency on the part of some of the consumers to hold stocks of Kerosine under the misapprehension that there was a shortage of the product. Further, the agents who had been giving portion of their commission to the small dealers in the past have discontinued it and hence the petty dealers increased the retail rates to consumers by an anna or so. Except for the marginal restriction on total sales, to conserve foreign exchange, there has been no restrictions on the supply of Kerosine and, as such, it is hoped that the continuance of the supplies will remove misapprehensions that had arisen.

Panna Diamond Mines

*633. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Government of India to continue for another year the practice of granting year to year lease for the Diamond Mines of Panna?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir.

दिल्ली के दो छात्रों की मृत्यु

*६३४. { श्री नवल प्रसाकर :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री राजपेयी :
श्रीमती इन्दु बालचौधरी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से जो छात्र भारत दर्शन यात्रा पर गये थे, उन म से दो छात्र १४ फरवरी, १९५८ को द्वारका म डूब गये ;

(ख) यदि हां तो किन परिस्थितियों में उनकी मृत्यु हुई ;

(ग) क्या उसकी कोई जांच की गई है ;
और

(घ) जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट का खौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० (श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) . दिल्ली प्रशासन इसकी जांच कर रहा है ।

Minerals in Manipur

*635. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent survey of the Geological Survey of India has located nickel, copper and other minerals in the hills of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the names of the minerals which have large deposits and can be exploited for industrial purposes?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary investigations so far carried out by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the occurrences of the following minerals;

Copper-Nickel mineralisation in Nangau, Kongal Thana and Ningthi (Maklang Khong).

Limestone in the Ukhrul subdivision.

Coal in the Moirang area.

Talc, chromite, asbestos etc. in Moreh area.

Further detailed investigations which are being taken up would indicate the economic workability or otherwise of these occurrences.

Wind Mill

*636. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wind mill offered by the West German Government has been received;

(b) whether a low cost wind mill for irrigation and small-scale generation of electricity in rural areas has been designed and completed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have any plans under contemplation for large-scale production and distribution of this design for the utilisation of wind power?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Two types of low cost wind mills for pumping water have been developed.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 41].

(d) Not at present, Sir.

Floods in Andhra

*637. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raml Reddy:
Shri M. S. Murty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused by the recent heavy floods in Srikakulam

and Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the relief measures taken by the Central Government;

(c) the places where the relief centres were opened for the distressed;

(d) whether the State Government requested the Centre for financial aid; and

(e) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 42].

(b) Relief measures are, as a rule, taken by the State Governments concerned and the Andhra Pradesh Government took adequate measures for rendering relief to the affected people.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 42].

(d) Yes.

(e) Rs. 58,38,457[-].

Car Thefts in Delhi

*638. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars stolen in Delhi in 1957;

(b) how many of them have been recovered so far; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) 39.

(b) 37.

(c) Car owners have been advised through Press Notes not to leave their cars unlocked, and to report thefts of their cars to the police without delay so that an immediate search can be organised.

Change of Course of the Jamuna River

*639. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1175 on the 11th September, 1958 and state the further steps taken to bring the Jamuna waters near the pucca ghats in Delhi?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Details of survey required in connection with bringing the river Jamuna towards the bathing ghats were recently discussed with the Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, by the Delhi Municipal Corporation Authorities and an estimate is being prepared by them for this detailed survey work.

Hindi Literature on Social Education

*640. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is purchasing Hindi literature on Social Education on 50:50 basis with the State Governments;

(b) whether literature in other regional languages on the same subject is also purchased by Government on the same terms with the State Governments; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The present scheme is meant to encourage the growth of social education literature in Hindi only—the propagation of which is the responsibility of the Central Government. The State Governments can however purchase similar books in regional languages

and include this expenditure in their annual plans to which the Central Government will make a contribution of 50 percent.

Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

*641. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what is the character and composition of the newly formed Directorate of Revenue Intelligence; and

(b) whether this Directorate has taken any steps to check large-scale smuggling of gold on Rajasthan border from Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) A statement giving information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is an independent organisation with the status of an excluded Attached Office and is directly under the control of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

This Directorate deals with all matters relating to smuggling and is responsible for the collation and study of information on smuggling including tax-evasion, the systematic deployment of our resources to combat such evasions at the All-India Level, the functional inspection and re-orientation, where necessary, of the Intelligence and Preventive Units and the follow-up of and association with investigation of important cases of smuggling and tax evasion and other matters incidental to the above functions.

At present it comprises of two main sections—Investigation and Information Sections. A statement showing the existing sanctioned strength and scales of pay admissible to the staff employed in the Directorate is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 43].

(b) Yes, Sir. The entire land customs set up on the Rajasthan border has been reorganised and considerably strengthened at the instance of this Directorate.

Uniform Price for Coal

*642. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to have uniform prices for coal all over the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). After considering all aspects of the question Government have decided to continue the present practice of fixing only the pit-head prices, leaving the freight to be related to distance as at present.

Indian Gazetteer

*643. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft scheme of revision of Indian Gazetteer has been prepared;

(b) whether the draft scheme has been approved by the Government; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The draft scheme prepared by the Central Gazetteers Unit, a copy of which [See Appendix III, annexure No. 44] is placed on the Table of the House, has been discussed and ap-

proved in the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board for the revision of Indian and District Gazetteers which met on 25th September, 1958 in New Delhi. The minutes of the meeting were circulated amongst the members of the Board and have been approved by them. The Scheme in its final form is now under consideration of the Government of India.

Teachers of Technical Institutions

*644. { Shri R. C. Majhi;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh to rationalise and improve the pay structures of the teachers of technical institutions; and

(b) whether the recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding improvement of salaries of teachers of technical institutions are under consideration.

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

*645. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 699 on the 30th August, 1958 and state:

(a) what progress has been made in the matter of amalgamation of small collieries; and

(b) whether Government propose to consult small colliery owners before drafting suitable legislation for the purpose?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Committee set up by Government to promote voluntary amalgamation has already held one sitting on the 29th October, 1958. It has issued a circular letter to the collieries in West Bengal and Bihar inviting proposals from them for amalgamation and adjustment of boundaries. The proposals will be examined by the Committee on receipt.

As regards compulsory amalgamation, the necessary legislation is being drafted. The industry will have an opportunity to express its views on the provisions before the draft bill is finalised.

निम्नत में प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियां

*६४६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निम्नत में भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण पुरातन ग्रन्थों व पाण्डुलिपियों के अध्ययन और उनकी सूची तैयार करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (डा० म० दास) : मामले पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ।

Steel Rolling Mills at Rourkela

*647. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel Mines, and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract for the erection of steel rolling mills at Rourkela has been given to any party;

(b) if so, the name of the party to whom this contract has been given;

(c) the value of this contract; and
(d) the qualifications and experience of the contractor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). The erection of the rolling mills at Rourkela has been entrusted to the following contractors:—

Plant	Contractor	Estimated cost of erection. Rs.
Blooming & Slabbing mill	M/s. Sack	16 lakhs
Hot Strip mill	M/s. Demag	71 lakhs
Plate Mill	M/s. Fried Krupp	14 lakhs
Cold Rolling mill	M/s. Sicomag	21 lakhs

The contractors who have been entrusted with the erection of the rolling mills are also the suppliers of the equipment. They have considerable experience in the erection of equipment of their manufacture.

Sculptural Renovation

*648. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Archaeology makes a special effort to utilise the talents of hereditary "sthapatis" for its work of renovation and repairs, particularly in region like Tamil Nad and Orissa; and

(b) whether it is a fact that at Konarak and other sites such work is entrusted to ordinary contractors' labour without experience or aptitude for sculptural renovation and repair?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Centralisation of Taxes Levied on Tea

*649. Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been received by the Central Government for centralisation

of all taxes levied by States and Central Government on tea; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The suggestion is being examined by the Government

Southern Zonal Council

*650 { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the main decisions taken and recommendations made at meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held at Trivandrum in October, 1958?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A copy of the proceedings embodying the decisions taken by the Council will be placed in the Parliament Library as soon as the proceedings are ready

Investments in India Under Convertibility Agreement

*651 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for investments in India have been received from certain United States' firm under the convertibility agreement entered into between India and the United States of America; and

(b) if so, how many such applications have been approved together with particulars of proposals to which they relate?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two such applications have been approved so far. A statement giving particulars of the proposals is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 45]

Refinery for Assam Oil

*652. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative of the Assam Oil Company, in the ad hoc Board of Directors of Oil India (Private) Limited, while forwarding the International Petroleum Consultants' report to Government has laid emphasis on the desirability of setting up unified refinery near the oil-fields in Assam and laying down of a pipe-line to transport the refined products to different parts of the country, and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to this proposal and whether any decision has been taken on this point?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Assam Oil Company Limited while forwarding the report of the International Petroleum Consultants recommended acceptance of their recommendation of setting up a single refinery in Assam with a crude pipe-line upto it from Naharakatiya and a product pipeline from it to Barauni

(b) After careful consideration Government decided that the scheme of two refineries and a crude pipeline in two stages as provided for in the Agreement entered into with the Burmah Oil Company/Assam Oil Company on the 14th January, 1958 should be implemented without delay.

Investment in Petroleum Industry

*653. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in India in the Petroleum industry;

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the industry at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase Indian capital investment in the above industry?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). According to information collected from the companies concerned, the total investment (including working capital) in the companies distributing major petroleum products and the refineries in the country (including the Assam Oil Co., which has exploration and production activities also, and the investment of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in the participatory scheme for exploration in West Bengal) is approximately Rs. 244 crores, out of which Rs. 214 crores represent foreign investment while Rs. 30 crores represent the Indian capital invested.

(c) Government have already gone in for investment themselves in the petroleum industry. They are taking action to set up two new refineries in the public sector. Further, they have made considerable investment in the oil exploration programme in the public sector through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and that programme is being intensified. Government have also a 25 per cent. share with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in the participatory scheme for oil exploration in West Bengal. Government will also have 33-1/3 per cent. share in the Rupee Company to be incorporated with the Burmah Oil Company/Assam Oil Company as partners for production and transportation of crude oil from the Naharkatiya oil fields in Assam.

Central Secretariat Assistants

*654. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is Central Government's overall requirement of Assistants in the Central Secretariat and various Departments participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme during 1958 and 1959; and

(b) what steps are being taken to meet this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) On the 1st October, 1958, the number of posts in the grade of Assistants reported to be vacant in all the offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme was 205.

(b) The vacancies will be filled partly by promotion and partly by direct recruitment through competitive examinations held by the Union, Public Service Commission.

Oil Drilling Equipment

*655. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of oil drilling equipment; and

(b) if so, the nature of the efforts made so far to secure oil drilling equipment such as rigs, gas logging, electrologging etc. to cope with the oil exploration programmes in the public sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made to purchase more Rigs and other ancillary equipment from different countries.

History of Freedom Movement in India

*686. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1562 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) what further progress, if any, has been made towards publication of the history of Freedom Movement in India; and

(b) whether the material collected so far and to be acquired in future is to be preserved in a special library and made available to scholars?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) It is too early to report any further progress.

(b) This question can arise only after the project of writing the History has been completed.

Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

968, Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of schools in Andaman provided at present is sufficient; and

(b) what steps are being taken to increase the number of schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The existing number of schools in Andamans is not quite sufficient. Six more Primary/Junior Basic schools are being set up before the end of 1958-59. Provision is also being made for establishment of 12 primary/Junior Basic schools during 1959-60. One Senior Basic School for girls and one trade school were opened last month. Recruitment of trained teachers re-

quired for new schools to be set up during the current year is also in progress.

National Museum at New Delhi

969. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the progress so far made in the construction of the building for the National Museum at New Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): About 80 per cent. of the first phase of the construction of the building for the National Museum has been completed.

Committee on Legal Aid to the Poor

970. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1301 on the 16th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in setting up a Committee to suggest ways and means to provide free legal aid to the poor in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The matter is still under consideration.

National Memorial at Jallianwalabagh, Amritsar

971. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1298 on the 16th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the construction of the National Memorial at Jallianwalabagh, Amritsar?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): General progress of the work is about 33 per cent.

Smuggling

972. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1286 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the further steps, if any, taken jointly by the Governments of India and Pakistan to put an end to the smuggling problem; and

(b) the result achieved so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No further steps have been taken jointly as there was no further exchange of information on this subject between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Educational Service

973. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 on the 18th August, 1958 and state the further progress made towards the establishment of an Indian Educational Service?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A few more replies have been received. The replies so far received indicate that the States are not enthusiastic about the Constitution of an All-India Educational Service.

Petroleum Deposits in Muradpur (Kashmir)

974. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 461 on the 18th August, 1958 and state the further progress made in regard to the survey of Petroleum deposits near Muradpur in Kashmir State?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is proposed to continue geological survey of the region in the coming field season.

Women's Education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

975. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps taken during the last three years to promote women's education in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): All schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are co-educational institutions, except a Senior Basic School meant exclusively for girls, which started functioning with effect from 14-11-1958. The following further steps were taken during the last three years to promote women's education in the Islands:

- (i) Eleven girl students were granted scholarships for higher education on the mainland.
- (ii) Domestic science was introduced as a separate subject for girls in the High School.
- (iii) Arrangements were made for teaching fine arts, sewing and needle work.
- (iv) Part-time coaching in nursing has also been arranged for girls in local hospitals.
- (v) A number of lady teachers have been appointed.

Regional Records Survey Committee

976. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have not yet set up Regional Records Survey Committees; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up these Committees?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement showing the position in respect of States/Union Territories which have not yet set up Regional Records Survey Committees is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 46.]

Housing in Steel Plants Areas

977. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the number of houses constructed in different steel plant areas for labourers so far, plant-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):

ROURKELA:

5 Blocks of twenty rooms each, 26 nissen huts and 11 barracks have been constructed in the township area to accommodate departmental work-charged employees. 54 blocks for married families (each accommodating 9 families) and 60 blocks for unmarried persons (each accommodating 40 persons) have been constructed so far in the plant site for departmental labour.

BHILAI:

1910 temporary quarters and 100 temporary hutments have been built for departmental labour. 2340 temporary quarters and 1,000 temporary hutments are under construction.

DURGAPUR:

Most of the departmental workers in the Durgapur township are local and do not need any accommodation. However, 2 hutments have been built for persons, who need accommodation.

Crude Oil in Assam

978. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated crude oil resources in Assam; and

286 (A1) L.S.D.—3.

(b) the extent to which the same would meet the country's estimated requirements of crude oil and gas?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) According to the present information, the proved, indicated and possible reserves of crude oil of Naharkatiya, Hugrijan, Moran and Digboi areas in Assam are estimated at about 42.5 million tons. Intensive drilling in Sibsagar by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and in remaining areas by Assam Oil Company has yet to start, the results of which will, therefore, be known at a subsequent stage.

(b) The reserves available at present in Assam are expected to meet the country's requirements to the extent of 40 per cent approximately.

Government have appointed an Italian firm of Consultants viz., Societ Nazionale Metanodotti to prepare a project report on the utilization of natural gas discovered in Assam. Their report is awaited.

Staff in the Office of the Finance Minister

979. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in the office of the Finance Minister; and

(b) the number of those who get special pay and the amount thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): On 1st December, 1958, the position was as follows:—

(a) Twenty-nine.

(b) Five.

A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 47.]

Monuments in Azamgarh and Ghazipur

980. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what ancient monuments in the districts of Azamgarh and Ghazipur of U.P. were declared to be of national importance under Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 and, Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951 and are under investigation for inclusion in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(b) Whether the tomb of Raja Daulat Khan and the massive stone fort of Mehnagar in district Azamgarh were declared to be of national importance but have since been excluded; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A list of monuments and sites declared protected under Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 in the Districts of Azamgarh and Ghazipur is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 48.] No monument in these Districts was declared protected under Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951. No monument in these Districts is under investigation for inclusion in the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(b) and (c). The Fort of Mehnagar is not protected. The tomb of Raja Daulat Khan is still on the protected list and no deprotection is contemplated.

Lahaul and Spiti Areas

981. **Shri Hema Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any request from the Punjab Government for modifying the existing scheme for widening the inter-village paths in the Lahaul and Spiti areas; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) The State Government's proposal has been accepted.

Monuments in Orissa

982. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of temples, monuments and places of national importance in the State of Orissa; and

(b) their maintenance allotments during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 49.]

Gopeswar Temple on Badrinath Route

983. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ancient temple of Gopeswar on the Badrinath route has been in decay for many years;

(b) whether the Archaeological Department decided in 1956 to have the temple inspected and necessary repairs done;

(c) whether any steps have since been taken in this direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a temple at Gopewar in District Garhwal is in decay. The temple is not a protected monument.

(b) to (d). It was decided to have the temple inspected but due to pressure of work on protected monuments it has not so far been possible to inspect this unprotected monument. The temple will be inspected next summer.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind

984. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help given to the Orissa State Government by the Central Government to provide educational facilities to dumb, deaf and blind students of that State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) whether there is any scheme for higher education of these students; and

(c) the details of the scheme and the places where these institutions have been located?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) 1957-58 Rs. 3,025, 1958-59 (until October, 1958) Rs. 2,667.

(b) There is no scheme for imparting education beyond the school stage.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बेरोजगार संबंधी सहायता

१९५६-५७ का खर्च : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी बनराशि सहायता और ऋण के रूप में दी गई; और

(ख) उन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है जिन पर यह बनराशि व्यय की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) विकास योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलने से उन्हें कुछ सीमा तक बेरोजगारी दूर करने में सहायता मिलती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, खासकर बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए, अभी तक एक योजना के लिए स्वीकृति दी गयी है। इस योजना का नाम है "रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए बिजली की सुविधाओं का विस्तार" इसके लिये १९५६-५७ में ४० लाख और १९५७-५८ में २४ लाख रुपये के ऋण स्वीकृत किये गये थे।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

Re-employed Officers at Rourkela Steel Plant

986. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state how many retired Government servants are re-employed in the Rourkela Steel Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Nineteen.

Export of Small Arms

987. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export small arms to other countries to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose information regarding sale of military arms and equipment.

UNESCO Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development

988. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which were represented at the UNESCO Seminar on Visual Aids in Fundamental Education and Community Development for South and East Asia Region held in September, 1958 in New Delhi;

(b) the subjects discussed thereat;

(c) whether Government have taken steps to set up UNESCO Bureau for Audio-Visual Education; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 51.]

Ordnance Factory, Khamaria

989. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Board of Enquiry instituted to enquire into the reported losses and deficiencies in the stores of the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, has since been studied;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The report is still under examination.

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

Reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

990. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 503 on the 26th August, 1958 and state how far the scheme to reorganise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has progressed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The reorganisation of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is still under consideration.

Free Mid-day Meals to School Children

991. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Dr. Sushila Nayar:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Proddhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have agreed to provide or are providing school children with free mid-day meals; and

(b) the amounts of grants given to these States by the Government of India during 1958-59 so far on this account?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 52.]

Defence Production Planning Committee

992. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Defence Production Planning Committee have been examined, and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes The recommendations of the Defence Production Planning Committee contained in their Preliminary Report have been examined and most of them have been accepted by Government and a few in a modified form

(b) The decisions were mostly related to production problems, various procedures and administrative bottlenecks and the management and organisation of the Ordnance Factories

Institute of Higher Learning

993 { Shri Subodh Hansda.
Shri S C Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount has been set apart for strengthening the existing institutions of higher learning of all India status during the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, how this amount is spent to strengthen the institutions, and

(c) how many institutions are recognized as Institutes of Higher Learning of all India status?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There is a provision

of Rs 15.0 lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Grants-in-aid generally for development purposes are given to the institutions on the merits of each case and in consultation with expert bodies like the Indology Committee.

(c) There is no list of institutions recognized for this purpose Each application is considered on merits

High Courts and Supreme Court

994. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) what is the number of cases pending at present in each of the High Courts and Supreme Court,

(b) number of cases among them pending over (i) one year (ii) two years and (iii) five years, and

(c) what steps have been taken and are further proposed to be taken to clear these arrears?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B Pant): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

(c) The problem of arrears in High Courts has been discussed with the Chief Ministers of States on several occasions since June 1957 with a view to see what further steps should be adopted for dealing with the matter The Law Ministers' Conference held in September 1957 discussed this subject and the recommendations made by that Conference were also forwarded to the State Governments for further action in consultation with the High Courts Many of the High Courts have already accepted most of these recommendations. The Chief Justice of India was kind enough to hold a Conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts in October 1957 mainly to discuss this particular problem Additional Judges have been

appointed in High Courts where the state of work required it. The question of changes necessary in the procedural law to ensure speedier dispensation of justice is engaging the attention of the Law Commission.

Recruitment of Assistants

995. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with regard to the recruitment of Assistants in the Central Secretariat as a result of the examination held in July, 1957 was adhered to; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment on the results of the Assistants' Grade Examination held in July 1957, is 56 each, as shown below:—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Central Secretariat Service	50	54
Indian Foreign Service (B)	3	1
Railway Board	3	1
	56	56

The quota of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes from this examination has been filled. The reserved quota for Scheduled Tribes could not be filled as no candidate belonging to the Scheduled Tribes qualified at the examination.

नागरिकों को बन्दूक चलाने की शिक्षा

१९६. श्री पद्म शेष: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ से भारत के कितने नागरिकों को बन्दूक चलाना सिखाया गया

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित लोगों को लाइसेंस दे दिये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें १९५७ और १९५८ में अब तक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इस प्रशिक्षण को अनिवार्य बना रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय में वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957

, 997. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what exemptions have been granted to passengers or classes of passengers from the tax leviable under section 5 of the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957; and

(b) the total amount of tax collected under different descriptions of traffic during the year 1958 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) A statement of gross collections of the Railway Passenger Fares Tax for the period 1-1-1958 to 31-8-1958 in respect of various "Descriptions of Traffic" is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 53]

The figures given therein are provisional pending certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Employees of National Coal Development Corporation

998. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Standing Orders or rules have been framed re-

the conditions of work and service of the employees at the headquarters of the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Ewaran Singh): (a) and (b). No separate standing orders or rules for regulating the conditions of work and service of the employees at the headquarters of the National Coal Development Corporation have been framed. But rules governing the terms and conditions of service of all employees of the National Coal Development Corporation have been framed and the same are expected to be issued by the National Coal Development Corporation shortly.

Political Sufferers

999. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2431 on the 19th September, 1958 and state the nature of aid given to the political sufferers residing in the Union Territory of Delhi during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 54].

Poor Students Aid Fund

1000. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Utkal University asked for any grant in 1957-58 for Poor Students Aid Fund; and

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the Utkal University for 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) In November, 1957 the Utkal University informed the University Grants Commission that the University had accepted the proposal of the Commission for the establishment of a "Students Aid

Fund" in the University and that steps were being taken in this regard. The University, however, did not forward to the Commission any definite scheme for this purpose in 1957-58.

(b) The U.G.C. has been informed by the Utkal University that a sum of about Rs. 10,000 is likely to be realised in 1958-59 from the students on this account. On the University intimating the amount collected from the students for the Students Aid Fund, an equivalent sum within the limit of Rs. 10,000 as prescribed by the Commission will be paid to the University towards the fund.

Automobile Engineering

1001. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Automobile Engineering Course is not available in the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to provide this course in that region?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Engineering Personnel Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 1955, did not find any particular demand for graduates and diploma-holders in Automobile Engineering, during the Second Plan period. Therefore, the question of the Central Government taking any special steps to develop training facilities in the subject does not arise at this stage.

Central Advisory Board of Anthropology

1002. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 226 on the 13th August, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board

of Anthropology have been considered; and

(b) if so, the views of the Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, and 24 out of 33 of these recommendations have been accepted in principle.

Criminal Case Against Foreigners

1003. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two foreigners were involved in a criminal case registered at the Sholvaram Police Station in Madras State;

(b) if so, whether any charge has been filed against them in any court of law; and

(c) whether these foreigners have since left India?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). They were repatriated to Germany at the request of the West German Consulate in Madras and are undergoing trial before a criminal court at Dusseldorf, West Germany.

Renovation of Ancient Remains

1004. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1956 at Nalanda the remains of an old brick pavement were destroyed and a new pavement of modern bricks constructed on account of the Buddha Jayanti celebrations;

(b) whether at Sanchi, similarly cement construction and repairs have marred the authenticity of the remains in certain places; and

(c) what steps, if any, are taken to ensure that repairs, etc. do not violate the principles of archaeological conservation?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1956 an old decayed brick pavement was removed and replaced by a pavement of modern bricks of the same size as the original ones. Similar replacements by modern bricks simulating old ones, have always been done previously at Nalanda; for no brickwork can remain without decay after excavation for any long time.

(b) No incongruous cement construction and repairs have been carried out at Sanchi which mar the authenticity of the remains in certain places.

(c) Repairs are always carried out according to the principles of archaeological conservation.

Shri Rameshwara Temple at Keladi

1005. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shri Rameshwara Temple at Keladi in Shimoga District was repaired in March and June, 1957, to prevent leakage of roofs of the temple;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the repairs to the temple in March and June, 1957;

(c) whether the Superintendent, Archaeological Circle, Madras has submitted further estimates for repairing the said temple to the Director General of Archaeology;

(d) whether the sanction for the new estimate has been granted; and

(e) whether Government have received complaints from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District about the works?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount spent on the repairs to the temple:—

March, 1957	Rs 2,049 00
June, 1957	Rs. 318 00

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A further estimate for repairs to the terrace amounting to Rs. 3,740-00 was submitted by the Circle Superintendent and passed by the Director General of Archaeology. The work was executed in 1957-58

(e). No, Sir.

Pragati High School Agartala

1006. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial grant given to Pragati High School, Agartala, for the construction of students hostel, and

(b) what are the measures adopted by the Administration to see that the grant is properly utilized for the purpose for which it has been made?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L Shrimall): (a) Rs 3,000

(b) An inspecting officer of the Education Directorate is deputed to watch the proper utilization of such grants. After the completion of the work the Institutions concerned are also required to submit their accounts duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. If any irregularity is noticed suitable action is taken against the defaulting institution and the payment of recurring grant-in-aid is withheld.

Gun Licences in Tripura

1007. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal people who applied for gun licences, division-wise, in Tripura during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of gun licences granted division-wise, during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 55.]

Compensation to Panchayats of Kangra District

1008. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the compensation paid to the Panchayats of Kachhiari and Kohaler in the Kangra District for the use of the Panchayat lands for field firing practices during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958,

(b) whether Government have received any representation for the grant of compensation from the Panchayat Ghurkari;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of accidents, injuries and deaths (both to human beings and animals that took place there) and what were their causes; and

(e) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims or their relatives?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Panchayat of Kachhiari Rs 131|1|- per annum. Panchayat of

Kohala Rs 17|2|- per annum.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Panchayat of Ghurkari has also been paid an annual compensation of Rs 28|13|- since 1956

(d) No accident was reported in 1956. In the years 1957 and 1958, three accidents occurred on 19-2-57, 3-3-58 and 22-5-58 respectively. In the first accident, one boy was killed.

In the second, two women were slightly injured. In the third accident, one man was killed. All the accidents occurred as a result of field firing practices. Information in regard to casualties to cattle is being collected.

(e) Compensation claims arising out of the first and third accidents are still under consideration. For the second accident, payment was made to cover immediate medical treatment.

Committees Working under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel

1909. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2728 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of members of each committee in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel; and

(b) the number of members in each committee belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Name of the Committee	Number of members
1. Coal Price Revision Committee.	7
2. Team of experts to make detailed survey and conduct investigations on the methods of winning, transporting and distributing sand from the D.V.C. river deltas for purposes of stowing in coal mines.	9
3. <i>Ad-hoc</i> Committee on resources for stabilisation of the coal mine working under the Grand Trunk Road and Bankar town in the Asansol subdivision of West Bengal.	5
4. Committee to promote voluntary, amalgamation of Collieries	6
5. Committee on Availability of Resources.	5
6. Committee on Requirements & Utilisation	14
7. Committee on Production and Preparation.	10
8. Committee on Transportation (The last four Committees are of the Coal Council of India).	6
9. Fuel Efficiency Committee	7
10. Coal Advisory Committee.	25
11. Coal Transport Advisory Committee	22
12. Committee to reassess the demand for hard coke.	5
13. Committee to advise on matters relating to oil exploration and production, refining of crude oil and utilization of natural and refinery gases.	7
14. Inter-departmental Committee on the reclamation of used lubricating oils.	5
15. Standing Panel of Technical Experts for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd.	8
16. Committee of Experts for the Palana Lignite deposits.	5
17. Committee to report on beneficiation flowgrade ores.	11
18. Mineral Advisory Board.	43
19. Four Zonal Councils (Minerals)	59
20. Working Group to evolve a more satisfactory system of obtaining statistical information by coordinating the requirement of the Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Governments.	3
21. Mica Sub Committee of the Mineral Advisory Board 1957-58	17
22. Mica Sub Committee 1958-59	17
23. Mica Advisory Committee.	18
24. Sub Committee to investigate and recommend as to what incentives and facilities should be given to encourage mine owners to beneficiate minerals.	5
25. Petroleum Consumers Advisory Council.	25

(b) The information is not readily available. These committees were composed of Government officials, public men and/or representatives of the different spheres of industry.

In the case of Government officials, the selection was by virtue of the particular posts held by them as regards others, the primary consideration was their qualifications, expert knowledge and specialised experience.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

1010. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 11th September, 1958 the Customs staff seized about 500 tolas of smuggled gold worth Rs. 50,000 following a raid on a hotel in Fatehpuri, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, sir.

The Customs staff seized about 500 tolas of gold worth Rs. 50,000 on the 11th September, 1958 as a result of a raid in the Taj Mahal Hotel, Fatehpuri, Delhi.

(b) The offenders were arrested under section 173 of the Sea Customs Act and produced before the Magistrate who released them on bail. Departmental action under Customs law is being taken against them.

Mahadeva Temple of Itagi

1011. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahadeva temple of Itagi, District Raichur in Mysore State is losing its architectural beauty and grandeur; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to renovate the temple?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The present structure of the temple is in a fair state of preservation.

(b) No, Sir, but usual repairs will be carried out in consonance with archaeological principles.

M.E.S. Road at Cannanore

1012. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M.E.S. Road (Fort Road) at Cannanore is in a bad condition; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to attend to this road in the immediate future?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithla): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The question of attending to the repairs of the road is under consideration.

East Bagrakote Colliery

1013. Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted a new coal mining lease for East Bagrakote Colliery to a private company;

(b) whether the proprietor is connected with any other colliery in the area;

(c) whether it is a fact that allegation of malpractices in the colliery have been brought to the notice of Government;

(d) what was the total quota of production promised and actual performance; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) On 10th February, 1958 the Government of West Bengal granted a new mining lease for the East Bagrakote Colliery in favour of Shri P. K. Ray.

(b) Shri P. K. Ray is one of the Directors of the Himalaya Coal and Mineral Industries, who are the managing agents of M/s. M. K. Ray (Private) Limited, owners of the Bagrakote (Dalingkote) colliery lying

adjacent to the East Bagrakote Colliery.

(c) Certain complaints about unauthorised movement of coal were received in June, 1957. In August, 1958, the Government of West Bengal noticed certain irregularities in the stocks reported by the collieries.

(d) Under the mining lease, the ceiling of output fixed for the East Bagrakote colliery is 40,000 tons annually. In February, 1958, the colliery raised only 85 tons. No raisings have been reported thereafter.

(e) The Government of West Bengal are enquiring into the allegation of irregularities in the maintenance of accounts.

Irregularity in Railway Freight

1014. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment have detected irregularity in charging less freight by the Railway authorities in loading and carrying of wagon loads of stone boulders from Chunar and other Stations to Fyzabad and Ayodhya Railway stations on Northern Railway required for the National Highway Bridge at Ayodhya on Ghagra river; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Special Police Establishment is enquiring into a case in which the allegations referred to in the question have been made. The enquiry is still in progress.

Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd.

1015. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the value of the work done by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. from the date of commencement of production as regards;

(i) Production or assembly of new aircrafts;

(ii) repairs to Civilian or military aircrafts; and

(iii) Production of rail coaches and bus bodies?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): During the last World War, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd was operated by Government as a war factory; it became a commercial concern again on the 1st April, 1946. The value of the work done by the Hindustan Aircraft (P) Ltd from 1st April, 1946 to 31st March, 1958 is as follows:

	Rs.
(i) Production and Assembly of new aircraft	1,043.88 lakhs
(ii) Repairs to civilian and military aircraft	1,708.75 lakhs.
(iii) Production of rail coaches and bus bodies	1,233.56 lakhs.

Tax Refunds

1016. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax and Corporation tax refunds in respect of earlier assessments made during 1958-59, so far;

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of the last year; and

(c) the reasons for such difference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Scholarships to Students in Manipur

1017. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether students from Manipur are also entitled to scholarships for foreign studies under the Central Government Overseas Scholarships Scheme;

(b) how many students from Manipur have availed of the scholarships

for post-graduate studies in foreign countries since 1953,

(c) whether Government have sponsored the post-graduate study of technical subjects for students from Manipur at any time, and

(d) if so, how many students have had the opportunity of studying abroad?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir, under the following Central Government Overseas Scholarships Schemes—

- (i) Union Territories Overseas Scholarships,
- (ii) Twenty Fully Paid Overseas Scholarships,
- (iii) Foreign Languages Scholarships;
- (iv) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Overseas Scholarships Scheme, and
- (v) Programme for Exchange of Scholars between India and China

Selections are, however, made purely on merit

(b) One, under the Union Territories Overseas Scholarships

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Tamil Classics

1018. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi propose to translate into regional languages Tamil classics besides Tirukkural, and

(b) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The following Tamil works, besides Tirukkural, have been recommended by the Tamil Advisory Board of the Sahitya Akademi for translation in other Indian languages

- (1) Selections from Kamba Ramayana
- (2) Selections from (i) Pathupattu, (ii) Ettuthokai, (iii) Silappadikaram, (iv) Thevaram, (v) Diviya Prabandam, (vi) Peria Puranam, (vii) Villi Bharatham (viii) Thiruvilliadal Puranam, (ix) Arichandra Puranam and (x) Manonmaniyam
- (3) Selections from Bharati's Poems
- (4) Parthupan Kanavu (abridged novel)
- (5) En Charitram (abridged autobiography)

Out of this list, the first two fall under ancient classics. The selections are not yet finalized by the respective editors, so, they are not assigned for translation in various languages

Iron Sheet Quota for Punjab

1020. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) what is the quota of Iron sheet allotted to the Punjab State during the year 1958-59 so far, and

(b) the quantity thereof lifted so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). (a) and (b) A total quantity of 7,376 tons of iron sheets (black, galvanised, plain and corrugated) was allotted to Punjab State during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 30th September, 1958, against which 4,826 tons were despatched upto July, 1958

Sea Customs Act

1021 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1172 on the 11th September,

1958 regarding declaration of certain provisions contained in Section 178-A of the Sea Customs Act as void and state:

(a) whether an appeal has since been filed before the Appellate Bench of the Bombay High Court; and

(b) if so, result of this appeal?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The memorandum of appeal was filed in the Bombay High Court on 12th July 1958.

(b) The appeal has not yet been decided.

Acquisition of Land near Konarak Temple

1022. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been issued to acquire lands near Konarak temple in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of acquiring more land around Konarak temple?

*** The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Not to the knowledge of this Ministry.

(b) Some land is required for putting up a Museum and the State Government have been approached to allot land for this purpose.

Income-tax Cases

1023. Shri Rajeshwar Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total fees paid, to the counsels who appeared on behalf of the Government in various High Courts in Income-tax matters during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether there is any binding arrangement with counsels;

(c) whether any record is maintained about the performance of the counsels; and

(d) if so, the number of cases in which counsels were successful?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Low Income Housing Schemes

1024. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities granted to members of the Armed Forces to avail of the Central Government scheme for Low Income Housing; and

(b) how these loans are granted?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The Low Income Group Housing Scheme is administered through the State Governments/Union Administrations in whose territorial jurisdiction the construction is contemplated. Loans under the Scheme are given to eligible persons (including members of the Armed Forces) in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme and the detailed rules formulated by State Governments/Union Administrations.

Scientific Publications

1025. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme to help Scientific Associations bringing out journals in national languages;

(b) if so, what are the conditions for getting such help;

(c) whether any of the Associations have taken advantage of this proposal; and

(d) if so, their names and the amount so far given to them?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). Proposals are under consideration and details are yet to be worked out.

Cultural Agreement with United Arab Republic

1026. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the United Arab Republic and India signed a Cultural Agreement recently,

(b) if so, what are its main terms,

(c) whether such agreements were being entered into with any other countries during 1958-59, and

(d) if so, with which countries?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir The agreement was signed on 25th September, 1958

(b) Terms are contained in the Agreement, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of Parliament

(c) and (d) Information can be furnished only after it has been decided to conclude a cultural agreement with any foreign country

Indian Citizenship

1027. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of foreign women who have acquired Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act 1955 after carrying Indians?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): 32 foreign women married to Indian Citizens have so far been registered as Indian Citizens under the Citizenship Act, 1955

Naga Hostiles

1028. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the extent of damage to houses and property of the inhabitants of the border areas of Manipur caused by the recent raids of Naga hostiles?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Since the 1st of

September 1958, the extent of damage to or loss of property caused by such raids is estimated at approximately Rs 18,500, besides the loss of some medicines

Kerala Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill

1029. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Saswara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have studied the Kerala Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill received from the Government of Kerala for obtaining President's assent, and

(b) if so, whether President's assent has been obtained to it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) The Bill is under consideration

Development of Regional Languages

1030. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 677 on the 21st August, 1958 and state

(a) whether final decision has been taken for giving grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to Punjab State for the development of regional languages, and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b) The Government of India scheme for 'Development of Modern Indian Languages' has now been finalised and the question of giving grants-in-aid to Punjab State, under the scheme, is under consideration.

Rice Bran Oil

1031. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 26th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government has considered the report submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee for Industry and Scientific Research which was set up to go into the problems of extraction of oil from rice bran; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Joint Standing Committee for Scientific Research and Industry has approved in principle the recommendation of its Sub-Committee for installation of a 10-ton unit for extraction of oil from rice bran. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has been asked to prepare a project report for consideration.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अस्पृश्यता निवारण

१०३२. श्री प० ला० बालूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण और अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने विशेष रूप से इन कार्यों के लिये, १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में कुल कितनी धन राशि दी है;

(१) कितनी धन राशि जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिये दी गई है और वह धनराशि किन-किन स्थानों पर व्यय की गई;

(२) गृह-निर्माण के लिये कितनी धन-राशि दी गई और किन-किन स्थानों पर धर बनाये गये;

(३) अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये मद अनुसार कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई; और

(४) हरिजन सेवक संघ और दलत वर्ग संघ आदि सामाजिक संस्थाओं को कितनी धनराशि दी गई

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती धार्या) : अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण और अस्पृश्यता दूर करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में निम्नलिखित सहायता दी :—

१९५६-५७ १९५७-५८

रु० रु०

राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये ४,९६,००० ३,७६,०००
केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये २,८८,००० ४,४१,०००

खास तौर से पानी की कमी दूर करने, मकान बनाने और सामाजिक संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिये नीचे दी गई रकम दी गई:—

१९५६-५७ १९५७-५८

(रुपयों में)

(क) पानी की कमी दूर करने के लिये (१) राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये ३५,८३३ २७,५००

(२) केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये ३०,००० ४३,०००

(ख) मकान बनाने के लिये

(१) राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये ३२,३३३ १७,३२५

(२) केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये २,००,००० १,७२,२५०

(ग) सामाजिक संस्थाओं को सहायता राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित योजनाओं के लिये १,०९,३३३ ९३,७५०

अतः दूर करने और अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण पर १९५६-५७ रु०

भवचार खर्च की गई रकम का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [हेलिबे परिसिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६] यह सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है कि यह रकम किन किन स्थानों पर खर्च की गई। १९५७-५८ में खर्च की गई रकम की सूचना राज्य सरकार से मंगाई है और प्राप्त होते ही वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सामाजिक संस्थाओं को सहायता के मातहत जिन संस्थाओं को सहायता दी गई उन के नाम राज्य सरकार से मंगाये हैं और प्राप्त होते ही वह सभा पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

Prosecution of Government Servants*

1933. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2700 on the 24th September, 1958 and place on the Table the required information regarding permission to prosecute Government officials on criminal charges?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A statement containing information received so far from the Ministries/Departments is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 57.] The remaining information will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Sangeet Natak Akadami

1934. Shri Kodiyar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions and organisations that were given financial assistance by the Sangeet Natak Akadami in 1957-58 for encouraging activities in the field of dance, drama and music;

(b) the amount of assistance thus given;

(c) the number of institutions and organisations that have applied for aid during 1958-59 so far; and

266(AI) L.S.D.—4.

(d) the amount so far given?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Sangeet Natak Akademi gave financial assistance to 56 institutions, amounting to Rs. 3,99,710 during 1957-58 for encouraging activities in the field of dance, drama and music.

(c) 150

(d) The matter is still under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तेल सर्वेक्षण

१०३६. श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री १० अप्रैल, १९५८ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १६०० के उत्तर के संबंध में एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी हुई हो।

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय की तलहटी में हरिद्वार से कठगोदाम तक तेल के लिये सर्वेक्षण करने के बारे में तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस अ.याग के निर्णय के संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) किन किन स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण किया गया है अबका किया जा रहा है;

(ग) उन बंधों से प्रत्येक के बारे में अब तक क्या रिपोर्ट मिली है; और

(घ) १९५८-५९ के लिये उस क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय): (क) से (घ). इस क्षेत्र में भूगर्भीय-मानचित्र (Geological Mapping) का काम जारी है। हरिद्वार और नैनीताल के बीच में भू-भौतिक पारगामी रेखाओं (geological traverses) का काम किया जा रहा है। कुछ भूगर्भीय रिपोर्ट मिल गई हैं लेकिन स्तरशास्त्रीय और प्राकृतिक सर्वेक्षण

(Stratigraphic and structural data) को धनी नलाया नहीं गया है। हरिद्वार के पश्चिम में देहरादून से धागे भी काम जारी रखा जायेगा।

Scheduled Castes in Delhi

1037. **Shri B. C. Prodhan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families staying in tents in Delhi; and

(b) how many of them are scheduled caste families?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Approximately 30,000 families are staying in huts and other temporary shelters

(b) About 20,000.

Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

1038. **Shri B. C. Prodhan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa State for the construction of residential accommodation for scheduled tribes during the year 1957-58; and

(b) the number of houses constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs under the Central sector and Rs. 2.00 lakhs under the State sector was allotted to Orissa State for the construction of residential accommodation for Scheduled tribes during 1957-58.

(b) So far 132 hutments under the State sector and 275 under the Central sector have been constructed, and 219 hutments under the State sector and 400 under the Central sector are under construction.

Ashram Schools in Orissa

1039. **Shri B. C. Prodhan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the grant made by the Central Government during the year 1957-58

for the establishment of Ashram schools in Orissa State for the benefit of tribal children?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): During 1957-58 the Orissa Government were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,58,500 under State Sector and Rs. 23,000 under Central Sector for the establishment of Ashram schools in Orissa State for the benefit of tribal children.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1958, along with a statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1081/58]

AMENDMENT TO MINING LEASES (MODIFICATION OF TERMS) RULES

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1080 dated the 15th November, 1958 making certain further amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1082/58].

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifica-

tions making certain further amendments to the Central Excises Rules, 1944.

- (1) GSR No. 1102, dated the 22nd November, 1958.
- (2) GSR No. 1120, dated the 29th November, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1083/58].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA
CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

- (1) GSR No. 1103, dated the 22nd November, 1958.
- (2) GSR No. 1104, dated the 22nd November, 1958, containing the Customs Duties Draw-back (Public Address Equipment) Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1084/58].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER MEDICINAL
AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE
DUTIES) ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 1079, dated the 15th November, 1958, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1085/58].

12-03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 4th December, 1958, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of

the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion"

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shrimati Pushpalata Das
2. Captain Awadesh Pratap Singh
3. Shri J. C. Chatterjee
4. Shri G. R. Kulkarni
5. Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman
6. Shri Braj Bihari Sharma
7. Shri N. M. Lingam
8. Shri Bibudhendra Misra
9. Shri B. C. Nanjundaiya
10. Shri Rama Bahadur Sinha
11. Shri K. L. Narasimhan
12. Shri Devendra Prasad Singh
13. Shri Jaswant Singh
14. Shri A. N. Khosla
15. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim."

12-04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY DEFENCE
MINISTRY

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The contracts entered into by the Ministry of Defence with the

[Shri U. C. Patnalk]

following foreign firms for the purchase, manufacture etc. of defence equipments:

- (1) Hard Motors of U.K.;
- (2) M. A. N. of Germany;
- (3) Komatsu Manufacturing Co. of Japan
- (4) Cossors Ltd. of U.K.
- (5) Levy Auto Parts Ltd. of Italy."

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): Mr. Speaker, some hon. Members have put a number of questions in regard to some contracts entered into recently by the Ministry of Defence. I am, therefore, making a comprehensive statement in regard to five recent contracts to which reference has been made. I have endeavoured to make the statement as concise as possible. Even so, it is, I regret, rather a long one, though details have been omitted. I shall be glad to furnish any other information at my disposal to any hon. Member later, if he so desires. The five agreements or contracts are as follows:

- (1) Agreement with Messrs. M. A. N. of Germany for the manufacture of Trucks;
- (2) Agreement with Messrs. Komatsu Manufacturing Co. of Japan for the manufacture of Tractors and other Earth-moving Equipment;
- (3) Agreement with Messrs. Hards Motors of U.K. for defusing old ammunition;
- (4) Contract with Messrs. Levy Auto Parts of Canada for the supply of auto parts; and
- (5) Radars' Contract with Messrs. Cossors.

Agreement with Messrs. M.A.N. of Germany for the manufacture of Trucks

Since 1949 the Defence Ministry have been placing substantial orders on the two then main manufacturers in India, viz. Premier Automobiles and Hindustan Motors, in the hope that the industry would, within a reasonable period of four or five year, be able to substantially increase the Indian content of the vehicles and reduce their costs.

The hopes which the Defence Ministry had of getting a hundred per cent. indigenously produced military vehicle from the local manufacturers have not yet been realised.

One of the manufacturers, after supplying 4,000 and odd Studebaker trucks for the Army has now abandoned manufacture of these trucks. The Indian Army are now left with a large number of vehicles not in current production for which they are not assured of supply of spares.

In spite of eight years' start, Hindustan Motors did not manufacture any appreciable part of Studebaker trucks till they went out of production of these trucks in 1957. Premier Automobiles, after eight years' have not been able to achieve much more than 30 per cent. indigenous production in the case of army trucks. After Hindustan Motors ceased production of Studebaker trucks, the Army placed an experimental order for 300 3-tonner Mercedes Benz trucks on Telcos, who had recently started manufacture of diesel trucks in India in collaboration with Mercedes Benz of Germany, at a price of approximately Rs. 30,000 per vehicle, which was much lower than the prices charged by Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles. However, Telcos put up their price by Rs. 8,000 in 1958, when the Army wanted to place an order for 1,000 3-tonner trucks, apparently to fall in line with the high prices charged by other manufacturers. In spite of protracted

negotiations, they would not reduce their price by more than Rs. 850.

No order could be placed on Premier Automobiles as there was a long strike in their works and as they had outstanding orders for 900 trucks which have not been supplied.

Having reason to be dissatisfied with the attitude of Telcos, it was suggested that the Defence Ministry themselves should seriously consider the question of manufacture in the Ordnance Factories of motor vehicles required by them.

The question of manufacture of trucks in the Ordnance Factories had been considered previously on several occasions by the Ministry of Defence, but in order to enable the private vehicle manufacturers to stabilise themselves, the Defence Ministry did not seriously take up this matter. However, their experience during 1957-58 made it very clear that they could not rely any more on manufacturers within the country producing army trucks at reasonable prices.

The multiplicity of types of vehicles in the Defence Services which resulted from purchases from different manufacturers in order to keep up competition as increased the Army's problem of maintenance. Standardisation of army vehicles was, therefore, considered essential and this could be achieved only by undertaking manufacture of trucks in the Defence establishments.

Meanwhile the Defence Ministry received information that a multi-fuel engine had been developed by Messrs. M. A. N. of Germany. Since this multi-fuel engine had many strategic and operational advantages over the conventional petrol or diesel engine, the Defence Services were entrusted in this new engine. M. A. N. were, therefore, asked to send one engine for test purposes, which was received in early 1958 and put to extensive trials in the Defence establishments. Later the same engine

was fitted to M. A. N. chassis for road trials. All these trials proved very successful. In April 1958, a representative of M. A. N. offered to Defence Ministry manufacturing rights of the multi-fuel engine as well as the M. A. N. trucks if the Defence Ministry so desired. They also stated that their trucks had been approved by the NATO and had been in use with the German Army. The M. A. N. truck had additional advantages over the other trucks which the Army had been getting like a better increased payload by 30 per cent, multi-fuel engine and other special features as to make it a sturdy cross-country vehicle suitable for military purposes. The firm has high standing in Germany and they have also assisted the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd. In view of the difficulties experienced in getting army trucks from the open market at reasonable prices, the Defence Ministry considered the offer of M. A. N. seriously and after careful negotiations with representatives of the firm, a satisfactory manufacturing agreement was concluded with M.A.N. on 11th September, 1958.

Economics of manufacture.—The Ordnance Factories are in a particularly advantageous position to undertake manufacture of Army trucks, as they could utilise a good deal of the existing plant and skilled personnel and only some balancing plant will be needed. They also have skilled manpower available which must be employed on high precision work if they are to remain useful for armament production and they also have adequate experienced supervisory personnel. It is hoped that starting with 30 per cent indigenous production in the first year, the Ordnance Factories will be able to achieve 90 per cent indigenous production in the fifth year. It is also expected that the trucks produced in the Ordnance Factories will be far cheaper than those now obtained from the private industry and that there will be a large annual saving to the Defence Budget on account of this manufacturing programme, besides

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

recovery of Rs. 80 lakhs of overhead charges, which are now written off as a loss due to the factories not working to full capacity.

As the Army's requirements are of the order of 2,000 trucks a year and form only a fraction of the total demand for commercial trucks which is estimated at 40,000 per annum, the manufacture of Army trucks in the Ordnance Factories should not make any serious difference to the automobile manufacturers who have still a wide field open for them.

Agreement with Messrs. Komatsu Manufacturing Coy of Japan for the manufacture of Tractors and other Earthmoving Equipment

As a first step towards manufacturing heavy fighting vehicles, the Defence Ministry have been considering the practicability of manufacturing heavy self-propelled tracked vehicles for their own purpose for some time. In the early part of this year, they desired to utilise the existing capacity for the manufacture of such vehicles without wasting money on a new self-contained unit.

With this end in view, when inviting tenders for the supply of their first phase of requirements of tractors, a clause was inserted making collaboration for manufacture in the Ordnance Factories an essential pre-requisite for a purchase contract. Only two firms, viz., International Harvesters and Marshalls of the United Kingdom, offered such collaboration. M/S Caterpillars who have supplied a large proportion of the tractors in use in India categorically refused to collaborate.

M/s Marshall do not make the heavier type of tractor which again is a necessary stepping stone towards making the heavier fighting vehicle. Collaboration was, therefore, sought with International harvesters. An agreement was signed with this firm in consultation with the Ministries concerned stipulating that the agreement

for the medium and smaller tractors would become operative only when their parent firm in America ratified the agreement on the heavier tractors. The agreement was signed at the end of June but information came early in August that they intended to abrogate the deal.

It was most important that this project should be expeditiously progressed and having regard to all that happened, it was considered essential to conclude a fresh agreement as quickly as possible with another reputable firm.

From the list of firms who had offered to collaborate in the manufacture of tractors in India, the firm of M/s Komatsu of Tokyo was selected. It was ascertained that this firm had a sound reputation; had made about 70 per cent of the supplies to the Japanese Defence Agency and had been manufacturers of tractors for over 25 years. They have successfully obtained orders for tractors in Argentina, Korea, Vietnam, Spain and Philippines in competition with some of the best makes. Documentary evidence on these points was obtained. A letter from a Spanish firm which had bought about 60 Komatsu tractors was also received stating the tractors had given "satisfactory operating results". Thereafter, their technical Director was asked through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy to fly out to India and subsequently a contract was concluded embodying terms which were more favourable to Government than the terms agreed with M/S International Harvesters. The contract was signed on the 9th September, 1958.

The specifications of the Japanese tractors were examined by the technical authorities before signing the contract and were found to be up to the best available standards. In spite of this, a protective clause was introduced into the agreement stipulating that the firm guarantee performance of their tractors up to the specifications and that should the trials in India indicate the necessity for any

modifications, they would be carried out free of cost to the Government of India. A team of officers was also sent to Japan to witness trials before any orders were placed. The officers who witnessed the trials in Japan have expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the product and the care taken in the manufacturing processes.

The Ordnance Factories hope to meet over and above the requirements of the Services any civil requirements for tractors, angledozers and other attachments, progressing rapidly to about 70 per cent indigenous manufacture in the fourth year. The balance of about 30 per cent is represented by the engine which it is hoped can be made from indigenous sources in due course.

The total foreign exchange required for this project is about Rs. 48 lakhs and the rupee component is Rs. 34 lakhs. These sums cover the expenditure on buildings, plant jigs and tools, etc. The total savings in foreign exchange expected as a result of this contract on Defence orders will be of the order of Rs. 110 lakhs in the next four years, apart from considerable savings on spare parts which naturally will be very much cheaper than if they were purchased from abroad.

A number of Japanese tractors have now been received in India and trials of these tractors will take place during the course of this month at which representatives of all the Ministers concerned will be invited to be present to see for themselves the performance of these tractors

Agreement with Messrs. Hards Motors of U.K. for defusing old ammunition

Since 1955 the Defence Ministry have been considering the question of disposal of large stocks of unserviceable wartime ammunition held in their

depots. A good part of this ammunition had deteriorated to such an extent that there was a grave risk of the ammunition exploding if kept longer in storage. In accordance with the past practice, a proposal was put up by the Army Headquarters to the Defence Ministry to drown this ammunition in the sea which was estimated to cost about Rs. 1 crore. Later the matter was referred to the technical authorities who considered that it would be worth while to break down the ammunition and retrieve the raw materials in the case of 3.7" anti-aircraft ammunition which constituted about 10,000 tons. The Army authorities concerned who were consulted expressed their inability to undertake the breakdown of this ammunition as they had no adequate facilities to undertake the job. It was further stated that even if the necessary staff and facilities could be made available, it would take more than five years to complete the job

Some time in the middle of 1957, a representative of Sidem International, California, a firm of international repute, along with a representative of the Hards Motors, United Kingdom, approached the Army authorities in India with a view to buy our old stocks of weapons. They stated that they had also previously retrieved old ammunition in Germany. Learning that we were interested in retrieving of 3.7" anti-aircraft ammunition the representative of M/s Hards Motors, who are associates of the Sidem International, started negotiations in November 1957. The firm first made an offer to purchase the entire quantity of 3.7" anti-aircraft ammunition at 30.70 dollars per nett ton which was later increased to 35 dollars per nett ton. The Defence Ministry were, however, unwilling to sell the ammunition but wanted Hards Motors to retrieve the ammunition in India and give them all the brass and copper scrap retrieved out of this ammunition, in return for which the firm would be paid a fixed sum of money. Several meetings were held with the firm's

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

representative. In the meantime, references were also made to our Missions in the United Kingdom, France and Germany to ascertain whether there was any other firm who would be able to do this job. Only two firms could be located but their terms were very unattractive compared to the terms offered by Hards Motors. After further protracted negotiations with the firm, the contract was finally concluded on the 8th September, 1958. The broad terms of agreement are as follows:—

- (i) Hards Motors would undertake to defuse and dismantle 2,50,000 rounds (approximately 7,500 tons) of 3.7" anti-aircraft ammunition at a site next to the ammunition depot and would deliver guaranteed quantities of brass and copper scrap recovered therefrom to the Army authorities.
- (ii) They will deposit with the Government of India a cash security of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the satisfactory performance of the contract.
- (iii) They would be entitled to a remuneration of Rs. 9.5 lakhs on the completion of the contract.
- (iv) They will be allowed to retain steel scrap of a value of Rs. 3 lakhs.
- (v) They will do the work under the supervision of the Army authorities
- (vi) Government of India will have the option to purchase the machinery, which the firm will bring out to India for the purpose of retrieving on terms mutually agreed upon

The firm have employed Italian technicians who have already started work at the site and it is expected that the work will be successfully completed by the end of February, 1959.

If the contract succeeds, as is expected, Government will be getting brass and copper scrap worth about Rs. 50 lakhs against a payment of Rs. 9.5 lakhs to the firm. This should be compared with the original proposal of drowning this ammunition in the sea which alone would have cost about Rs. 28 lakhs.

Contract with Messrs. Levy Auto Parts of Canada for the supply of auto parts

During the last several years the Defence Ministry have been finding it increasingly difficult to overhaul the pre-1948 wartime vehicles which they held in large numbers owing to the non-availability of the full range of spares required for them. It was due to this fact that most of these vehicles have gone out of production and spares could be obtained only from dealers of spares who had cornered the stocks in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Attempts made to procure the spares through our purchase organisations in India and abroad by the normal process of tender did not meet with much success. They could procure only the spares held in ready stocks with dealers which did not cover the full range of spares required by the Army. Consequently, the overhaul programme was seriously hampered due to lack of certain essential spares.

Early in 1956, M|S Levy Auto Parts of Canada, who have been one of the main suppliers of auto spares purchased through the India Supply Mission, Washington, and reported to be the most well-organised stockists of war surplus stores of North American origin, offered to supply us the entire range of spares required by us. It was reported that this concern besides having large stocks of ready spares had lately added on manufacturing facilities for making obsolete sparte parts. Since the offer of M|S.

Levys offered a solution to the difficulties which the Defence Services were faced with in the matter of obtaining spares it was decided to start negotiations with the firm on the basis of their offer. A negotiating committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Defence, Works, Housing and Supply and Finance was constituted for the purpose on 6th February, 1957, and negotiations with the firm started from that date. During negotiations the firm gave satisfactory assurances to the negotiating Committee that they could supply almost the entire range of spares required by the Indian Army and that they would complete the supplies within one year.

Considerable time was spent by the negotiating Committee in examining in detail the price against each item quoted by Levys. The price of each item was closely examined by a team of technical experts. They checked the prices with reference to available data about the prices of past purchases and the estimated prices based on prices of near similar parts purchased before. As a result of this detailed scrutiny of prices the negotiating committee was able to reduce the prices quoted by Levys. In the case of spares for armoured fighting vehicles alone the reductions were of the order of about 38 per cent.

Thereupon a letter of intent was issued to the firm through the India Supply Mission, Washington, on the 4th May, 1957, setting out the main heads of agreement which *inter alia* provided:—

- (i) Guaranteed supply of 100 per cent. of spares ordered within one year;
- (ii) A bank guarantee of 100,000 (Canadian) for the satisfactory performances of the contract;
- (iii) 95 per cent payment against shipment, the balance of 5 per cent being payable on completion of the entire contract.

Later, sometime in June 1957, instructions were issued by the Defence Ministry to the India Supply Mission, Washington, to modify the terms so as to secure balanced shipment of spares, which meant that each shipment should contain the entire range of spares required for the overhaul of a particular make of vehicle.

India Supply Mission, Washington, after satisfying themselves about the stocks held by the firm and the arrangements for manufacture concluded the contract in accordance with the terms of the letter of intent issued on 4th May, 1957, as modified in June, 1957. The contract was signed by India Supply Mission on the 18th December, 1957. The value of the contract is approximately \$11.70 lakhs (Canadian).

Radars' Contract with M/S Cossors

No contract for radars has been entered into with Messrs. Cossors. Messrs. Cossors along with other radar manufacturers have, however, offered their collaboration for manufacture of radars in Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., which is under examination.

It has been suggested in one of the questions that the contracts, or some of them, should be placed on the Table of the House. We would have no objection to doing this, but this is not the practice and this cannot be done without the consent of the other parties concerned. Such contracts are considered confidential by them as this might affect their dealings with other parties. I am, however, willing to show these contracts confidentially to any hon. Member whom the Speaker might be pleased to nominate for this purpose. It will be understood that the information will be treated as confidential.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I am concerned, it will be too great an obligation on my part to undertake this and my conduct in this matter will be questioned that I am making any

[Mr. Speaker]

invidious distinction. I am leaving it to the hon. Minister himself to choose.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Any hon. Member. If 100 hon. Members come and see, it will be difficult. Any one or two or four or five or six Members who wish can come. There is no question of choosing and picking them out.

Mr. Speaker: Why should it be said, "I am willing to show these contracts confidentially to any hon. Member whom the Speaker might be pleased to nominate for this purpose". I do not want to undertake this responsibility.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not nomination: any name coming to us through you. There is no responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: I will pass on all those names that are sent to me.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): This statement may be circulated to all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: A copy of the statement will be circulated to all hon. Members.

12:26 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 8th December, 1958, will consist of:—

- (1) Discussion on the International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister.

(2) Any items of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion on and voting of Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1955-56 and 1956-57.

(4) Consideration and passing of—

(i) The Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(ii) The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Discussion on the Fourth Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1957-58 at 2.30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 9th December, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others.

12:27 hrs.

MOTION RE: RESENT TRENDS IN THE EXPORT TRADE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 3rd December, 1958, namely:—

"That the present trends in the export trade of India and the state of the textile industry which contributes materially to that trade, be taken into consideration."

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri may kindly continue his speech.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I was referring the other day

to the helpful approach made by hon. Members of this House to the difficult problem of exports and imports.

12-28 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I am in entire agreement with hon. Members that we should try to step up our exports if possible in almost every direction. The situation at the present moment is exceedingly difficult. But, we have to try to overcome the difficulties that come in our way. Shri Bimal Ghose has analysed the situation very carefully and correctly too. On the one hand, there seems to be greater scope and an expanding market for us, and on the other, there is a contracting market for export of our staple goods. It is only but natural that undeveloped countries or the countries which have attained their freedom recently should try to build up their economy and the countries or many of them are trying to set up new industries and new factories. In the circumstances, as I said before, we have to face the difficulties.

For example, if we take the question of jute goods, there has been a decline in the export of jute goods, especially in sackings. There are jute mills coming up in our neighbouring countries and they will, naturally, stop all imports from India. Similarly, substitutes are being found for sackings and paper bags are generally being used in the U.S.A. and other countries. So, it is obvious that even where there are no jute mills, substitutes may be used in preference to the sackings that we have been supplying to them. It is in these circumstances that we have to view our problems and try to face them. We will have to find new markets for our goods and produce quality goods in order to compete in the world market.

Great stress was laid on the export of textiles, and I entirely agree that stress should be laid on it because it

has been one of our most important bulk exports. My colleague, Shri Manubhai Shah, has dealt with the question concerning textiles thoroughly. I have to refer to only two points.

The most important thing that the textile industry has to consider is the clearance of the accumulated stock in the mills. This problem has to be tackled immediately because it is, to some extent, affecting our production, also because it will affect the exports when there is reduction in production there will surely be difficulty in exporting that commodity. Hence I consider it the first and immediate step which the industry should take to clear off the stocks that are lying in the mills.

I must say that the textile industry has not shown a very broad approach in regard to this matter. I would like to put it positively that they have been very conservative in this regard. Although Government have tried to come to their help on more than one occasion, whenever they have been asked to move in the matter, to do something on their own, they have not come forward to do the needful.

Only a week before I was in Bombay and I had a discussion with them. I advised the Textile Advisory Board to appoint a small committee of only three people, not a big committee, and the Textile Advisory Board, I am glad, has formed that committee and has agreed to discuss with the textile industry this particular matter, i.e., the clearance of the stocks. I also advised them that they should report their progress in about a month's time, it should not be delayed more than that. Let me hope that their discussions will prove fruitful and something positive will come out of it.

The second question is that of modernisation. It has already been dealt with, but I merely wanted to mention that one of our incentive schemes

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

is giving an opportunity to the textile mills to import machinery from abroad if they are able to export their goods to foreign countries. It will, thus, help the industry to gradually modernise the mills and introduce automatic looms.

I was a bit surprised to hear the views of Shri S. M. Banerjee in this regard. I thought he would be holding a very radical view in regard to the introduction of automatic looms, but he seemed to be wholly opposed to it. Well, there is no doubt that we have to take care of the fact that no retrenchment takes place and that the present incumbents working in the mills are not touched at all, but having given that assurance there should be no difficulty in accepting the proposal of the modernisation of mills. I am glad the leaders of various parties, labour leaders especially, have agreed to consider this matter, and I hope it would be possible for us to introduce about 3,000 automatic looms with their support.

•I might also tell the House that we have got the sanction of Parliament in so far as the question of rationalisation of textile mills is concerned. I shall read out the resolution which was approved by Parliament in the year 1956:

"This House is of opinion that rationalisation of the textile and jute industries where it is necessary in the country's interests must be encouraged, but the implementation of such schemes should be so regulated as to cause the least amount of displacement of labour in these industries, providing reasonable facilities for the employment of such displaced labour."

So, in this context I hope the mills will be able to proceed further, and in the present competitive conditions, unless our mills are modernised and are able to produce what is called

flawless cloth, we will have to face further difficulties.

Shri Mahanty raised the question of British textile representatives visiting India and discussing certain matters about the export of textiles to U.K. It is true that the representatives of British textiles came to our country and some of our representatives went to U.K. They had more than one discussion. This discussion is purely on the industries level. Neither the U.K. Government nor the Indian Government has come into the picture at all, but they are carrying on their discussions. In fact, U.K. has to discuss it with Hong Kong, Pakistan and India, and they have visited Hong Kong also more than once, and Pakistan too. As far as our report goes, they have not been able to arrive at any agreement. Still, the matter is being pursued by the representatives of the U.K. textile industry, but I can assure the hon. Member that we will not remain out of the picture when there is a possibility of their coming to an agreement. Naturally we will be informed about it, and, in fact, even now we are kept informed about it. But I would like to tell Shri Mahanty that we need not unnecessarily be apprehensive about it. The attitude in U.K. in regard to the import of textiles and our export of textiles to their country has, on the whole, been very helpful. And in spite of the protests of Lancashire, U.K. has been importing enough of textiles from our country. It might have gone down during this recession period, but otherwise the total quantity is still the largest which we export to any country. It is not only that; in fact, I am not quite sure about the figures—I am told more than 150 (or roundabout that figure) mills are closed, and they are not functioning. Sometimes, we get unnerved here. I do realise that we should certainly see that there should be no closure of mills. But, after all, we cannot, as I said the other day, revive each and every textile mill which has been working

in this country. By all means, let a careful examination be held, but even the textile industry people have told me that it will not be possible to revive some of those mills, and they will have to be scrapped. Anyhow, this matter will certainly receive our consideration and we do want to go into that matter further.

I had been talking only the other day with our Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, and I told him that this problem should be gone into. Even the Textile Enquiry Committee, on which trade and industry was also represented, has not recommended that all the mills should be taken over by Government. They suggested the formation of a corporation, but Government have not agreed to that recommendation, because it is simply impossible for us at the present moment to take over all those factories without going into the matter thoroughly.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) Will the hon. Minister consider the question of helping the State Governments, if they are prepared to move in the matter, by way of finance?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) He said it would be uneconomic to take them over.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Whenever a State Government has asked for any assistance, that assistance has always been forthcoming, and we have always tried to help. In fact, in the case of three or four mills, the Government of India have tried to help them. Of course, it is true that they took over these mills from liquidators and at the direction of the High Courts. But we shall have no objection to giving the necessary help to the State Governments. In fact, we shall welcome it. If not for the working capital, for modernisation or for replacement of machines, the National Industries Development Corporation will give them the necessary loans.

While referring to the U.K. textile representatives coming to India, I was reminded .

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) In this connection, may I offer him some figures? The hon. Minister has stated that the export of Indian textiles to U.K. has fallen on account of recession in that country. In this connection, I may give him a few figures which might help him in giving us a reply. During the first quarter of 1958, imports into Britain were higher at 116.54 million yards as against 103.06 million yards and 74.89 million yards in the first quarter of 1957 and 1956 respectively, but India's share actually declined by 9 million yards to 36.77 million yards. Therefore, the export to U.K. has been falling actually.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not denied that fact. In fact, I accepted it. I said that there had been a decline. But I was, in fact, replying to Shri Mahanty in regard to the doubts that he had expressed regarding the U.K. textile representatives coming over here and doing something at our back. I did not want that kind of suspicion to remain in the minds of hon. Members. On that point, I would say that this kind of discussion between U.K. and Hong Kong or Pakistan is essential from one point of view, and I was really glad to hear Shri Bimal Ghose supporting that idea, not in the matter of textiles, for he did not especially refer to textiles, but in the matter of tea to which he made a reference. In a general way, I could gather from his speech that he thought of it as a good alternative in the present competitive markets of the world. He thought it to be a good alternative to have international agreements, that is, agreements between various countries, if possible. Suppose we could have an agreement on tea with Ceylon or with U.K. or with East Africa—these are the countries which are mostly exporting or importing tea—and suppose

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

we come to some agreement on the quota of imports that U.K., for example, will take from these countries, it can help us a great deal. Similarly, in the matter of textiles, suppose Hong Kong, Pakistan, and U.K. and India are able to come to an agreement, and a certain quota of cotton fabric or cloth is fixed and is agreed upon between the three countries concerned, then that quantity is almost assured for the period of the agreement. Of course, the quantity will be such as will in no way injure our interest or our present quantum. Our effort would be to secure what we are exporting today—when I say 'today', I do not mean to take the lowest figure of this year, but we can consider a reasonable figure on which reasonable agreement could be arrived at. Anyhow, at the present moment, it is for the industry to think over it. But I would like to lend my support to the view which was expressed by Shri Bimal Ghose that in the present circumstances it might perhaps be useful, in the case of a few commodities or in special situations, to come to an international agreement, if that is possible.

Shri Tangamani referred to handloom exports. I need not say much about that. It is already engaging our attention, and the House will be glad to know that the handloom production has gone up considerably. Whereas in 1950, it was 804 million yards, in 1957, it went up to 1678 million yards, and in 1958, it is expected to go up to 1750 million yards.

We have already provided facilities for import of yarn and dyes by handloom co-operatives. A department is being organised to actively process exports and to look after quality standards. Its headquarters will be at Madras.

As regards rebate, the hon. Member will realise that the industry should not always depend on subsidies from Government, if it is to be put on a

sound footing. The rebate will have to come to an end. But still the idea is to progressively reduce the scale of the ordinary rebate from year to year and also to restrict the special additional rebate for such short periods as may be recommended by State Governments in which the sale of cloth is expected to be high.

Shri P. R. Patel raised the question of cotton growers. I must say that the cotton growers have generally benefited by our recent announcement of export quota of cotton. Perhaps after many years, a big quota of the order of about 5 lakh bales has been announced and in good time. Besides this, the price of cotton has also been quite satisfactory. I shall merely give the example of Kalyan cotton.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): After the announcement in Bombay that foreign cotton will be allowed to be imported, the price of our cotton came down suddenly by about Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. Is not the same drop continuing now also?

Shri Somani (Dausa): The prices of ready cotton have advanced considerably, by as much as Rs. 150 per candy.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, sometimes fluctuations take place. After Government announced a big import quota of cotton bales, there might be a depression for a few days. But as far as my reports go, they have looked up and the position is much better.

I was merely going to give the figures in respect of Kalyan cotton, to which Shri P. R. Patel referred. The floor price is Rs. 610 per candy whereas the ruling price at present is Rs. 605—Rs. 645 per candy. The growers' interests have thus not been neglected.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): My question was . . .

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If I am interrupted frequently, it will not be possible for me to finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister sits down as soon as hon. Member rises to interrupt, what can I do?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am prepared to answer questions after I conclude.

Shri Morarka raised the question of cost-structure. It is true that our cost of production is higher as compared with that of other countries.

Shri P. E. Patel: May I submit to you . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way. Therefore, the hon. Member shall have to wait till he concludes. I will hear him afterwards.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But if it is thought that the cost of production could be reduced by lowering wages or by retrenchment, I am sorry it would not be possible for us to accept that proposal. It is true that there may be surplus in certain mills. For example, in the Kanpur mills, there is quite a big surplus of workers, working for years in some mills, and the mills have suffered on that account. But it is a different question which has to be tackled at a different level. The mill authorities and the workers or their unions could meet and try to evolve some formula. But it is neither feasible nor wise at the present moment to think in terms of retrenchment or reduction in wages.

There are other ways, I do not say that every scheme will be fully successful, but there are many ways which the textile industry specially has to adopt to bring about greater efficiency in its working. The case of the jute mills is obviously before us. It is known to the House that the jute mills were in a tottering condition—many of them—and even

after the rude shock they received after the partition, they set up a wonderful organisation and by sheer good organisation and organising capacity, as also by modernisation of their mills, they have been able to pick up and they are doing on the whole very well. On the other hand, the textile industry—I shall not like to say much about that—has not thought of those ways, nor has it—as for example, the Kanpur industry—ever considered adopting methods which will bring about unity within, which will help in modernising their mills and thus stepping up and improving their condition.

So that is one step which could help the textile industry very much. There are other steps also, if they like to adopt them, but, as I have already said, their approach has not been very helpful. I would leave it at that. But I say with a full sense of responsibility that I have had several occasions to meet and discuss with them and actually no progress has been made. I feel somewhat concerned about it and, therefore, I have expressed these views.

Shri Morarka talked about incentives and said that the incentives he had given were rather half-hearted. It is true that we took some time in agreeing to give these incentives, but we had to consider the question very carefully. Our main fear is that these incentives may in any way be misused. If there is any case of misuse, we naturally get perturbed over it. I am saying this specially from the point of view of Members of this House. If we do not give incentives, there is the criticism that incentives are not being given. If there is one case of misuse, the House will naturally get upset over it and make it a major issue. We naturally do want to resist malpractices, and Government are there to fight them as much as they could. But even if there is one case, and we almost create a sort of demoralisation by trenchant criticism

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and sometimes even unreasonable criticism, it becomes difficult for us to carry on. No doubt, sometimes one feels depressed with the evils which exist round about, but one has to function and work within the evils, resist the evils and try to bring out some positive good out of the conditions which might prevail in the society.

I am saying all this because I want to give a previous warning to the House. More incentives may be given, if they are good and will be in the interest of the industry and exports. But, there may be evils here and there; and we will, certainly, fight those evils or malpractices. Government machinery is there and we do take action. Recently, there was a serious case of fraud in Bombay and prompt action was taken by us. The matter was referred to the S.P.E. and the licences were cancelled. The stocks were confiscated. All this action was taken immediately. Even our papers were also put under lock and key. So, we do take prompt action. But, sometimes, it may not be possible to prevent or check it altogether.

13 hrs.

As Shri Bimal Ghose said, in the present day competition, there is no way out except to think of alternatives. What is the solution? How to step up exports? He said that it was possible only by giving incentives to the industry for purposes of export. I am inclined to agree with him. We will think of this further. I do agree that further incentives will help the industry to further their exports.

He also referred to railway concessions and reduction in shipping freights. I must say that there has been some delay in the matter of obtaining railway concessions. We have discussed this matter with the Railway Ministry. In fact, they want to discuss each and every item separately for giving their approval in

regard to concessions in railway freight, on the exportable commodity. So, it has taken some time. But, I do agree that we have to speed up this matter. And, I think, we will soon be taking up the case of manganese ore and iron ore for concession with the Railway Board.

In regard to reduction in shipping freight, we have had discussions with the Overseas Shipping Conference and our representative, the Director General of Foreign Trade had a full talk with them. Recently, some freight reductions were made. I may tell Shri Bimal Ghose that in pepper, about which Shri Dange also spoke, the rates have been reduced from \$91.50 to \$80.50; in the case of ilmenite from 144 sh. to 84 sh; iron ore from 62½ sh. to 50 sh. and manganese from 66½ sh. to 55 sh. So, the Shipping Conferences have been helpful and we will have to pursue the matter further with them.

I might also tell the House that we have been thinking of—not only thinking but, in fact, we have put up a proposal—purchasing some small ships; that is, Government should purchase some small ships for transporting our goods to the adjacent countries or to the other countries. The Transport Ministry has almost agreed to that. The matter will have to be processed through further with the Finance Ministry because funds will have to be found for the same. If we could get some ships of our own, I have no doubt, this problem of freight and the other difficulties also will be resolved to a great extent.

Dr. Krishnaswami referred to the question of the importance of import. I entirely agree with him. It is true—as we generally say—that we have cut our imports to the bone and we cannot cut down further. In fact, I was in Calcutta the other day and there was great hue and cry in the sense that every industry was wanting more of steel and other raw

materials. So, the difficulty regarding raw materials and steel has to receive our utmost attention. I know the Steel Ministry has allotted a higher quota of steel than what it did last year. Fortunately, the difficulty about pig iron has almost been solved

13.06 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

But, with regard to steel, of course, we have to wait for some time for our indigenous production. I am informed that in about one year's time, it would be possible for our steel plants to start supplying steel to the industry. So, we have to wait till then, but, till we reach that period we have to feed our industry with the necessary raw material.

I entirely agree that the momentum of production which has been reached should not be allowed to dissipate or go down. We will try to maintain the present level of our economy and also help further. In fact, during this licensing period we have allotted Rs 4½ crores—more than what we did in the last licensing period—for the import of raw material.

About tea, he said that this matter was not discussed in the National Development Council. It could have been discussed, but, in fact, it is not a matter which could be discussed and decided in the NDC. This is a matter of snatching a big sum of money from the hands of the West Bengal and Assam Governments. The revenue out of the Bengal Entry Tax on tea, from Bengal alone is about Rs 275 lacs; and Assam has a revenue of about Rs 150 lakhs. The hon. Member can easily imagine how these States cannot just part with this money especially in the context when they have to collect or somehow secure more revenues and funds for the prosecution of their own Second Five Year Plans. So, this is a matter which will require a discussion between us and the West Bengal and Assam Governments—a

friendly discussion. I have this particular matter in mind and I have had talks with the Tea planters the other day in Calcutta. All these things are already engaging the attention of Government and we will see what we can do.

Shri Bimal Ghose rightly laid stress on the question of the organisation of our export promotion. I am one of those who fully and entirely agree with him. It is possible that my colleagues in the Ministry—I mean my officers—may not wholly like this approach but somehow I have a feeling that the whole export promotion work has almost to be re-organised. How is it to be done? I have some ideas but I would like to discuss it with them. It is essential that our export promotion work should be made much more effective and we should be able to do it more efficiently. There are in the Export promotion Directorate, rightly as Shri Ghose pointed out, different export promotion councils. They are dealing with different items. It is true we are co-ordinating it at our Directorate level in the Ministry. But their decisions have to be followed up more vigorously. What I want is that there should be a chasing section in our Ministry, especially in the export section so that it is not only that the decisions are followed up. That section should all the time be telling the Director of foreign trade or the Directorate as to what are the difficulties or obstacles coming in the way so that those difficulties may also be solved and removed.

Similarly, we can delegate more powers. If you want to do everything from the Centre, it means delays. It creates difficulties. For instance, the textile Commissioner's office in Bombay is there. Why should it be necessary for it to refer every matter to Delhi? It is a fairly efficient organisation and the Textile Commissioner is a very responsible officer. It should be possible for us to think in terms of delegating more powers to the Textile Commissioner so that he is

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able to take decisions on his own. Of course in vital policy matters, he will have to refer to Delhi. Generally, the delegation of power will certainly help in bringing up more efficiency in our present set-up.

I have also suggest that the State Trading Corporation will have to re-think how they can associate non-officials with them and how they could tie up the loose ends in regard to certain commodities; for instance, ores. I do think that some definite and positive steps have to be taken in that regard. They are indeed doing useful work but if there are complaints or if there are difficulties, they must be tackled and we should be able to find solution for them.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is there any intention on the part of the hon. Minister to ask the Railway Ministry to reduce the railway freight on manganese ore, particularly because its export has gone down and the prices are rising on account of the enhanced railway freight.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes. The hon. Member may be aware that we have abolished the export duty on ore very recently—perhaps a week before, I think. We have already taken up the matter with the Railway Ministry and if I can take the House into confidence, they have said: "If you abolish the export duty, then we will consider the reduction in the railway freight..." (Laughter). We have achieved one thing and expect to get the other thing also.

Shri Morarka made another point *vis. we are not trying to carry off our export work on an emergency basis. He quoted the example of UK where people willingly went through many difficulties and shortages and cheerfully borne all these things and helped in the promotion of export of that country. I am somewhat attracted by that idea but it is also to be realised that our country is poor and our income is low. It will have to be a very judicious approach. I do*

not say that we should not undergo sufferings. But how far we can go will have to be very carefully and discreetly considered while we ask for more sacrifices and sufferings on the part of our people.

But having said that, I still feel that there is no way out for our country, for us and for our industry also if we want to step up our exports, but to undergo sufferings and make sacrifices. Recently, the question of export of sugar was taken up. A small levy was imposed in order to compensate the loss. The whole working of the scheme is going on fairly satisfactorily but the actual quota exported is not very satisfactory so far. I do not know whether the small levy is the reason. But the industries have to realise that they will have to undergo some suffering or some sacrifice; they will have to deprive themselves of some profit, if they want to step up exports, if they want people also to respond; naturally every one of us will have to move in that direction.

There is the case of China. In China they have stepped up their production of textiles. This year they had a great surplus of cotton. Cotton production had gone up very high. There are many things which they export and there is strict regulation in so far as internal consumption is concerned. That kind of approach is essential for an under-developed country and I do wish that our countrymen should think over it. I have no doubt that our people will rise to the occasion when a demand is made or a call is made.

Mr. Speaker: Most of the people there wear standard cloth and export the rest. Our people also must be asked....

Shri Tyagi: Our country has taken to fine and superfine cloth.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House, but I shall say a few

words about what Shri Dange said. Of course, Shri Dange raised general issues, and I do not want to go into the fundamentals of communist and other types of economies.

A socialist economy need not necessarily be of one pattern. Every country has its own special conditions and peculiarities. I do not think it is suggested that the same pattern should necessarily be adopted everywhere. In India we will have to work and carry on in our own way. In a vast country like ours where there is so much poverty and unemployment, there is no alternative but to narrow, if not bridge, the gulf which exists at the present moment between the rich and the poor. It is essential that the average standard of the common man should rise, and if we have to do it India may have to adopt a somewhat special pattern for herself in the context of the objectives she has placed before herself.

I would, however, not like to go into the general question of political philosophy. We are here concerned with the question of import and export, and we have so far kept up good relations with every country. I do not think political ideas play any determining part in the matter of trade and commerce. Only the other day I had seen a news item about the United Kingdom having entered into a big transaction with one of the communist countries. Business circles generally care very little for politics, they believe in doing business and making earnings.

Our policy in this regard has on the whole been very clear. Most of our export trade is with the United States and other West European countries. But we have trade agreements with Russia and most of the East European countries. There is no doubt that our exports to Russia have helped us a great deal. Recently our trade agreements with Russia, Poland and East Germany have been further renewed. They will be placed on the Table of the House on Monday.

But, what is essential is that we should take special care to see that there is no diversion of trade. It would not in totality help us. In fact, Shri Dange himself admitted it, that he did not want diversion of our trade. Therefore, we have to be very careful in this regard, and should not lose our old markets in search of new markets. In any case, of course, political ideologies do not matter in this regard. Our trading partners, both old and new, have each their strong and weak points and, since we also live in this world, their strength is a source of strength to us and their weakness must inevitably cause us some hardship.

I do not want to say much about China, although Shri Dange referred to it to a large extent. But the fact of the matter is that as China is a new entrant in the field, all eyes are naturally cast on that country. The other day I was studying the methods and techniques of China for expanding her exports. Shri Dange also referred to one or two things in his speech. Well, it is for us to consider whether they will fit in with our pattern. The main question for us and our industries is to look after and put our own house in order. We need not be unduly apprehensive, and we should make every effort to go ahead.

Sir, we have in fact to live in a strange world which has surpluses as well as shortages. Let us hope that our friendly relations with different countries and our trade agreements will help us to build up our economy swiftly leading to increased earnings of foreign exchange.

To Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, I shall concede that there should be a sense of urgency in us and in the Government. I am prepared to concede that point. As regards his other point that Government has completely failed in our export policies and on the working of export promotion, I regret that I cannot concede

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that point; somehow I am unable to agree with him. I do not agree with him because I have felt that he has not been able to prove his charge even partially. So, having met half way—I have met him half way—I hope he will cover the rest of the journey and might perhaps like to withdraw his alternative proposal.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Sir, the hon. Minister was pleased to refer to the rebate with regard to handloom. The Textile Enquiry Committee Report says that this rebate should be made on a substantial basis. A committee was appointed with Shri Somappa as Chairman, and so far as my information goes that Committee has submitted its report three months back. That report deals not only with the question of rebate but also the relationship between the handloom sector and mill sector. That report has not been published. I want to know whether Government are going to consider it, and whether the reply that has been given is after consideration or the matter is still under consideration.

Secondly, the Handloom Fabrics Market, Bombay, wants to accelerate exports. A delegation of five American businessmen have come here in connection with export trade with regard to handloom sector. The Handloom Society has been asking for financial assistance. I want to know at what stage these two things are.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): This is not exactly germane to the debate here, but I will reply the hon. Member's questions. The question of rebate has been discussed several times by the Handloom Board and at one stage the Handloom Board had recommended that the rebate should be progressively abolished. As regards the other point, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry has already mentioned that an export organisation is being set up with headquarters in Madras.

Mr. Speaker: What about Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri's substitute motion?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): Sir, I beg leave to the House to withdraw my substitute motion.

The substitute motion was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: What about Shri Braj Raj Singh?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I do not want to withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present trends in the export trade of India, and the state of the textile industry which contributes materially to that trade, expresses its very deep concern at the declining trend in our export trade and the shrinkage of our traditional export market in textiles, tea and other goods.

This House is of the definite opinion that the Government have miserably failed to take adequate steps to maintain the volume of our export trade intact. This House recommends to the Government that a Committee of Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses of Parliament assisted by technical experts be appointed immediately to go into the matter thoroughly and suggest ways and means by which the situation could be set right."

The motion was negatived.

13:30 hrs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS)
VALIDATION BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Datar on the 3rd December, 1958, namely:

"That the Bill to validate the constitution and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the New State of Himachal Pradesh formed under the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Shri Jogendra Sen may continue his speech.

13:31 hrs.

Shri Jogendra Sen (Mandi): I was saying the other day that it was impossible to say anything on the merits of the Bill in the absence of very important material, namely, the Acts and the resolutions that were passed by the defunct Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Since then, the hon Home Minister has been kind enough to circulate at least a list of 37 Bills which had subsequently become Acts.

Mr. Speaker: Why was it not found necessary to give a list of those Bills earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The list has been circulated.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Only the list. Copies of all the Bills are not available in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: Are not copies of the Bills available?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): There is only one Bill available and that relates to the Act which has been impugned. Unfortunately the copy

available is a Hindi copy. There were certain substantial issues raised in it.

Mr. Speaker: We have proceeded sufficiently ahead.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): When the House is asked to validate blindly 37 Bills the contents of which are not known to us, surely the Government should take this matter into consideration and supply all the Acts which they seek to validate now.

Mr. Speaker: Why did not the hon. Member move for reference to a Select Committee?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We did.

Shri Datar: It was stated that a list should be submitted and the list has been submitted already. The Chairman, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who was then in the Chair stated that it is not necessary to get copies of all the Bills.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He did not say so.

Shri Datar: He did. He said that a list should be submitted. That has been done.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I was in the Chair at that time, and I presumed that the Bills would be found in the Library. Shri V. P. Nayar raised an objection. I told him that unless and until some hon. Member comes here and says that they are not available, it would be difficult to presume that they are not available, because generally all the Acts of the State Assemblies are available in the Library. I did not know then that the Acts will not be available there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have verified from the Library and I first found that most of the Bills were not available. Subsequently I learn that no Bill except one Bill is there, and the copy that is available is a Hindi copy. We are now called upon to revalidate certain enactments and we do not

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know whether they contain penal provisions in which case it becomes more complicated. Some of the Acts referred to must inevitably have certain penal provisions. One cannot construe them as having retrospective effect.

I may also make one suggestion. In this case, even at an earlier stage, we submitted that a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court itself was not available. Later on we asked for copies of the Acts. It is not an ordinary question, because, as I go through the list, I find that inevitably there must have been certain penal provisions in some of the Acts at least. We are now called upon, by the powers vested in Parliament, to revalidate certain Acts which may include many other provisions including certain penal provisions which are very difficult for us to approve unless we know the extent of those provisions. The hon. Minister will do well to supply copies of all the enactments so that we can find out how far we can go with this legislation, because it is a question of giving Parliament's approval to revalidate certain Acts. We should, therefore, be very careful about it, especially in view of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Shri Datar: Is it necessary to go into the merits of every Act? My submission is, it is not necessary. I will try, if necessary, to place on the Table a copy of such Acts. I have got copies of certain Acts, except the Appropriation Act.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even the Minister does not have copies.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): If we are called upon to revalidate those Acts, are not copies of those Acts necessary?

Shri Datar: May I point out that only on a technical ground the Supreme Court stated that one Act had not been passed by a duly or validly constituted Assembly. Beyond

that, nothing has been stated. Therefore, so far as the other question is concerned, the Supreme Court did not go into it. So, what we have to do now is only to consider whether these Acts should be revalidated because the body that considered and passed them, though not technically a valid body, was a representative body. It went into all the questions and then passed those Acts.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Minister says:

"This judgment would have the effect of rendering invalid a large number of enactments passed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the period from the 1st July, 1954, to the 31st October, 1956, when the new State of Himachal Pradesh was in existence. To meet the situation...." etc.

Now, the position is that we are called upon to revalidate certain Acts one of which has been declared to be *ultra vires* of the Constitution or is invalid. On that ground, the hon. Minister takes this opportunity to revalidate a set of 37 Acts the contents of which we do not know.

My difficulty is this. As you very well know, one cannot apply the same standard of construction to all the provisions, and we have to be very very careful in giving retrospective effect to provisions which contain penal clauses. It is very difficult for us to think in terms of revalidating penal statutes at all at this stage. Therefore, I submit that the hon. Minister may be pleased to hold over this Bill, and supply us copies of all the enactments without which it is difficult for us to go into the merits of the various enactments.

Shri Datar: May I again say with all deference to my hon. friends that a peculiar and anomalous position was raised by the particular judgment of

the Supreme Court. What they did was in respect of a particular Act, and they stated that it was passed by a body which was not duly or validly constituted. Now, as a result of that order, or as a result of the implications of that particular judgment, other Acts which were passed are likely to be considered as invalid. In order to cover those Acts from being invalid, we have brought forward this Bill. It has no other purpose at all.

Secondly, let us not place ourselves in the position of the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh. As a matter of fact, the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly did carry on its work, though on account of the technical defect it was held that it was not duly constituted. Therefore, so far as the merits of the particular Act are concerned, they were fully debated and all the matters were considered by that body. Only on account of a technical defect, that body was not considered to be a duly or validly constituted body. Beyond that, there is no difficulty at all.

I therefore submit that the question we are now considering here is only a limited one, namely, on account of the position arising out of the judgment of the Supreme Court, whether it is necessary or not to validate those Acts and to declare that those Acts have been validly passed. Beyond that, there is no other question.

Mr. Speaker: This is a simple point. The hon. Members have already argued this matter. The point consists of two portions. The first is this: whether we have got any jurisdiction or whether it is open to us to say that somebody who passes a law and who had no right to do so can be treated as a legislature and accept that law or those laws. That is a matter for the House to decide. The Speaker does not take the responsibility of saying whether it is constitutional or not.

Secondly, there is still time. Today is only the 5th and we are adjourning on the 19th only. So, I am thinking

if it would be too much for this House to have a small committee to go into those various Acts and find out if there are any provisions which offend Article 32 or any other article, and if there are some provisions, to that extent those provisions may be removed. It is only for the purpose of safety. Only one matter was decided by the Supreme Court. But once again if some other thing goes to the Supreme Court, we may get into trouble. To avoid all that kind of thing, we can have a small committee to go into the Bills and report on Monday or Tuesday, i.e. in less than four or five days. Let it be a Select Committee consisting of a few hon. Members who have taken interest in this matter. Copies of the various Acts may be supplied.

An Hon. Member: In English

Mr. Speaker: of course, in English. They can sit across the table and find out if there is any provision offending any article, so that this enactment that we pass may be absolutely valid. The hon. Minister himself might say that this matter may be referred to a Select Committee consisting of such and such Members, the names may be given and the committee may report, say, by the 10th. Then we can pass it that very day—we will waive notice—and it may go to the other House. The hon. Minister may kindly consider this. After we pass this, the Supreme Court should have no doubts regarding the validity of these Acts, whatever the Himachal Pradesh Government might have done.

Shri Datar: There are two questions. The Supreme Court have considered only one question. Is it necessary for us to go into the other question? The Supreme Court have not gone into that.

Mr. Speaker: In the light of these objections, we can anticipate these objections and see whether these objections are likely to be raised against the various Acts and some modifications are necessary and they will be valid as they are.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): We must know what we are validating

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon Minister is quite right when he says that when we are validating the legislature, any acts done by the legislature become valid. At the same time, this House will be responsible for validating so many Acts, the contents of which we do not know. The result will be that we will be also putting our seal on those Acts. So, it is fair that we should know the contents. Unless we know what we are validating, it is not proper for us to give our vote. At the same time, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, any one of those Acts can again go to the Supreme Court for testing their validity.

Shri Datar: The passage of this Bill will have the effect of removing the first and most fundamental objection. Why should we take upon ourselves the burden of going into the second question?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Mr Speaker, you have adopted a very good course. In two or three hours, hon Members can go through those Acts.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister feels his own doubt whether it ought to go to a Select Committee or not. It consists of two portions. Only one case went up to the Supreme Court and this decision applies to the other Acts also, so far as the jurisdiction or the validity of that Assembly is concerned. There are some other objections also raised, on which the Supreme Court did not give any decision. On a preliminary point, they disposed of it and evidently they did not find it necessary to go into the other matters, whether those provisions are *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. So, it is not right that this House should be asked to decide a matter without even looking into those objections raised there. Let us be satisfied that the objections are invalid. So, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is this. We have got Saturday and Sunday.

The Select Committee can go through the whole matter and report to this House on Monday or Tuesday. There is an ordinance and Parliament has to pass it within six weeks. I think that is the proper course. Let it never be said by any person in this country that Parliament did not go into the various matters, but Members merely raised their hands. That is my fear.

Shri Datar: I suggest that the matter may be held over till Monday. In the meanwhile, we shall consider the scope of the present debate and also the suggestion that you have very kindly made.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he not agree informally?

Shri Datar: Informally I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker. The hon Minister will sit with those hon Members who are interested and go through every one of those provisions, as if a regular Select Committee is constituted. This matter will again come up on Tuesday. In the meanwhile, tomorrow and day after, the hon Minister will sit with all hon Members who want to be present and take interest in this matter and go through item after item to see what can be done.

Shri V. P. Nayar. There is a little difficulty. The hon Minister himself has said sometime ago that he does not have copies. Will he be able to give us copies? Secondly, I do not say that the Supreme Court will be bound to act according to our wishes here, but certainly the legislative intent will be made clear, in which case, without a formal Select Committee, it will not do justice, because we cannot produce the proceedings of the informal consultative committee to make it clear that the legislature intended to do this.

Mr. Speaker: There is no hurry. The hon. Minister says he will take some time. Let him consult the hon.

Home Minister also. Both of them may consider if a formal Select Committee will be advantageous.

Dr. Krishnaswami: How can the debate go on?

Shri Jogendra Sen: I have started my speech.

Mr. Speaker: The debate can go on whether we should validate those Acts or not.

Shri V. P. Nayar: When we get copies of the Acts, will we get some other chance to comment on the provisions by reading them out and saying that Parliament should not affix its seal on them? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will look into the matter. Hon. Members will have an opportunity.

Shri Jogendra Sen: I want to place my point of view before the House and the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister remarked that the Supreme Court has only decided the case on a technical ground. But I would like to point out that this is not the only ground on which the Supreme Court has declared the H P Assembly invalid. Hon. Members have raised the objection as to copies of Acts not being with us. I would like to support that. I was just going to say that it is not possible for this House or any of us to validate anything which we have not seen. So far as I am concerned, I have seen only one Act which was challenged in the Supreme Court. Therefore, I was going to say that it is a very reasonable request by my hon. friend that we cannot ditto anything which we have not seen. That is a valid point. I have one thing to say before I say anything on the merits of the Bill which has been brought here to validate those enactments. If the House will bear with me for a short time I will give a brief background of this Bill, which is sought to be cloaked with the cloak of respectability.

The President of India gave his assent to a Bill called "Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State)

Bill" 1954, on 28th May, 1954, which was passed by Parliament on the 8th of May 1954. The words "New State" are very important and may please be carefully noted. With the passing of this Act, the old State of Himachal Pradesh, which the rulers and the people of Punjab Hills State had given birth to as far back as the 15th of April 1948, ceased to exist, and a new State came into being by the joining together of the two Part C States, one Himachal Pradesh and the other Bilaspur which I have the great privilege to represent in this august House along with a part of the former Mandi State. That Act also envisaged in the constitution of the new State a new Assembly consisting of 41 Members. The House will be surprised to learn, or perhaps not so surprised today as when the Bill was taken up three days ago, that that Legislature, which was to consist of 41 Members, had never met. I repeat that it never came into being, and finally on the 1st of November 1956 that very State was abolished and the Legislature with it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Death without birth?

Shri Jogendra Sen: Yes. This is a sad day which the people of Himachal Pradesh and other hill areas have never forgotten and will never forget. In fact, we have all been strongly determined ever since to dedicate ourselves to the formation of a new hill State as the 15th State of the Union of India. But that is a matter which I hope I shall have the opportunity to throw some light on at some other time.

I would humbly request the hon. Home Minister, who introduced this Bill the other day, to kindly withdraw it, and I will give the reasons why it should be withdrawn. If this Bill is withdrawn in this session, then separate Bill can always come up in the next session, and there will be plenty of time for all the hon. Members to get copies of the 37 enactments which naturally we all have to examine if we are to pass them.

[Shri Jogendra Sen]

As I said before, the Legislature of the new Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur was to consist of 41 Members. There is one point, which I do not think is so technical as it is being made out, which we all have to remember. In the old Himachal Pradesh Legislature, which died on the 1st of July 1954, there were 36 Members representing the people of Himachal Pradesh. But then they represented four districts and not the fifth district of Bilaspur, which was added much later. It was added by this very new Bill which the old Assembly had passed. The new Assembly had never met. These 36 Members, in my humble opinion, by no stretch of imagination, even if they had been duly summoned, which they were not—for 28 months they were not summoned,—could usurp to themselves the powers to legislate for one hundred thousand and odd people of Bilaspur, who were never part of Himachal Pradesh till Parliament passed the new State Act on the 8th of May 1954.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With your permission, may I put a question to the hon. Member to elicit information? When the Bill was passed, were there 41 Members including 5 Members from Bilaspur or only 36 Members?

Shri Jogendra Sen: I thought I made myself clear I am sorry. The new State came into being on the 1st of July 1954. The Government at that time was in such a great hurry that they could not wait for the election of the five new Members. Within a month or so, by August 1954, only 37 Members had been summoned by the Government, and, as the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court have said, they have summoned only those Members who were Members of the old Assembly. The five Members, who along with 36 Members would have constituted the Himachal Pradesh Assembly, had not yet been elected. In fact, no elections were held. It

was not till ten months later—to be exact, 13th May 1955 I think—that the five Members were elected and were summoned to take oath. But the tragedy of it is that they took oath as Members of the old Assembly, not as Members of the new Assembly.

The hon. Home Minister has already mentioned in reply to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that the Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act was passed in 1954 by that Assembly. That Assembly had ceased to exist, because 5 Members from Bilaspur were not there. It is not as if this is passed by the present Himachal Pradesh Assembly, which ceased to exist on the 1st of November 1956, and therefore, it is valid. Therefore, the people of that area, who had nothing to do with the passing of this Act, who were not part of Himachal Pradesh and who were not Members of that Assembly, could never tolerate this.

I would again like to submit that this Assembly was not properly constituted. As I said, there was no Assembly. The new Assembly was never called by the Governor. He had no intention to call it. If you look into the judgment of the Supreme Court, it is clear, as hon. Members will find out, what was the intention in the mind of the Lt Governor at that time. The intention was clear from the notification which called the session as "second session" of the Assembly. It could not be the second session of the new Assembly. It is very clear. The Members of Bilaspur were not present in the earlier session. The real session was called eight months later when all the Members were present. From the date of the first session till the 1st of November 1954, 37 Acts and other Bills were passed by an Assembly which had ceased to exist, as I said, from the 1st July 1954. In the face of this, I would humbly submit, I do not see how the Supreme Court has decided that it is only a technical objection.

If we read the judgment of the Supreme Court they have given further indication of their view on the contention of those who went before them to obtain justice that they felt that the old Assembly, which no longer existed, had passed Bills which were contrary to some of the provisions of the Constitution. They had also done something which they could not do. Therefore I for one fail to read in the judgment just a technical mistake.

14 hrs.

It would perhaps have been slightly different if the new Assembly of Himachal Pradesh had been duly constituted, this very Act had been passed by that Assembly and some flaw had been left in it. Then had the Government come to this House and said that this mistake has been discovered, that would have been nothing new. After all, Acts are held invalid by the High Courts and the Supreme Court often. So, had they come saying that that Act passed by that Assembly should now be validated or that a fresh Act be passed, that would have been something different. But a wholesale validation of Acts of which we did not have a list and which we did not know is a strange thing. I am coming from Himachal and I might know some of the Acts but there are 500 hon. Members here coming from all parts of India. I would be presumptuous if I thought that they were so interested in such a State territory as Himachal Pradesh that they know of all the Acts which were passed.

Then the strange thing is that when we asked for the Acts in the Library here, we found there were none. I have a lot to say, but in view of what you have suggested I would reserve my remarks when the Bill comes. I would just add my support—only if that support is necessary—for the proposal that this whole matter should be referred to a proper Select Committee where we may see which Acts should or should not be brought in

this Session and which perhaps could be left over like the challenged Act, to which I have moved an amendment also, for the next Session so that nothing is done in haste. Otherwise the respect which we all have—and rightly have—for the pronouncements of the highest judicial forum in the country is likely to be undermined. I do not say anything more but that it is likely to be misunderstood by the average man in the street because they would naturally think as to what is the use of going to the last refuge where justice can be obtained if the very next day, when we wake up next morning, an Ordinance is issued validating the Act.

About the validity also I would not like to say anything because it is a delicate matter. It is a moot point whether it is valid or invalid. I am not a lawyer and I leave it to the judgment of other hon. Members who are lawyers. But I want to say that the Bill, as it comes, is exactly in the form of an Ordinance. Therefore if the Ordinance is not passed then of course the Bill also would not be passed. It is very doubtful whether this House could pass it as it is. But that I would just say in passing.

I think it is very necessary that the challenged Act particularly and all other Acts and business transacted by an Assembly which was only in dream should be examined. They were discussing an Act which had also lapsed. A lapsed Act was no wonder to be discussed in an Assembly which was functioning as if in a dream. Therefore, I think it will be a great injustice to the people of Himachal Pradesh if they were to be treated so lightly that this august Parliament would not have the opportunity to examine each and every one of those Acts.

This is the only legislature we have till this Parliament is pleased to give us a legislature. This is the only legislature we have and therefore we

[Shri Jagendra Sen]

would like that hon. Members should look into this legislation. Then we would feel more satisfied.

An hon. Member said yesterday that the people of Himachal Pradesh wanted those Acts. They wanted what was done by the Assembly. They wanted that to be passed. I would, with due respect, say that that is not the view of the thousands and lakhs of people of Himachal Pradesh. If that was the view then they would not have gone to the Supreme Court. They would not have waited for three years to get justice which that Assembly did not give, which that Government did not give and which it did not give in spite of the fact that it was a Part C State. When that could have been remedied, it was not remedied. Therefore, now that we have the opportunity to have that Act and other Acts looked into, we should do that. Naturally, we do not want to be behind other States of India.

It is said that we are the spearhead and that we have passed a very modern piece of legislation. May be so, but legislation cannot be modern if it destroys one class and on the remains of that class raises another class. We are trying to equalise everything. We are trying to have a socialist pattern. I am for a socialist pattern. I am even more for socialist pattern but I do not want that socialist pattern to be built on the grave of other citizens. It is for this reason that I thought that it would have been quite natural that at least the challenged Act should be excluded from this Bill and all the other Acts could come. But now as I feel and as hon. Members feel that they want to look into the other Acts also, let us do that. I thank all the hon. Members, no matter from what side of the House they came, that they evinced great interest in this little mountain State where political rights have been taken away which, we hope, with God's grace will be restored one day.

Mr. Speaker: We will proceed to the other business. We will stop at this stage so far as this Bill is concerned.

Shri Hem Raj rose—

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is also from Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I am not from Himachal Pradesh. I belong to the Mandi area.

Mr. Speaker: We will hear him on Monday.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We want to know whether the hon. Home Minister is accepting your suggestion or not.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of forcing it like this?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Otherwise, we must take a chance and speak. Let him not think that we have nothing to contribute.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever time is left over will be utilised. The present state of affairs will not be disturbed. If I allow him to speak, I will allow him on that day. If he cannot speak then, he will not speak.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Committee has fixed only three hours and it is not possible that by that time we will finish all the speeches unless you may be pleased to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: Status quo at this minute.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then I would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: He may request that day.

Dr. Krishnaswami: He will report on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Hon. Members must know that the present situation will not be disturbed in any way to the prejudice of hon. Members. If there are only 15 minutes more, I

will conclude it in 15 minutes on that day if nothing happens in the meanwhile. If anything happens in the meanwhile, we will note that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I must speak having regard to all these difficulties.

Mr. Speaker: This portion is excluded, i.e. whatever time is now not taken up.

14.08 hrs.

**ASSAM RIFLES (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, be taken into consideration."

In asking the House to take into consideration the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1958, I would like to point out that it is not a major amendment at all. It is necessitated by the fact that the area where the Act was applicable has extended and the sphere of administration has extended. It is therefore, found necessary to enlarge the powers of the Assistant Commandant in order to meet the exigencies of changed conditions.

Clause (a) of sub-section (I) of section 8 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, confers on an Assistant Commandant of the Assam Rifles powers to award, without a formal trial, for commission of any petty offence against discipline to certain riflemen, imprisonment in the quarter guard or such other suitable place for a term not exceeding seven days. This power is not adequate for disposal of cases which are brought before an Assistant Commandant in charge of a Wing Headquarters.

In 1941, when the Assam Rifles Act was last amended and re-enacted

during the British regime, the major portion of the N.E.F.A. (North Eastern Frontier Agency) was unadministered and Assam Rifles outposts were normally located within a few days' march of road head or rail head in a belt of tribal territory rarely extending more than 50 miles from the plains. In other long administered areas, such as Manipur and the Mizo District, the same considerations applied as communications there were better. Now, however, due to the expansion of the administration, outposts and Wing Headquarters have had to move far into the interior right up to the Tibetan border and for some of them, such as, Along and Ziro, the normal line of communication is by airlift.

It is essential, therefore, that officers on the spot have adequate powers to deal with breaches of the Assam Rifles Act, otherwise they are faced with the problem of either awarding the man in question too light a punishment or of delaying the case indefinitely, while a man from a location such as Mechuka or Tuting marches some 20 days back to the air base and then awaits an airlift often again delayed due to uncertain weather, before he can reach his Battalion Headquarters where he will perhaps be awarded a summary punishment of 28 days rigorous imprisonment after a delay of several months. Apart from the time and Government money wasted in moving such a person about, the psychological effect of punishment is lost, if it is so long delayed. There is also the problem of witnesses, who, in many cases, would have to be moved similar long distances back to the Battalion headquarters. Tribal witnesses would often refuse to go so far out of their area. To meet the situation it is proposed to increase the necessary powers of the Assistant Commandants of the Assam Rifles to award similar punishment up to 28 days by amending the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 as provided for in this Bill. The object in empowering the Assistant Commandant to impose a punishment which

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

power is available to the Commandant is to enable him to deal with cases of breaches of discipline in a quirk and effective manner. This purpose would be defeated if we accept the amendment proposed by Shri L. Achaw Singh. A distance of 50 miles in difficult territory may mean sometimes a march of 6 or 7 days. Therefore, I am afraid, I cannot accept the amendment. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, be taken into consideration"

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura) Sir, I have gone through the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill. I do not see any valid reason why such changes are necessary and why such special power should be given to the Assistant Commandant. Before the bringing of such a Bill, at least I expected that the Minister who moved this Bill, should place before the House the number of offences committed by ordinary riflemen like that and also the nature of such offences. That was not placed at our disposal.

Secondly, the Bill says that all the Assistant Commandants should be given such power. That power has been enjoyed by the District Magistrate and the Commandant himself. Nowadays, it is not so difficult. Generally, these military men are posted in such places which are not so far away from the Commandant. The Commandant occasionally visits those places and he is supposed to be with them for all the time. Even if some occasion arises when one has to wait for 20 days or a month, it does not matter. The power of 7 days' quarter guard punishment is given to the Assistant Commandant. He can utilise that power. If you give more power to the Assistant Commandant, I think it will be a humiliation on the part of the ordinary riflemen. In the name of bringing more discipline in

the army, you are going to create more troubles in the army. If these petty officers are given such power, there will be many chances when they may misuse the power in that part. I oppose this Amending Bill itself.

I want to bring to the notice of the House another point. It was suggested as one of the objects that power should be given to the Assistant Commandant to give a punishment of imprisonment for 28 days. That is absolutely unnecessary. Seven days' quarter-guard itself is enough to bring discipline among the ordinary army men. For such petty offences, if more punishment is necessary, we can wait for the Commandant or the District Magistrate to deal with the matter.

In the Annexure in another clause it has been suggested, "forfeiture of pay and allowances for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days". This is a very dangerous clause. In any case, our ordinary riflemen are paid a low salary. Even if some small offence is committed by them, some sort of other punishment may be given. Forfeiture of their salaries and allowances is absolutely unnecessary. It is not only unnecessary, it will harm these people. After all these army men are separated from their families and they have to stay away from their families. They cannot look after their own families. They depend on that small income. From that income they have to support their families. If for such petty offences, such forfeiture of salary and allowances is ordered, I think it will create great hardship, not only to the particular army men, but also to their whole families. The Government must see that that kind of thing is avoided. Otherwise, you are not helping the army. We must remember one thing. We are not building an imperialist army. We are building a national army which has to fight in the interests of our own

country These are rules and regulations which have been observed by the Britishers Specifically they have created that army and maintained that army to defend their imperialist empire and also to subjugate ourselves They imposed all sorts of discipline After all, we are now independent and our army must be taught in terms of patriotism and other things The relationship between the officials and the ordinary riflemen also should be developed Their relationship must be improved Instead of that if you give all these powers and invoke all these rules and the army is treated like that, it will not help even the army to develop a national spirit That sort of thing should not be there

At the Centre, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to this Instead of thinking in terms of this punishment and other things, they should apply their mind so that the conditions inside the army may be developed at the same time There should be some sort of arrangement even inside the army Though we need some discipline in the army,—not only in the army, among ourselves also, there should be some discipline—some sort of family life be established In the case of high officers, we find that they are given some sort of amenities so that they can live with their families In the case of ordinary army men, that is ml In their case, within a whole year, some sort of time should be given to these army men also so that they can live with their family and also associate with other people, so that their social life may be more easy Instead of thinking like that, this Bill suggests only the giving of punishment which I cannot approve of

14.19 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to draw the attention of the House to another point Some Assam Riflemen are being posted in Tripura also In the Assam Rifles, I do not know whether the Defence Ministry

have got any influence in that There are Assam Rifle camps In Manu camp some were posted and they were supplied rations by some contractors There was an agreement that the contractor should supply rice at a cost of Rs 20 per maund In the agreement itself it was provided that the contractor should purchase rice at any price from the local market Instead of purchasing rice from the local market, rations were given from the Government shop at a price of Rs 18 Taking that rice at the rate of Rs 18 per maund, the contractor was allowed to supply rations to the army men at the rate of Rs 22 Why should there be this contractor? If it is the policy of the Government to supply rations from the Government shop, why should not the Government directly supply that rice to the camp? Why was this contractor allowed to make a profit of Rs 6 in that? I think that should be looked into by the hon Minister That is why I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to this matter

Finally, I wish to say when the hon Minister replies, she should at least give us the number of offences committed by the Assam Rifles so far, the number of cases in which there was difficulty and punishment was not given or was delayed, and the nature of the offences also Then the House may consider it Even in that case, I do not think there is any necessity for such power to be given to such petty officers It should be confined to the Commandant and the District Magistrate, and it should in no case be extended to the Assistant Commandant

Shri L Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur) The present Bill seeks to amend section 8 of the Assam Rifles Act, 1941 It has been stated that the Assistant Commandant does not enjoy enough power to meet the requirements of discipline in the Assam Rifles The present provision, therefore, authorises him to award punishment of imprisonment to any man in the Assam Rifles up to 28 days, whereas the

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

original Act empowered him to punish up to seven days. The Statement of Objects and Reasons also makes it quite clear that the present measure is necessary because communications are very difficult in the N.E.F.A. area, and also because recently administration has been extended to the interior. In some places it is quite true that communication has been by air lift. The present measure has been, therefore, introduced to cope with the situation.

The result of the present Bill is that the punishing power of the Assistant Commandant would be the same as that of the Commandant. It has also been stated that a light punishment of seven days imprisonment is quite insufficient to meet the requirements of discipline in the Assam Rifles; also, it is clear that long-delayed punishment cannot meet the requirements of discipline. I think the whole House will give general support to this measure as regards its general merit.

*The hon. Minister has said that it is a minor amendment, but then I submit it involves certain principles of discipline, and I have got some reservations. I would like to add some conditions that the Assistant Commandant should not be empowered to give punishment within 50 miles of the headquarters. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this measure was not necessary before because most of the outposts were situated within 50 miles of the plains area, and before the administration of N.E.F.A. was extended to the interior it was not necessary for the Assistant Commandant to be empowered with the present power of punishment. As a result of this measure, the Assistant Commandant will have the same power as the Commandant himself. My fear is that there will be some conflict and some complication after giving the Assistant Commandant the powers of a Commandant. I fear that the Assistant

Commandant may sometimes misuse his power and it would create some complications in the ranks of the Assam Rifles. Moreover, the distance of 50 miles can easily be covered within two or three days, I do not think it will take seven days, and proper punishment can be given by the Commandant himself, even if the distance can be covered in four or five days. It is, therefore, necessary that the Assistant Commandant should not be granted the powers of the Commandant when his outpost is within 50 miles of the headquarters.

Even if it is beyond 50 miles, I think the Assistant Commandant should take the approval of the Commandant. Nowadays there is the wireless system, and it will not be so difficult for the Assistant Commandant or any one to have direct communication with headquarters. So, even if he is to exercise the powers of the Commandant, he should take the approval of the Commandant.

The Assam Rifles now is an irregular force to protect our borders and beyond it. When they are used in Manipur and Assam, of course, they are reserve police or armed reserve. They have now been strengthened from 9 battalions to 17 battalions, and the expenditure has also increased a lot from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5½ crores.

They were primarily intended for employment in the tribal areas. Now the whole cost is borne by the Central Government. The Governor of Assam as representative of the Central Government controls the force. In the context of the tribal unrest in some parts of N.E.F.A. it may be necessary to strengthen the Assam Rifles, but we do not see any reason why increasing expenditure should be incurred.

In most parts of Assam the tribal people are peaceful. They have been living peacefully with the plains people. In Assam and Manipur there

is the armed police also. That is why I submit that increasing expenditure should not be incurred on the Assam Rifles.

In NEFA, of course, they may be required because the administration has been extended to many remote areas, but in the Naga area itself where there is the Naga revolt, the army have taken control of the situation, and I do not think the Assam Rifles would be necessary there. Recently the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has been passed and the army officers have been empowered to fire upon people even to the extent of causing of death, to search and to arrest people without warrant. Again, according to section 11 of the Assam Rifles Act, the officers of the Assam Rifles are empowered to exercise the powers of army officers in the case of any civil disturbance under sections 128, 129, 130 and 131 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These provisions relate to civil disturbances and unlawful assemblies. My fear is that with the increasing expenditure on Assam Rifles, there is no guarantee that they would not be also used against popular movements in all these areas, especially Assam and Manipur.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member is concluding within the next two or three minutes.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have got some more points

As I have stated already, they are neither a civil force engaged in detection and investigation of crime.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I presume the House has no objection if we continue this discussion and finish the Bill. We might take up the non-official business after a few minutes and we can give it the full time that it has been allotted.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have stated just now that they are neither a civil

force for investigation and detection of crimes nor a regular Army.

It has been very difficult for us to reconcile why the Assam Rifles have been increased in strength and why they should be again used against popular movements or at the time of any satyagraha

I would like also to refer to the recruitment and the conditions of service of the Assam Rifles. There is great scope for the improvement of the original Act, especially in regard to conditions of service, recruitment and control of the force. The law, of course, contains a number of provisions for the maintenance of discipline and management of the Assam Rifles, but there is no provision for the benefit of the men and the officers of the Assam Rifles. There are a number of duties, and for violation of duties, a series of punishments have been mentioned in the Act. But there is no obligation on the part of Government to give facilities to the men and the officers of the Assam Rifles. Cases have been brought before me that pension rights have not been conferred on some of them, that is, pensions have not been given to some of the officers of the Assam Rifles, even long after their retirement. Again, there are also some cases where disability pension claims have not been settled, and the cases have been postponed and delayed for an indefinite period.

As regards recruitment, we find that 75 per cent of the men in the Assam Rifles are from other parts of India, especially from the hill areas near Nepal. There has been a great demand for people from these areas to be recruited in the Assam Rifles. The position is something like this, that the Government do not put so much reliance on the tribal people. But my own opinion is that these sturdy tribal people should be entrusted with the defence of the border, and they should be increasingly employed in the Assam Rifles, and increasingly recruited also. The

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

tribal people from Manipur, the tribal people from Assam etc. have asked for a greater number among them to be recruited in the Assam Rifles.

As for the training of recruits, there is only one centre at Meerut.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is going into very great details.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I am coming to a close.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he would be coming to a close after he has trodden upon so much of ground that is not relevant for the present Bill at all. Now, he is going into how they should be recruited, what should be the conditions of pension, which should be the areas where they should be recruited, and so on. All these things, for the present, are not relevant. He might have referred to them briefly, but he is taking too much pains to go into those things that are not relevant today.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I am coming to a close. I just referred to these questions because they also relate to discipline in the Assam Rifles. If we recruit more and more of these tribals, it will be possible for the authorities of the Assam Rifles to maintain better discipline. That was why I referred to these things.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Is the hon. Member moving his amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see, after the consideration stage is over. Does the hon. Minister want to reply?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both the previous speakers made references to many things which were beyond the scope of the Bill. The first speaker wanted to know the number of offences committed, before we took up this Bill. This is the first time that I hear of such a demand that whenever a Bill is proposed, we

should produce all sorts of details about the circumstances under which the Bill is introduced. The second speaker referred to pension rights, the composition of the Assam Rifles, the need for association of the Rifles with the defence of our frontier etc. At the same time, from his speech it was quite evident that he supported the purpose of this Bill. Only, he did not understand the limitations that we imposed on the assistant Commandant, even in this Bill. Even if we pass this amendment, it is not proposed to delegate the power automatically to all Assistant Commandants, but only to those in charge of specific wings and locations in remote areas. If he understands this, I am sure he will give his whole-hearted support to this Bill.

Moreover, this is a matter of army discipline. It has nothing to do with the civilian population or the relationship between the civilians and the Army or the good feeling that should exist between the two etc. The question is how best we can enforce discipline in the Forces that are employed in the defence of our frontiers.

As I mentioned in the beginning, this is a very simple Bill, and the Assistant Commandant is not a petty officer as was pointed out by one of the speakers. So, I hope the Bill will be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Assam Rifles Act, 1941, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause 2.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 8, Act 5 of 1941)

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7, after 'Assistant Commandant' insert 'subject to the condition that the order is

passed by the latter when he is away in an outpost fifty miles from the headquarters of the battalion."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already spoken on that. There is nothing further to be said. The amendment is now before the House.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment to vote.

Page 1, line 7,—

after "Assistant Commandant"
insert—

"subject to the conditions that the order is passed by the latter when he is away in an outpost fifty miles from the headquarters of the battalion."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14-57 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTY-FIRST REPORT**

Shri Krishna Chandra (Jalesar): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd December, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

14-38 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT
OF A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO
PATTERN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE—contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha on the 21st November 1958, namely:

"This House recommends that in view of the far-reaching scientific and technical developments in the field of defence, a Committee consisting of Members of Lok Sabha assisted by technical experts be appointed to examine and suggest changes in the existing pattern of military expenditure."

Out of 2 hours and 30 minutes allotted for the discussion of the resolution, one minute has already been taken up and 2 hours and 29 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

Shri Naushir Bharucha may continue his speech

Shri U C Patnaik (Ganjam) I have given notice of a substitute motion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Let the original motion be moved first, and then we can take up the substitute motion

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) The question of defence assumes new aspects in a world which is divided by power blocs resting on military strength. Particularly in view of the creation of a military dictatorship in a neighbouring country the question of defence also assumes an aspect of urgency

The object of my resolution is only to focus the attention of the House and of the nation on a subject which is of extreme importance to us all, and to consider our defence strategy very broadly and also the question of our equipment in the light of our very limited resources and to consider what impact scientific developments have on the present state of affairs, particularly, on technique of aggression as well as defence

It is not my intention to offer to this House any ready-made solutions. I am only asking that when there is yet time to think, this House may appoint a committee consisting of hon. Members of this House as well as experts who may go into the various questions which I shall briefly outline. No less a person than Mr. Lloyd George said that tactics in battle fields are governed by certain simple commonplace precepts. It does not require—and I fully agree with him—any extraordinary talent or genius, and I am sure a Committee of this House can consider certain broad aspects

Since the last world war, far-reaching developments have taken place. This world has seen the birth of the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb. Thereafter, we have seen a very rapid development in guided missiles, surface to surface, air to surface and

surface to air. We have also seen the advent of inter-continental ballistic missiles and the intermediate range ballistic missiles. We have seen the development of atomic artillery and tactical atomic weapons. We have seen that now we have submarines capable of launching intermediate range ballistic missiles. Also not so very prominently thrown into bolder relief is the question of bacteriological warfare. I am not at all referring to the possibility of using outer space for aggression.

We are quite convinced that so far as our financial resources are concerned notwithstanding an expenditure of Rs 300 crores on defence per annum, they are extremely limited and that if we at all want to think of any strategy, it will, of necessity, be within the compass of a conventional war. We cannot think in terms of atomic weapons partly because of the line of policy that we have adopted and also because of the financial implications which are so wide and staggering that it will be futile to consider along that line. But if our armed forces have any meaning, they should be capable of resisting aggression assuming for a moment that a conventional war breaks out. In 1957 we suddenly increased our military budget by Rs 50 crores because we were told that a sense of urgency was there and that amount had to be spent, much of it perhaps involving foreign exchange. Now, assuming for a moment that we are getting ready only for a conventional war and that our fighting machine has to be geared for that purpose, even then certain developments have taken place which require the entire question to be considered afresh.

Before I say anything in the matter, let us assume, for a moment, that this country is involved in a conventional war. The first event would be aggression by air. This would pose various problems such as catching the hostile aircraft on the radar screen, communicating warning to the central

control room and sounding an alert for the civilian population. It would pose the problem of the taking off of first line fighter aircraft for interception purposes. Then it would also pose problems of anti-aircraft guns going into action with the help of predictors and range finders. Of course, we are assuming, for a moment, that the bombs which would be dropped will not be nuclear bombs but only high-explosive and incendiary bombs, perhaps not excluding the possibility of gas bombs. Of course, the problem of civil defence immediately arises involving the question of mass psychology. Nowadays, total wars do not involve only the military but also the entire civil population. Hence it becomes a matter of extreme importance for us to bear in mind that the 'home front' must not crack up before the military takes to the field.

How do these technical developments even within the scope of a conventional war affect us? It will be correct to say that in the last war the bombers generally had a cruising speed of 300 miles an hour and fighters had a speed round about 400 miles an hour. Of course, in the latter stages of the war, there were fighters produced in Germany which were capable of attaining super-sonic speeds. But today the position is that even an ordinary bomber has a speed approaching very nearly trans-sonic speed. As a result, the time between detection on radar and communication to the central control room and the time between the central control room communicating it to the first line aircraft and their taking off would be very considerably reduced. Also the effect of technical developments in speeds would be that the bombers would increasingly get through. Even when the speed of bombers was only 300 miles an hour when a fleet of 1,000 bombers used to be sent on a raid, 95 per cent not only got through successfully but came back. Let us take it for granted that with increased speeds, the bombers will always get through.

The second point to be borne in mind is that the time for sounding the alert and people taking cover would be very considerably reduced. In fact, the first warning would be the dropping of the bomb. It will not be possible to send any warning, particularly in view of the type of equipment that we might be having today.

Then, in view of the increased speeds both of the bomber as well as of fighter aircraft, the time for combat in air in dog fights would be reduced to a bare second. When the speed was round about 300 miles an hour, the fighter aircraft and bombers engaging had at least two or three seconds in which to fire an attack; even that time will now be reduced to a bare one second. Therefore, the question is whether the fighter aircraft would be so very useful in bringing down bombers when the bombers have attained such high speeds.

Of course, the aim of every hostile Government is to pack the maximum 'punch' in every sortie of aggression. It has been calculated that since the dawn of human history, about 5 million tons of high explosives have been dropped in all the wars that were fought. But today, if we consider the power of the hydrogen bomb, a single bomb can have that punching power. However, we are not assuming for our purpose that we are likely to be attacked with nuclear weapons. Of course, if we are attacked with nuclear weapons, there would be no defence. But I am assuming that we are having our defence within the framework of a conventional war. But even today the technique of manufacture of the high explosive bombs—TNT—has so far advanced that it has a highly destructive power.

This raises various questions. What have we done so far for the protection of vital installations such as oil and gas, atomic establishments and installations, docks and harbours, railway crossings and marshalling yards.

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strategic bridges and even cities' water mains. These are questions which naturally have to be taken into consideration. What is more, since the last war very great advances have been made in the technique of manufacture of incendiary bombs, with the result that with improved techniques nowadays entire localities can be set ablaze. This poses various other questions. If gas bombs are used—they were not used in the last war by Germany not because she wanted to respect the Geneva Convention of 1925 but because it was felt that explosive bombs would do the work quicker and much more effectively than the gas bombs; but you cannot really rule out the possibility of use of gas bombs for psychological reasons—if gas bombs are used, the damage they do is exceedingly small, but the psychology that they create would lead certainly to panic and disastrous results. All these possibilities have to be taken into consideration and in the light thereof the pattern of our military expenditure requires to be revised.

In view of what I have said, let us consider our Air Force. Should we have, for instance, greater emphasis on bombers or fighters? In the last war, England laid a greater emphasis on fighter aircraft for her own peculiar reasons. What is going to be our strategy? Of course, you cannot dispense with fighter aircraft, but the utility of fighter aircraft is decreasing very considerably.

Secondly, is it worthwhile investing money in anti-aircraft guns which give more illusion of protection than real security? It was pointed out that in the last war, it took 14,000 anti-aircraft shells to bring down one aircraft! That was at a time when the cruising speed of planes was only 300 miles an hour. With 600 miles an hour and the aircraft flying nearly 6 to 7 miles high—definitely above 5 miles—and in spite of improved predictors and range finders, to talk

of bringing down an aircraft by anti-aircraft guns is a sheer waste of time. It may be that it may score a fluke hit here or a fluke hit there. In spite of improved predictors and in spite of the fact that we have improved things like the proximity fuses—that is the shell need not hit the aircraft but even if it is within the vicinity of the aircraft the shell automatically explodes, even with this improved technique, it is no use having anti-aircraft guns unless you want to have it first for show. I am not offering here any ready-made solution that this should be discarded or that should be discarded. My purpose is to place before this House certain considerations so that the committee might go into all the various problems.

Only this morning we were told that some anti-aircraft shells running into millions were being scrapped because they had deteriorated in storage. But, are you going to replace them? Is the cost worth while? Are you going to spend more money in having more anti-aircraft guns which will be of no use? And, are you not going to divert our limited funds to things which may be of greater use. Therefore, the pattern of expenditure has to change. That is what I desire the House to consider.

Then the question also is that the entire strategy of aggression or retaliation against the enemy will have to be shifted from high explosive bombs to small incendiary bombs. Why? Probably, because incendiary bombs may be capable of creating equal amount of damage and they may be cheaper and easier to manufacture here. A single aircraft can carry over 2 tons of such incendiary bombs. In the last war these incendiary bombs were very light things and you could handle them with ease. They were hardly 2 or 3 lbs. each. There are improved patterns. If, therefore, the shift is changed from high explosives to incendiaries, very probably you might achieve bet-

ter results because, after all, the purpose of every air attack is to cause the maximum damage in the enemy territory. Therefore, we have got to consider again. Because high explosive bombs may damage and over-destroy a thing. And our objective may not necessarily be to over-destroy, as is the case in atomic warfare. So all these things may have to be considered in which case while purchasing stores for the Army we may have to follow a new pattern of expenditure. We may have to start a factory for the manufacture of incendiary bombs. They are not very difficult to manufacture, they can very easily be manufactured. I do not know whether it is done actually.

Then, also improvement in our warning system may be necessary because of the vast area we have to cover. Then, we have to think over the question of our fighters being equipped with rockets or machine guns. The latest trend is to equip them with rockets. They may be completely useless as far as we are concerned. Maybe that we have to fall back upon the old method of equipping our fighter aircraft with machine-guns capable of firing small shells. All these require to be looked into.

Then, again, there is no use blindly increasing the number of aircraft. Aircraft consume—particularly the bombers consume aviation spirit, aviation fuel on a very large scale. I presume that in the event of war breaking out—let us say between us and Pakistan, though I do not think that such a war will break out because if it breaks out Pakistan will be definitely very much worse off—but let us assume for argument's sake that it is quite likely, in that event Britain, USSR and the United States will remain neutral. They will not help either side with any kind of ammunition or any goods capable of being used in war in which case we will not have the supply of aviation spirit. The result might be that within one,

week our entire air forces will be grounded for want of aviation fuel. It is no use talking merely that we should have 2,000 first-line aircraft since we have also to see that we are capable of fuelling them. And the question of storage of fuel and all such problems arise. Unless we are capable of keeping our sealanes open for importing such aviation spirit, assuming that we are capable of keeping the sealanes open, we cannot get fuel. So, all these things have got to be considered and the pattern of our military expenditure has to be altered accordingly.

Now, take the case of the Navy. Having observed the latest technical developments, the most far-reaching changes are likely to occur in the Navy but that applies where nuclear weapons are used or where atomic submarines are used or where submarines capable of intermediate range ballistic weapons are used. But, our problem is that we have to guard a coastline of 3,500 miles and it is almost humanly impossible to do that with the limited number of our ships. Our strategy should be that we should have more of reconnaissance aircraft capable of keeping a round-the-clock watch on our shores. I should like to know if we are investing heavily on shore guns, in shore batteries. That would be a great mistake as shore battery is mostly capable of flinging a shell only 25 miles away and the expenses involved would be so great that it is useless to have these shore batteries. My own view is that expenditure on shore batteries would be well directed towards reconnaissance aircraft which would give us information quicker. Our coastal defence should also consist of not only dive bombers capable of attacking enemy targets 200 miles away, but also torpedo boats rather than shore guns. We should also be self-sufficient in the matter of manufacturing mines of both types, the acoustic and the magnetic. They are very easy to manufacture. There is nothing extraordinary about them. Because, in the

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event of war the ports will have to be defended. Mines will have to be sown round our ports and we would have to lay mines so that hostile ships do not freely enter our ports

I do not know how far it is correct, but speaking subject to correction, I think we are going to have an aircraft carrier. To my mind, it is going to be a big mistake. An aircraft carrier would cost roundabout Rs 20 crores.

Shri U C Patnaik. We have already gone in for it and it is being repaired

Shri Naushir Bharucha. I do not know what the actual cost is, but it cannot be under Rs 20 crores. An aircraft carrier is a most vulnerable thing in war. Unless you have provided it with an air umbrella capable of defending the aircraft carrier, it is of course, not worth while having it. But, why should we have an aircraft carrier? Is it simply because Britain and America have it? Their requirements are different, they have to guard far-flung possessions. India has not to guard any far-flung possessions. Therefore, we do not require aircraft carriers. And the amount that we spend on it may be profitably invested elsewhere. That is what I mean by the pattern of our military expenditure. If war becomes a fact it would be desirable for us to consider exactly how within our limited means we can adequately equip the Armed Forces.

Our Naval personnel is barely 7,800 officers and men in the whole of the Navy and it is supposed to guard 3,500 miles of our coastline. Therefore, we must take it for granted that commando raids and landings will be plentiful and our Navy may not be able to do much in preventing these. The expenditure on our Navy is less than the expenditure of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All these facts have to be borne in mind. That is what I want. I want that the shape

of expenditure may have to be looked into. But, even assuming that we have everything in the matter of Army, Navy and Air Force, still the nation may crack down completely the moment there is war. Why? Because we are not ready with our Civil Defence.

What is our Civil Defence? If we were considering a pattern of nuclear warfare, then there is no need for Civil Defence, then, we have to reconcile ourselves to Fate. But, when we talk of conventional war, there is scope for Civil Defence. What is our Civil Defence? If you ask the Defence Department, it will say it is not our look-out, it is the look out of the Home Ministry. And the Home Ministry is blissfully solving the problem by ignoring it completely.

I have not seen a single skeleton scheme—let alone a skeleton scheme not even ARP plan nor even a blueprint of it. It is high time that we think of this. If our Defence so urgently requires an additional Rs 50 crores it means that there is some urgency about it. If there is military dictatorship in Pakistan, it really means that we have got to be on the alert. War may not come. But what is the use of the Army unless we are on the alert on all fronts including the home front? But, we have not cared to have anything by way of Civil Defence. In total war, the civilian population plays as big a part and an integral part as our Army.

15 hrs.

Assuming for a moment that in the event of war, air raids will be confined to cities, I ask the hon Member—I should ask the Home Minister—whether we have the necessary organisation for meeting this emergency. I am of the opinion that a Special Ministry of Home Security requires to be created. Till then this problem cannot be solved. Even a very ordinary civil defence organisation would

involve: first, blue-prints for dispersal of non-essential civilian population, secondly, rescue parties after a high explosive attack, thirdly, first aid parties fourthly, demolition squads for unsafe buildings; fifthly emergency repair gangs; sixthly, emergency fire fighting service on an unprecedented scale and seventhly camouflaging of strategic installations, etc. If gas bombs are used, and we must be prepared even for them and have de-contamination squads. Of course, I do not even contemplate what would happen if bacteriological warfare comes.

What I am pointing out is that the nation is not taken into confidence while we keep on spending Rs. 300 crores on our Defence Budget. These civilian organisations of Air Raid Precautions cannot be built up overnight; it takes years of training. But we have not even thought of it.

The question of mass psychology is the most important thing. The enemy can play havoc with mass psychology if people are not properly disciplined and the country would be defeated even before its armed forces had had an opportunity to strike a single blow. Let us understand that the warfare cannot be carried on only by the defence forces. Let us understand that merely a strong army is nothing unless you have got the supporting nation which is well disciplined, and can avoid panic. It has happened in the course of the last war. If you have got to take any lessons from the last war, it is that on occasions panic has caused more casualties than high explosive bombs; false alarms at times have caused more casualties than actual attacks. Unless people are trained and people, including school children, are well disciplined in the event of an air attack, disastrous consequences would follow. The bombers will invariably get there. So, all these things have got to be done.

As Lloyd George said:

"War is a terrible drama moving with the swiftness of a whirlpool to its climax and ultimate decision. It does not leave any time to improvise methods of help."

That is why I have moved this Resolution. I want the Government to consider and think, when there is yet time to think, because in the moment of warfare nothing can be provided and unless the nation is taken into confidence and the nation is disciplined it is futile to think that any nation would be capable of standing a totalitarian warfare or to wage even a conventional warfare. Let us hope and pray that the time does not come. But if we are spending Rs. 300 crores, I think the time has come at least to consider in the light of changed circumstances whether there should not be a shift of emphasis on one aspect of defence or the other and whether we should keep on merely piling up armour plates and not be able to use it. These are the considerations which have impelled me to move this resolution and I hope the Government will take them into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved

"This House recommends that in view of the far-reaching scientific and technical developments in the field of defence, a Committee consisting of Member of the Lok Sabha assisted by technical experts be appointed to examine and suggest changes in the existing pattern of military expenditure."

Now, there as substitute motions Is Shri Patnaik moving his amendment?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House recommends that in view of the far reaching, Scientific, Technical and Organizational developments in the field of Defence a Committee consisting of Members of the Lok Sabha, assisted by Technical Experts, be appointed to examine and suggest—

(a) Changes in the existing pattern of military expenditure;

(b) modernisation of the equipment and training of the armed forces;

(c) co-ordination of the Defence Science Organization and Technical Development Establishments under the Defence Ministry with Universities and Research Centres;

(d) integration of Defence with national planning and reorganisation;

(e) association of civilians with national defence;

(f) proper planning for defence purchases;

(g) revision of service conditions of armed forces personnel, and

(h) reorganisation of the Defence Ministry (Secretariat)."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another. Is Shri S. M. Banerjee moving it? He is not here. So, it is not moved. Now, both the Resolution and the amendment of Shri Patnaik are before the House.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Sir, in moving this substitute motion I reiterate the importance that the hon. mover of the Resolution has given to the urgency of taking the nation and this Parliament into confidence about our defence organisation, defence pur-

chases, defence contracts and defence expenditure.

In the first place, I beg to submit that we, in this country, and in this House are refused information that is being given by the Ministry of Defence officially to foreign countries. During the Budget session, I had drawn your notice, Sir, to several books published in England which have been giving information about our defence organisation and the Defence Minister blandly told us that it was not officially given and that he could not help if any information leaks out and is being utilised by publishers. I pointed out later during the last session through a question that the *James Fighting Ship* which did give all the details of our naval organisation in the introductory chapter thank the Government of India and its High Commissioner's office in London for the information so kindly supplied. Then the Ministry could not back out and the reply to my question during last session was that the information had been given because *James Fighting Ship* was an authoritative book on naval organisations and therefore, Government of India had officially given that information. This session I pursued that question with another question relating to a six year plan which this *James Fighting Ship* had been mentioning from year to year in the last two editions. It mentions about India's six year programme. It states: "It was officially announced on 12th June, 1955 that the Indian Navy would receive from Great Britain more than 20 new warships within six years. That includes 12 anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigate, 8 coastal minesweepers and a number of in-hore minesweepers". That is the six-year plan dated 12th June, 1955 mentioned last year in the *James Fighting Ship* and this year also. The ships that are acquired during the last two years (i.e. after that date) have been acquired under this six year plan.

Our question to the Defence Minister and also to the head of this Government is this: When foreign countries are being given this information, how is it that the tax-payer of India is refused information about these purchases? How is it that Parliament is told in reply to every question that it is a "defence secret" and cannot be divulged in the interests of security?

I now come to the airforce side. Sir, you were in the Chair last time when I brought a number of magazines, like *Aeroplane* and the *Flight* and pointed out that the purchases made by India during the last two years were being given in foreign magazines. The Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon was good enough to tell us that he was not responsible for whatever was being found in these journals and that they might have unauthorisedly got the information from our suppliers.

Here is the latest addition to our Parliament Library, which was purchased only yesterday. In this book, *Arforces of the World*, there is a detailed description of our entire airforce organization.

We understand and appreciate that for these international books of repute—as the one published by Jane or by Messrs. William Green and Jonn Fricker—it is for the Government of India to give all details of their aircraft, ships and other strategic defence equipment. But what I object to is, when we Members of Parliament put questions in the House when we refer to our ships or aircraft, the Ministry assumes a cloak of secrecy and says that, for reasons of security, the manufactures in H.A.L. cannot be given, the manufactures in B.E.L. cannot be given, the broad features of the Defence Organisation cannot be given.

Sir, I come back to this book, 'Air Forces of the world.' In the first

page there is a map of India mentioning all the military aerodromes in this country, where they are located, so that if the other country has got a guided missile it can conveniently have them as targets. The strength of the Air Force personnel, of officers and men is given. The number of our aircraft, the number of bombers, fighters etc. are also given. You find the types and makes given—fighter-bombers like Oregon, De Havilland etc. and bombers like English Electric Canberras and so on. Information with regard to all these varieties of aircraft on the defensive as well as offensive and training sides is all given.

Then, in the book itself there are two parts. One part is: before 1954,—that is, before the Air Marshal took over charge what were the military aircraft in this country. The other part is: after 1954—after Air Marshal Mukerjee took over command of the Air Force what are the acquisitions, the number of aircraft purchased, the firms where they were manufactured and so on.

One interesting thing that I find here and which has not been told to us is that in 1956 Russia made a present of two Ilyushins as a gift by the Soviet Government. Then the book goes on to say that Russia sought to interest India in the procurement of MIG 17, fighters and IL 28 light bombers at prices with which western manufacturers would not compete, but after prolonged examination of this equipment the I.A.F. selected another French type to succeed the Toofani. This is a very important statement. In April last, I had read out to the House from a copy of *Aeroplane* which said that although Russia offered to sell us these IL 28 and MIG 17 at one-third the price which we paid for similar aircraft in France and England, we preferred going in for French and British products at three times the price, and it was stated in the British magazine that they were of comparable quality, that

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in efficiency the Russian aircraft that we rejected were as good as those we purchased from France and U.K. at three times the price.

Why have we purchased from England and France? Not because we have been always accustomed to those types of aeroplanes. You will find from this list that we have purchased from France, United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, different types, different makes of bombers, fighter-bombers, fighters and trainers. We have got so many varieties, but still we are going in for further new types from France and U.K. Why are we going in for this museum? That is because there is somebody or other interested in purchases from private firms.

In this book you find that Russia made a present of some planes. We did not have the courtesy of telling the world about it. Why have we rubbed it in here? To show, I presume, that our officers are so interested in the democratic nations that although Russia made a present of aircraft we did not acknowledge it publicly, although Russia offered to give us aircraft of comparable nature at one third the price, we did not go in for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any authority for presuming that this information was also conveyed officially by the Government of India.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I just say a word, Sir, because I cannot stand the Member saying that we did not acknowledge it or inform the public. One—not two—Ilyushin aircraft was given—supposed to be given to me personally—and it was announced by beat of drums all over the place. I do not know how the hon. Member thinks that it was not announced or publicised. It was publicised greatly in every newspaper. I referred to it

in my speeches. There was a public function accepting it at Palam Aerodrome. I accepted it publicly and I thanked the Ambassador for it. All kinds of things happened. And, may I say, it has nothing to do with Air Force as such. Ilyushin is a type of aircraft like Dakota, only somewhat better and slower, and it is not good for any kind of fighting force.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for having corrected me. We are glad that our country had acknowledged the receipt of that aircraft. But my question still remains unanswered, namely, when we were offered at 1/3rd the price fighters, fighter bombers and bombers of the same variety as those which we purchased from United Kingdom and France and we purchased them at three times the price, we in Parliament are entitled to know why we turned down that offer

Apart from that, there is another thing in this book which has been recently published. You get here the details of the manufacture in H.A.L. In reply to several questions in Parliament, we were told that the manufacture programme is too secret a thing and that it cannot be given out, whereas all such details are given in this book.

Our defence purchases from outside are kept confidential. Some of our ammunition purchases have been recently considered by two expert committees set up by Defence. You remember, Sir, about the ammunition contract with the Oerlikons, the contract for sale of ammunition to us and for giving us the know-how at our Khamaria factory for which we spent crores of rupees. The Swiss came in 1950 and till 1958 they have not succeeded in the manufacture of the major calibre ammunition. In the minor calibre ammunition, there are two qualities—AP/I and HE/I. The Oerlikons have just established HE/I manufacture, which is defective. They

have not yet gone in for AP/I manufacture. Eight years have elapsed since that agreement for which we have spent crores, still we have not had 40 mm. In regard to 20 mm we are not even today having AP/I manufacture.

Even regarding the HE/I manufacture, I understand that some of our barrels have broken and some of our aircraft have also suffered by the use of that ammunition. Apart from this contract for manufacture, we went in for another contract whereby we purchased from them a huge lot of the ammunition. It was published in one of our weekly magazines about June, 1954 that we had gone in for "dud" weapons. I do not know what steps the Government took all these years, but last year two expert committees were appointed. We find from the newspapers of last month and the month previous to that, that both the expert committees have found that the ammunition was bad. The first committee, which had on it, a representative of the Defence Science Adviser, has it seems, according to the newspaper reports, definitely stated that the ammunition was "dud" and "hazardous for use" even at the time we purchased it. Subsequently, another committee of subordinate, so called, experts was brought in to say that the ammunition can be repaired if some modification is made. According to the newspaper report, the ammunition is short of 5 gms. of explosives, it is short in weight, and if the ammunition is reopened and that weight is added, it will be all right for some time. So, that is our big purchase and big contract with Oerlikons.

Today, the hon. Deputy Minister was kind enough to reply to my Calling Attention Notice. He made a long 13-page statement. It is fairly convincing as far as it goes, and I hope that after perusing the contracts and other things and examining the antecedents of those firms, Parliament will be given the satisfaction, that

these five contracts recently given are genuine. But then, in view of the Oerlikons contract in Switzerland ten years ago, in view of the purchases made through those retired British officers, Sir James Marshall Connwall & Co. and S. C. K. Agencies—we must bear them in mind—we hope that the present contracts are of a better nature. Let us keep an open mind on the subject. But we have to examine them even now. We must examine the antecedents of those firms and find out whether they are having the know-how, because we have discovered that the major contracts with Oerlikons for Ambernath and Khamera have proved flops. They have not been successful.

As I was telling the House, in England the White Paper mentions everything about the defence organization, defence equipment and all that. You know that in the British Parliament, the Prime Minister has to lay on the Table, along with the defence budget, an outline of the future policy, central organization for defence, etc. presented by the Minister of Defence. They give all the details of the defence organization, the strength of their units and all other details. In their annual budgets also, they gave details as I have shown from time to time. We were replied to by the Treasury Benches that though it is necessary for England it is undesirable for India to publish all these things. Evidently Government thinks it is undesirable to give out these facts to Parliament, although foreigners are getting detailed information about them through official hand-outs. I come to one small matter. On the 1st of August, 1958, only four months back, very big changes have been made in the defence organization. Instead of three Lieutenant-Generals, substantive, and two Lieutenant-Generals officiating, you have now got 13 Lieutenant-Generals. On the 31st July last, just a few months ago, you had only a few Lieutenant-Generals.

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Now, the number of Lieutenant-Generals has gone up to 13. The number of Major-Generals—I would not like to go into the number—has increased by 28, and the number of Brigadiers has also increased. Then, in these promotions, people from the 23rd rank as Brigadiers have been taken over to the first rank as Major-General, with the result that we hear that there is great dissatisfaction in the ranks of senior officers holding charge of brigades. This is a very serious position.

A number of posts have been created, and not only created, but on the 1st August the number seems to have been enlarged, because you cannot have the army commanders and the corps commanders only as Lieutenant-Generals whereas the others have also become Lieutenant-Generals. So, within a few months before the budget, some four or five of them will become full Generals, with the result that you will have the General himself as a Field-Marshal. That will bring us again to the Navy and the Air Force in the higher commands. In the Air Force the Air Marshal will become the Chief Air Marshal and in the Navy the Vice-Admiral will become Admiral. All these things are going to happen. How is it that our Minister in charge of Defence who is fighting our battles in foreign countries does not care to see these things and to see the repercussions of these things—these enlargements and promotions—and see what things are likely to become in the future and what will be the future implications and how the country will bear such future expansions.

I submit that the pay, conditions of service and the amenities of the other ranks—the NCOs and the JCOs and other lower categories, have not been improved or revised. Their grievance is that when during the British rule they were paying four, three and two annas for regimental funds, they are

now paying Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 respectively to the regimental funds. They are not consulted about the expenditure. The OC incurs the expenditure and then the amounts collected are not checked by anybody. There is no audit for these amounts. They are called "compulsory cuttings" from the salaries, and in spite of these compulsory cuts, the "contributors" are not consulted in regard to the expenditure, and every battalion and every regiment has huge amounts to its credit. The question is, who is to look after this.

You know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that as a Member of this House on this side, you had once argued about the VCOs—the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers—a cadre which does not exist in any other country. That system was brought in to help young British officers coming as Lieutenants or captains in contacting the men of the army. When the Viceroy left, that system was changed. Our Government made a change. The VCO became a JCO, but the number of JCOs is continuing and is at the same level all the time. At the platoon level, at the company level and at the battalion level, you have still the JCOs there. What has been the JCO hoping for all these ten years? He was hoping that this anomalous position will be done away with after Independence came. The JCO was hoping from time to time that he will be absorbed as a platoon commander, as a company commander and so on. But now, you have increased the number of Regular officers recently. You have increased and converted the number of TCOs, ECOs and the SSROs recruited during the war without any medical certificate, and given them regular commissions. I need not mention the number of regular commissioned officers because according to our Government it will be giving our enemy an idea of our defence strength, but then I can tell you that 50 per cent. of the regular officers, of short service commissions

and temporary service commissions and also emergency service commissions were to be discharged from year to year, because they had been recruited on a temporary basis. They were gradually to be discharged. But then, instead of discharging them from year to year, we have now suddenly made them regular. This new change has taken place, I believe it was also made on or about 1st August.

Sir, suddenly, all these temporary, emergency and short service commissions and all those who had been taken without qualifications, without health certificates, etc., and about whom we have been asking for their discharge and utilisation in civil life, have been put in the regular commission, and have got over the heads of many of the regular commission holders, with the result that in the senior ranks, there is bound to be dissatisfaction, because people who were temporary have been taken over the heads of permanent people.

Among the junior ranks like the junior commissioned officers, there is also a complaint that those people who were due to go away have been confirmed as regulars. I would not go into the psychology of it for lack of time, but then it is high time that our Defence....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he finishing soon?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes, Sir: in a few minutes. I would point out that this is a subject which requires days and days together. We are spending 50 per cent. of our revenue on defence and today defence is the most important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not spend those few minutes on those points.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then there is a very major aspect. Our Government should know what are the superior weapons, and what are the fighting advantages of our potential enemy.

When we spend Rs. 300 crores annually on defence, we must know that there is a potential enemy for whom we are spending. If we recognize that there is a potential enemy, we must try to know what are the weapons of that enemy, what are the troop dispositions and what are the bases and what is the likely mode of attack, in order to formulate our strategy of defence. I had the misfortune to put this question to the Defence Minister in a certain consultative committee, and he told me that he was not concerned with troop dispositions, that he is not concerned with the weapons of other countries and that he has left it to the Chiefs of Staff. I have the highest regard for the Chiefs of Staff; they are patriotic Indians and I have nothing to say against them. But every member of the armed service has got an inclination for the particular branch of organisation in which he was trained 20 or 30 years ago. If you put in his hands the entire re-organisation of the country and the preparation for the country's defence, it is a very serious disadvantage to the country, and to the other branches.

I had to give the hon. Minister a copy of all that I had gathered from various papers about weapons, bases and troop dispositions of a potential enemy. Ultimately, I am glad that the Ministry has examined them and found that they were correct. Regarding guided missile bases, on the 14th April this year, Russia has taken objection against the bases in Pakistan. This information is given in a note which is published in the *Asian Recorder* found in our library. It has given details about the guided missile launching bases and air bases for superior type of aircraft—B-47 and B-52—that Pakistan has got from America. Russia gave a strong note of warning that there are guided missile bases at Quetta, Gilgit and Peshawar, and at many other places bases are being constructed with the help of American army engineers and with the help of Omand, Farnsworth.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

and Wright, an American firm. Russia has also stated about bases for superior type of strategic aircraft in the regions of Karachi, Kohat, Peshawar, Quetta, Gilgit, Risalpur and Sargodha. Russia has said that these bases which are 4 K.Ms. long meant for heavy Jet bombers as well as the guided missile bases in Pakistan are a menace to the security of Russia and so Russia will take steps to counter-act against that menace. That was on 14th April, 1958.

If these launching grounds and air bases are dangerous to Russia to such an extent that Russia has taken objection to them, does India consider that they are not a source of danger to us? I know we have got great trust in America's good wishes for us and our great hope that America will not allow Pakistan to use these weapons against us. But we ask the Defence Ministry, we ask the Prime Minister of India who is responsible not only for development, but for the defence of the country: If tomorrow, there is an attack with guided missiles on certain towns of India and certain industrial centres or by Bombers of the B-47 and B-52 aircraft, if there is panic throughout the country, there is no civil defence organisation, what will be our position? It is true that we have probably a sort of hope. Just as we hope that America will not allow Pakistan to use the weapons against us, we also hope that Russia and China, in their own interests, will come in and try to come to our rescue at least to safeguard and to see that these bases are not occupied by America. We may have those hopes, but posterity will certainly blame our high command here. Posterity is bound to lay the blame on our Prime Minister later on. There is only one man today in this country and in his name the entire administration is being run—posterity will have the right to say that the Prime Minister jeopardised the security of this country.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
No, no.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Even if Russia and China come to our rescue, there will be a fight and India will become the arena of warfare.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should posterity tell that? Even now he is being told.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am anticipating what posterity will say.

So, all these things have got to be considered. The day before yesterday, I made some suggestions for integrating our national development with military defence and the Prime Minister was kind enough to agree that on the technical side it can be done, but on the rank and file side, it cannot be done. Even then, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to think over how to integrate and how to have a civil defence organisation. Otherwise, in the event of an attack, in the event of bombardment, all these big projects, factories and towns will all be in danger. So, let us try to re-organise our defence forces and to integrate them with the civilian life, so as to save our money and to see that our country has a strong defence.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे अनेक भाइयों ने सेना के सम्बन्ध में तो बहुत कुछ कहा लेकिन नेवी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं केवल . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सिर्फ नेवी के सम्बन्ध में कहना है तो १५ मिनट में खत्म कर दीजियेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जी हां, मैं इससे पहले ही खत्म कर दूंगा।

नेवी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज करीब सात बरतों के मैं इस सदन में कहता आ रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास

जी एक नेवल शिपयार्ड होना चाहिये जहाँ पर कि सब-मैरीन एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर और जो हमारे शिप्स हैं, उनकी भरम्मत हो सके और हम दूसरे मुल्कों पर आभिस रहने की अपेक्षा अपने देश में ही उनको तैयार कर सकें। हमारी स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एक टापू के रूप में, एक आइलैंड के रूप में ममला जाना चाहिये। मैं यह इसलिये कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ सम्बन्ध हो सकता है वह सिर्फ़ नेवी के द्वारा ही हो सकता है और किसी प्रकार से नहीं हो सकता। इसका कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान बन जाने के कारण स्थल मार्ग में दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध टूट गया है। अब दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध सिर्फ़ शिप्स के द्वारा ही हो सकता है और न शिप्स की रक्षा के लिये नेवी का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि आजकल वारफेयर में नेवी की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा अगर किसी चीज की जरूरत है तो वह नेवी की ही है। हमारी भारत सरकार का जो बजट है उसमें मे मुश्किल से १३ परसेंट ही नेवी के वास्ते रखा गया है जो बहुत कम है।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप दुनिया के इतिहास का देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि प्रशिया ने जब यूनान पर हमला किया तो यह एथेस की नेवी थी जिस के कारण प्रशिया को डिफ़ीट उटानी पड़ी। इसी तरह से नैपोलियन को नाइल में जो डिफ़ीट हुई वह नेवल वारफेयर के कारण ही हुई। आप यह भी जानते ही हैं कि पिछली लड़ाई में जापानी नांग बयो हारे। उनके पास सिर्फ़ छ एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर थे। सन् १९४५ में जब उनके न छ एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर्स का नाश हो गया, उसके बाद आपान का हारना आरम्भ हो गया।

मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का सी कोस्ट है वह करीब ३,००० मील लम्बा है और तीन हजार मील

लम्बी सीमा की रक्षा करने के लिए हमारी तरफ़ से कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। अगर, कोई नेवल पावर आज हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करती है तो उस गूरल में हम अपनी रक्षा करने में समर्थ होंगे या नहीं, मर्में मुझ को बहुत सन्देह है। १९वीं शताब्दी में अंग्रेजों ने भी जब हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया था तो उस वक्त अयन और सिंगापुर में ही उन्होंने नेवल बेस बनाये थे। ट्रिंकोमाली में भी एयर बेसिस इसी लिये बने थे कि इंडियन घोशन में कोई भी बाहरी नेवी आकर के हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा में व्यवधान उत्पन्न न कर सके। हमें आज अपने तीन हजार मील लम्बे सी कोस्ट की रक्षा करनी है। आजकल आप देखेंगे कि हम जो पुराने जहाजों के फेर में पड़े हुए हैं। आज आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि अमरीका में, इन्लैंड में, रूस में, एटोमिक सब-मैरीन बन रहे हैं। हमारे पास इसके मुकाबले में एक भी सब-मैरीन नहीं है। हमने केवल एक एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर किसी प्रकार से खरीदा है और आपके पास एक एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर का या दो, लेकिन उसकी रक्षा तब तक नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि आपके पास सब-मैरीन न हो। आज हमारे पास सब-मैरीन नहीं है। हम को अपने देश की रक्षा करनी है। हम किसी भी देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन हम देखते आये हैं और हमारा अनुभव यह रहा है कि १२०० बरस से बराबर हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर आक्रमण होते रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गारंटी है कि हमारे ऊपर चाहे पाकिस्तान की ओर से और चाहे किमी ओर दूसरे देश की ओर से आक्रमण नहीं होगा। अगर हमारे ऊपर कोई आक्रमण करता है तो दूसरे देशों से हमारा जो कुछ सम्बन्ध या सम्पर्क हो सकता है वह केवल नेवी के द्वारा ही हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम और हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान होना चाहिये।

आप देखेंगे कि रूस ने इसी ओर से तीन महीने पहले आर्कटिक घोशन में एक्सपेरिमेंट

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

किया था और उसने एक नये किस्म का सब-मैरीन ईलाक कर ली है जो एटोमिक पावर से चलती है और बर्फ के नीचे हो कर जाती है। वह लैनिनघाट से अलासका तक पहुँची थी। आज जब कुनिया इतनी तरक्की करती आ रही है तो हम ही चुप हो कर शान्त हो कर क्यों बैठे रहें, क्यों न हम भी अपनी रक्षा की पूरी पूरी व्यवस्था कर लें।

आप जानते ही हैं कि जब बाबर ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया तो उसके साथ सिर्फ २०,००० फौजी थे और राणा सांगा के पास दो लाख की फौज थी। लेकिन इतनी फौज होने पर भी राणा सांगा हार गये और बाबर जीत गया। इसका कारण यह था कि बाबर के पास नई किस्म की तोपें थी, हिन्दुस्तान वालों के पास नई किस्म की तोपें नहीं थी। पानीपत की तीसरी बेटल को आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि मराठा लोग अहमद शाह अबदाली से इसलिये हारे कि अहमद शाह अबदाली के पास नई प्रकार की बन्दूकें थी, नई प्रकार की तोपें थी जोकि पश्चिम में ईजाद हुई थी। आज हम चुप हो कर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। हम शान्तिमय देश हैं लेकिन हमें अपनी रक्षा आप नो करनी ही है। १२०० बरस में हम शान्तिप्रिय देश की हैमियत में चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम पर आक्रमण होते रहे हैं। इसलिये जैसा कि प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि हमारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का नवीनीकरण होना चाहिये, आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्र हमारे पास होने चाहिये, इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और अगर हम इस अपनी सुरक्षा की ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो यह आ हमारी आजादी है यह रह सकेगी या नहीं, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है।

मे चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम भारतवर्ष में एक नैवल शिपयार्ड होना चाहिये। इस के लिये मैं सात बरस से चिन्ता आ रहा हूँ और आज फिर मैं बड़े नष्ट शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम एक नैवल

शिपयार्ड तो रखें। इस पर कौन्सिल ऑफ़ करीड़ पया लॉय अयेगा। डॉ. करीड़ अपना कर्तव्य नहीं कर सकते यह बड़े भावपूर्ण बात है। हमारे शिप यार्ड डेमेज होते हैं और उनकी अगर हमें रिपेयर करवानी होती है तो उनको इंग्लैंड भेजा जाता है। अगर आज हमारे ऊपर हमला होता है और हमारे शिप्स डेमेज हो जाने हैं तो रिपेयर के लिये हमें उन्हें इंग्लैंड भेजना होगा। इस व्यवस्था का अन्त होना ही चाहिये। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नये प्रकार के शिप्स हमको हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार करने चाहिये और एटोमिक सब-मैरीन कम से कम तो हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होने ही चाहिये ताकि हम अपने शस्त्रास्त्रों का नवीनीकरण करके कोई भी आक्रमण किसी भी अवस्था में हो, उसका सामना कर सकें।

श्री उ० च० पटनायक ने कहा कि हमारे पास शस्त्रास्त्र नहीं होंगे तो आने वाली मन्तानें हम पर हँसेगी। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जब युद्ध होता है तो वह केवल शस्त्रास्त्रों से ही नहीं होता है, मारल से भी होता है, आत्मिक शक्ति से भी युद्ध होता है। हम लड़ेगे और हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी शक्ति है कि आज उसको कोई हरा नहीं सकता है। लेकिन हमारे पास हथियार तो होने ही चाहिये। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि हम लोगों के हाथ में ऐसे हथियार तो होने ही चाहिये जिन में हम अगर कोई हम पर हमला करें तो उसका उत्तर दे सकें और हम ठूठ न रह जाय।

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): I want to emphasize an aspect to which no reference has so far been made. Some of the criticisms which have been given by the previous two speakers are certainly correct, and I associate myself particularly with the criticisms made by my hon. friend, Shri Patnaik. But then I rose to speak.

because I feel that there is something missing which should be put in order to restore a proper balance of view of the whole affair. I am quite sure the Prime Minister will do what is correct, but I thought I might give one or two suggestions.

For example, the two speeches, if taken in isolation, would give one the impression as if we are on the verge of an immediate war and let us, therefore, think of civil defence and voluntary corps to evacuate towns and how to do this and that. If that impression were to go round the country and if tomorrow in Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi we were to start thinking about evacuations, I think all productive activity would stop and there will be total panic. I am quite sure the previous speakers did not intend that. No, they know it. But if tomorrow the Defence Ministry or the Home Ministry were to take steps to have anti-aircraft watching glasses at house tops, as in London, in that case the net result will be panic. I, therefore, wanted to suggest: let us criticise the whole affair from the point of view of the immediate necessity and certain minimum basic requirements. One of those tasks is certainly not calling for a civilian organisation for evacuation and so on. Therefore, our criticism must take into account the fact that we are not on the eve of an immediate war. As the Prime Minister said the other day, and very correctly, if it is a question of a Great power invading us, we cannot defend ourselves in the sense of having the same kind of armaments; we may defend ourselves in a partisan or guerilla way and we may not surrender the country. But if it comes to arms, a question ought to be put in: where are the arms made and how? The armaments of a modern army can never be manufactured without the base of heavy industry. This is an axiom, an accepted fact in modern economy.

90 mm guns, big air-crafts, bombers, heavy armaments, on what basis are we going to manufacture them? You

may import one piece from Canada, another piece from USA, another piece from UK and another from France or the Soviet Union and make a museum of all the armaments, trucks and cars. But today we have not got—have we?—the capacity to manufacture those things. We are an under-developed country. In ten years we have got the capacity to build up certain things. Therefore, let us not blame ourselves too much for things which we could not have done in ten years but which we can do if we are alert, but let us offer our criticism from the point of view of the fact that some things are not being done quickly and correctly. Therefore, my first proposition is: let us not say we can manufacture big armaments. The Vizag Shipyard took six years to manufacture one merchant ship, and that also, when it was floated, listed. So, apart from the question of appointing wrong agents, there is the question of heavy plates. Who is manufacturing heavy plates in this country? What about tubings? A single tubing industry does not exist in this country, and nothing of vital importance can be manufactured unless there is a tubing industry. Heavy plates cannot be manufactured unless special alloys are there. Regarding special alloys it is still being debated whether it should be in the private sector or the public sector, Bhadravathi sector or the Tata sector and so on. The argument is going on. Then, compressors, simple things, are not yet made here.

Now the most important point is that our Defence Department cannot be self-sufficient in all the arms that we require for our country. That is one fact. Therefore, we cannot blame them for what we cannot do as civilians first. That is, as a Government or as a people, till we have laid the basis for heavy industries, heavy machinery, heavy forgings, chemical industries and so on, heavy armaments cannot be made in this country. That is one thing. When we are doing that, there should be a certain perspective.

[Shri S A Dange]

So the conclusion from my previous proposition would be that not only defence but our whole planning as such ought to concentrate not only on building steel works quickly but also in laying the foundations for and building heavy machinery plants and heavy forgings. No Naval ship is possible without heavy forgings and heavy machinery. A huge crank-shaft of 50' or 105' cannot be cast in any factory here. We have not got the capacity. Therefore I would impress from the point of view of defence the necessity of accepting the establishment of these two plants which we have already planned but to which, I would say, greater attention should be paid. That is one point.

Then coming to the second point, I wish to urge the need to restore a certain balance of thinking in our criticism as well as in our demands on the Defence Department and on the Government as a whole. There has been today a statement about the trucks. On this, of course, our policy has been pure bungling and it has been caused by gentlemen who are interested in commissions rather than in building up an industry in the country. Now, of course as you know, even amongst the Great Powers, viz Germany, France, England or America, what did we find in the last war? These gentlemen who are armament manufacturers are sometimes given a very amiable name. They are called merchants of death. They sell armaments to anybody. It is on record that English guns were sold to the Germans when the Germans were fighting the English. They are interested so far as their profits are concerned. They are unper-
 vious to as to who dies. They will sell anything to anybody. At present they are selling armaments to Pakistan. Tomorrow they will sell it to us and perfectly at the hundred per cent rate of profit and see how we are killing each other. That is possible.

But what do we do in such a condition? What is our condition? Where is the bungle? The bungle is, as referred to in the statement made in the morning, one of standardisation in certain things. One particular reference that I want to make is, as you know, that the Army depends on mobility. One part of real defence is mobility and mobility means trucks. A truck plant is easily converted into a tank plant. That is a very simple thing. That is no Army secret. Everybody knows it. But what is the position in our country? We are having at least 20 models of small cars imported at the cost of foreign exchange. Not long ago we were manufacturing some six or seven types of trucks—manufacturing means assembly—in this country. We were manufacturing trucks of any type—Studebaker, Chevrolet, Dodge, Fargo etc. Then there was the old Thornycroft—they are still seen here. Any number of trucks are coming in. Any number of models of cars are coming in any size and while complaints are made about foreign exchange! Nobody ever thought of controlling it until there was some hubbub about it. My question is—Why not did this country concentrate on three cars—one small, one medium and one large? Somebody might ask, "Why large?" Yes, in some respects it might be required. There should be three models and no more. But in small cars we have Baby Hindustan, we have Morris, Austin, Standard, Fiat and Vauxhall—of course they are medium cars. So, why have we got a multiplicity of models? I would impress upon the Government the necessity of fixing up three models of three sizes and no more. Similarly, for trucks according to truck capacity fix up a model and have it fully manufactured here. Therefore, I would support the agreements which were revealed here in the morning in the statement of the hon. Defence Minister. Those agreements are necessary and it is well done that they are entered into.

I have heard criticism about these agreements and therefore whatever worth it may have I want to give my support to those agreements. Why do I give my support to them? I give them my support though the method of doing them is another matter. Somebody may have a grouse, as to why the Defence Ministry did it this way or that way. That is not the point. The point is the essence of the agreements. What is the essence? The essence is that the truck manufacturers have been holding the Defence Department and the country at ransom. They dictate prices. Here is a story

Telco is a famous concern. It had a nice debate at the hands of Shri Feroze Gandhi here sometime back. They dictate prices and when they are told that the Army wants trucks, the prices go up. Of course, this is the profit rate of the private sector and the industrialists in this country or in any other country where capitalism flourishes. These people are bound to make profits at the cost of the Army. In fact, in every capitalist country, the Army is one of the biggest sources of profit for private manufacturers. But there, of course, they manufacture a thing completely. Here nothing is manufactured completely. That is the beauty of our whole economy. Every part in itself is complete but when you take the whole thing nothing is complete. But for years and years,—according to this statement, eight or ten years—we have been expecting to have a complete truck and a complete car and nothing is complete. Therefore, what is the Defence Department to do but to go in for an agreement if by this agreement they can secure a complete and full manufacture of a truck and a trailer car. Therefore I would say that in principle the agreement is correct. In principle the policy of the agreements is correct and naturally it has angered these gentlemen because they say, "We have come as far as 60% manufacture." We should have asked them the question: When are you going to have a hundred

per cent manufacture for this poor country of ours? Have those partners of yours in foreign countries deprived you of the fullness of the manufacture and keep that agreement? Why don't you stop that agreement? But they do not because it is the policy. You know it. You can get many illustrations from history. I have no time to quote history. These advanced monopolistic capitalist countries will never allow an underdeveloped country to fully manufacture all the things it needs and be self-reliant and independent.

A thing was revealed after the last war when China obtained its own independence. Manchuria had many plants established by the Japanese in Manchuria after its conquest in 1931. They wanted to make it a base against the Soviet Union and China both. But, still when the plants were established the Japanese played one trick. They kept the manufacture of one important and vital part of every manufacture in Japan. The plants were complete by themselves almost up to 98 per cent but one part they would keep manufacturing in Japan. When China took over those factories they had then to add those parts to supplement that manufacture. This is the policy revealed in Manchuria. This is the policy revealed in many other underdeveloped countries that a complete manufacture of certain vital and essential parts is never allowed by these developed capitalist countries to an underdeveloped country. So, if this agreement were to succeed in securing full manufacture in our ordinary plants, then in that case the Defence Department ought to be congratulated for the agreement and not criticised for it.

Criticism certainly is bound to come from the Walchand Hirachands of Plymouth who supplied defective engines to the Government and made crores of rupees of profits. I know that. A worker who revealed that defective supplies were made was thrown out of employment and today

[Shri S. A. Dange]

he has not been reinstated. These gentlemen want to earn profits at the cost of the country. I do not mind normal profits. Give your services and take your normal profits. If these abnormal profits and bad services are going to be stopped by this agreement, in that case these agreements are a good event. We are bound to have criticism from the Tatas because Telcos have lost its orders. We are bound to have criticism from Plymouth people because Dodge trucks have lost orders. We are bound to have criticism from Birlas because their Studebakers have lost orders. They wanted to make certain extra profits and are not going to reap the profit. In the interest of the country we ought to see that these criticisms do not shake us from the accepted policy which is the basis of this statement. For once I find that a correct policy is enunciated. I hope it is correctly fulfilled.

Of course, agreements are made, but I do not know how they will be worked out. I have my fears about it but I do hope that those fears will prove unfounded and a complete truck and a complete tractor plant will come into this country, that a tractor, a tank and a truck will be manufactured from A to Z by 1961 because there will be enough steel.

We have stuck to the policy of having three steel plants in spite of the sayings of many Tatas and Biren Mukerjees who thought that there should be no steel plants in the State sector and that steel would be surplus. They told the Committee that your steel is all useless and that it will not be sold. Here there are trucks to be manufactured. Navy is demanding heavy armament. Guns have to be cast. Where is the steel going to come from? From foreign countries? Wherefrom are heavy plantings for big ships going to come? There are only three steel plants. Five more steel plants in the Rs. 15 million Plan which is going to be had

in the Third Plan ought to be brought out and ought to be fulfilled.

16 hrs.

All criticisms of such a proposal ought to be put down by public opinion. Therefore, here is this respect, I am completely 100 per cent with the Government in the demand for heavy industry, heavy forgings, heavy machinery, a complete truck, a complete tank and a nice patriotic soldier. We have got a patriotic soldier. We have got a good army. In spite of the multiplication of languages and religions and regionalisms, the Army in India is still one and when the question of India comes, it stands as one. That is a great asset. And, as my friend said, this asset must have arms. The manufacture of arms must not be in the hands of merchants of death, but must be in the State sector, and in the hands of the country. With such an army and with such a country, we can certainly defend ourselves if somebody wants to play with us. I am sure some profit mongers might incite some people to start local wars here and there. But, that is not going to frighten us. So far as large wars are concerned, the big powers are thinking in terms of peace. We ought to spread a sentiment of peace, a sentiment of friendliness as the Prime Minister does correctly on questions of foreign policy. With this, together with the policy of manufacture of machines and heavy industry. I hope our country will be self-sufficient in its defence.

Certainly there are criticisms about the treatment of soldiers, about the relationship between the officers and soldiers, about the question of soldiers being in touch with the people and not being made into a reserve barrack army, isolated from all thinking and so on. That is another matter. That is not the subject of state of defence so far as these vital matters are concerned. I would like to support the Government on these contracts

and certain other policies while subscribing to some of the criticisms made especially by my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Resolution sponsored by Shri Naushir Bharucha on the necessity of an enquiry into the expenditure pattern of the Defence Ministry in view of the technological and scientific advances of today, is an apt and timely Resolution and I support this Resolution, to use the words of Shri S. A. Dange from A to Z.

It is true that there has been a good deal of advancement so far as technology is concerned. So far as big nations are concerned, today, technology particularly applies to the manufacture and inventions of more war materials. That is why we are making a journey to outer space, and we are having international ballistic missiles, supersonic bombers. It is a fact that there might be advancements like this; but there is particularly one thing very much needed. That is, a nation in order to be very much advanced so far as arms and ammunitions are concerned, and in modern arms and ammunitions, that nation must be industrially strong. In the context of today, it is the country or nation that is industrially strong that can ultimately come out victorious. If we examine the last war, we find that it was heavy industry that the U.S.A. possessed that ultimately decided the war. Let me put it in a different way. It is oil, steel and uranium that decides wars today rather than anything else. It is not the Pearl Harbour disaster or the atomic bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima that decided the last war. As I have already said, it was oil, steel and uranium that decided the last war. Therefore, when we speak of arms and ammunition and our expenditure pattern so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, to meet the demands of the modern world, we must remember one thing, that it is only as an industrially strong nation,

when the industrial basis is strong, that we can produce these things and cope with the other nations of the world.

Before we get into that problem, there is another problem; that is about the reorganisation of our defence services. When we discuss this Resolution, there is one part of the Resolution related to the scientific and technological developments in the world. There is another part of the Resolution also that is revealed by the Audit Report for the year 1955-56. There are irregularities so far as this department is concerned and this Audit Report has brought out startling figures of irregularities. When internally it is like that, when internally it is weak, to expect that the administration would be able to gear up to the compulsions of a modern war and the modern world, would be expecting too much and it is even contradictory.

Another thing is this. We have never set our mind on the reorganisation of the Defence administration altogether since we have achieved freedom. What about the Defence Administration? Originally, this Defence administration was of the British pattern, and that was of the empire pattern. The purpose was to defend the empire. They did not have to think of so many things. It was a bureaucratic organisation. It was the most bureaucratic department that the Government at that time had. Even in the context of freedom, I am sorry to say, so far as the Defence administration is concerned, it has not been able to shed off any of its deep dyes. We must remember one thing, that the empire pattern is not a national pattern. About that, we have never applied our mind.

This Estimates Committee report has very sound recommendations to make and I think no people can improve upon the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. Primarily I

[Shri Hem Barua]

say there is an imbalance so far as the responsibilities are concerned between the Headquarters and the Defence Ministry. For that, I suggest the institution or introduction of the Councils system as they have in the United Kingdom. This is a very sound proposition to make and I do not understand why this recommendation made by the Estimates Committee, a recommendation that was made on the floor of the House too, is constantly brushed aside.

About the irregularities, I just want to draw attention to certain very revealing facts. I point this out not because of any other thing, but because of the fact that we want the Army administration or the Defence administration to be well-knit, well-organised and strong. Unless and until these internal difficulties are removed, it will be difficult for the machinery to meet the compulsions of modern times as I said. These are the things that struck me most. Not only this. There is lack of co-ordination, as the Estimates Committee Report has pointed out, between the three Headquarters and the Defence Ministry. Also, there is lack of inter-departmental co-operation or coordination, which has led to certain gross irregularities. The Audit Report on page 14 says about a contract that was given by an Ordnance factory to another Ordnance factory. That was stopped or cancelled in September, 1953. But, the cancellation order was not communicated to the firm concerned till June 1955 and the other Ordnance factory went on producing the material. What happened? It has led to a heavy drain on our exchequer and a loss to the extent of Rs. 7,82,689.

There are other instances like this beginning from as late as 1949. An over-payment was made to a contractor who built a road. The over-payment to the contractor was to the tune of Rs. 55,770. There is another interesting incident.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There would be many. Are they relevant to this debate?

Shri Hem Barua: I will quote only one. There is no verification of stocks so far as the Ordnance factories are concerned, and so far as the Clothing factories are concerned. Once a plant was purchased from an American firm in Calcutta. That was re-sold because that could not be used by us. It was purchased in 1949 and resold in 1956, at a loss of Rs. 38,768. Some things like that: there is irregularity inside. Unless and until these irregularities are removed, unless and until internally it is geared up, I doubt very much how this Administrative machinery is going to be geared to meet the compulsions of modern times or the technological and scientific developments of modern times. That is my argument.

About the contracts, certain fine things were spoken about and I can multiply those instances like anything. This morning the Deputy Minister was good enough to read out a statement. The statement was written in good English. At the same time, he delivered it in his usually fine voice. He delivered it in his unusually fine voice I would rather say. We may accept some of them, but one thing I could not understand, about this Hard Motors. They were given a contract to dismantle certain army ammunition dumps, but their antecedents were not enquired into. It is said that they have only a registered capital of £1,000, that a tax evasion case is going on against them. These are the rumours, but rumours often assume the proportion or appearance of facts.

Whatever that might be, they have been employing, as the hon. Deputy Minister himself admitted in the statement that he presented to the House this morning, an Italian firm as sub-contractors. The statement says that they went globe-trotting in quest of a company that might do this job. They

had been to France, to Germany, to the European countries and could not find any other firm to dismantle the ammunition dumps except this Hard Motors. Then, how is it that they employ another firm from Italy as sub-contractors?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that it is not the Defence Ministry as a whole that is under discussion today. It is the pattern of expenditure so far as the first resolution is concerned; the second is regarding the reorganisation or proper planning for defence purchases and such other things.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that.

My argument is this. I say this resolution is nice. I support this resolution. This resolution has two parts. An enquiry has to be instituted into the expenditure pattern of the Defence Ministry because there is technological and scientific advancement, we have to meet the supersonic bombers, the intercontinental ballistic missiles and all these things. That is one part of the argument. At the same time, I say that the existing expenditure pattern has to be enquired into because of the fact that internally its organisation has certain irregularities. Unless and until these irregularities are wiped out or removed, there can be no success in our attempt to gear it up to meet ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not concern us so far as the pattern is concerned. It may affect the expenditure, but whether there ought to be a different pattern of expenditure, whether more should be spent on one side or the other is the question.

Shri Hem Barua: The pattern is all right, but in the execution of the pattern, irregularities come in, that is the trouble.

Shri Bharucha has spoken about the sea coast. I wish to say a few things about the land frontier. When we

were not free all our imagination and resources were mobilised on the North-West Frontier because the British rulers felt that the Russian bear was looming large across the Central Asian plains, and there was a constant apprehension of attack, and that is why that frontier was geared up and prepared for defence.

Now I feel the theatre of international affairs is located in South-East Asia. I think Gen. MacArthur was right when he said that the Pacific was no longer a lake. There is tumult in the Pacific with Quemoy and Matsu being shelled, and I think major decisions are to be forged in South-East Asia. That is why we have to think in terms of defence of our land frontier, and this frontier is, as history will show, so vulnerable. The north-east State of Assam is connected with the rest of India by a narrow corridor of barely 45 miles long, and Danzig was only a little less wide. I do not expect a war between India and Pakistan, but then our relations with Pakistan are in the womb of uncertainty. If tomorrow a bomb is dropped, I do not want that bomb to be dropped, from an aircraft on this narrow corridor linking the north-eastern frontier with the rest of this country, then it gets entirely separated and the entire defence line gets broken.

At the same time, what about the roads there? In the hill areas except for narrow bridle paths we have no roads. **Shri Dange** said that modern army units are mechanised. Yes, they are mechanised and mechanised army units need wheels, and wheels need roads. So far as the land and sea routes are concerned, these are things within our grip. We may not be able to manufacture bombers or intercontinental ballistic missiles, not to speak of higher explosives and all that sort of things, but we must make the preliminary attempt or effort to see that our sea and land routes are protected in the interests of the solidarity of the Republic as a whole.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Members who have preceded me have raised this debate to a high technical level, and I am afraid that when we indulge in the technical aspects of defence, we are apt to make very great mistakes. I think that defence is a highly specialised and technical subject and laymen should, because of its very nature and complexity, keep their hands off it as much as possible. But human nature is sometimes very perverse and we sometimes rush in where we should not go.

I have read a few books on the Second World War and one of the conclusions that has been brought out by military experts is this, that Germany lost the Second World War because, apart from other things, Hitler interfered too much with the decisions of the Generals and Marshals. I, therefore, think that if the hon. Defence Minister at a consultative committee meeting told an hon. Member of this House that he did not know where certain bases were and what kind of weapons the country was going to employ, what kind of technical personnel it had etc., I think he was probably on safe ground and behaved as the Defence Minister of any progressive and knowledgeable country should behave.

I feel that my hon. friends over there have tried to simplify war, and I think their conception of war is that which was prevailing before the First World War was fought. Now, war is a very complex business. We talk in terms of war, but there is the political war, the economic war, the psychological war and the cold war. We should not think only of war by armaments and armies.

I must compliment the hon. Member who moved the resolution on his technical knowledge of the subject.

Shri G. C. Patil: Then why waste Rs. 300 crores a year on that?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will come to you also.

I wish to submit very respectfully that the people who think that war is only a matter of armaments, or that it is only a matter of weapons, are to some extent justified, but this is not the conception of modern war. I have been reading a book on defence in the nuclear age, and this is what the writer says about defence in the nuclear age. Suppose two countries have nuclear weapons of the highest kind, to the pitch of perfection, up-to-dateness and technical adequacy. Whoever uses it first does not necessarily win the war because the atomic bombers of Nation A may be on their way to bomb Nation B while their own homeland is being turned into a crematorium. Both sides may more or less simultaneously knock each other out of the ring. So, this kind of nuclear war is a thing which is beyond the ken of a country like ours. Therefore, I believe that if the people think that the pattern of our military expenditure should be along the lines of these most developed countries, scientifically perfect countries, and scientifically educated countries, I think they are not giving the correct kind of advice to the House or to the nation.

I would, therefore, respectfully submit that we have to develop a kind of perspective, so far as our defence goes. That perspective is not to be conditioned by the grouses that some Members of the House may bring to us or by what we read in some journal published here or abroad, or by what we read in some book. But I think our whole perspective about the defence of our country is to be determined by the overall picture of our country, by what we are doing in all the sectors of national activity in our country. Therefore, I think that our defence has to be integrated with our planning, not planning in the sense in which my hon. friend over there talks; his planning is topsy-turvy, and his planning is a kind of planning which exists, I think, in some Utopia; I do not think any country in the world is doing that kind of planning on that

kind of scale to which my hon. friend always refers, that all the Armed Forces may be sent out to build bridges and roads. Of course, they do build bridges and roads whenever there is an emergency, but I do not think our Armed Forces should always be doing that kind of thing. This socio-economic planning . . .

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I never referred to all the Armed Forces. But I have only said that the MES, the EME and the Engineers Corps as in other countries should have some normal peacetime duties.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am like a child who said to his mother 'Mamma, I shall understand if you were not to explain it'. I think I would understand the point of view of my hon. friend if he were not to explain it too much. He had explained it so much that nobody is able to understand it.

I submit very respectfully that our best defence for our country, whether we have a potential enemy in Pakistan or we have a potential enemy in any other country, is the First Five Year Plan that we have completed, the Second Five Year Plan which we are in the process of completing and the Third Five Year Plan, the draft of which we shall be getting after six months or one year.

I think it is this kind of integration of defence planning with socio-economic planning that is needed in this country, and I think the country is doing that. As to how much should be spent on the land forces, how much should be spent on the Navy, and how much should be spent on the air forces etc. I think only the pandits of defence can decide it; and luckily, I am not a pandit of defence. I think this is a highly technical subject. I think it should be left to military experts to say how much they are going to give for one sector of defence and how much for another sector of defence. I think we laymen have no right to meddle with these things.

Of course, it is said that the nation is not taken into confidence. I put it

to you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and I put it to my hon. friends, 'Is there any country in the world where any Member of the Parliament, including the Defence Minister, knows all about the defence of the country?' I put this question with a due sense of responsibility.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But they must know.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We only know about the broad policies of the country, and I think our country gives us as much to know about the broad policies of defence of this country as any other country does. Therefore, I think, to say that we are kept in ignorance about the problems is not correct.

I think defence is to be judged ultimately by four factors. In the first place, there is training, and I think our training should be made more in keeping with the modern trends of training. Of course, the standards are increasing very fast, and I hope they will improve more and more.

Then, there is the question of equipment. I do not want to go into it. Shri S. A. Dange has dealt with it very adequately, and I hope our country is alive to the problem of equipment, and we are going far, as far as equipment is concerned.

Then there is the question of the morale of the Army. I believe that we shall help the morale of our Army very much if we do not talk about the administrative things concerning the Army on the floor of this House, if we do not try to talk in terms of the promotions of so many Lieutenant-Colonels and Generals and Major Generals. I think, if I may be permitted to say so, if we do that, then we are not helping the morale of the Army, but we are trying to bring down the morale of the Army. I think that these things relating to the Army should not be made debating points on the floor of this House between one group of persons and another group of persons.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

So far as the morale of our Army is concerned, we have had proof of it. We have had proof of it in Kashmir, and we are having proof of it every day, and I think the morale of our Army is very high. All the same, I would say this. Though we have given Rs. 50 crores extra for this purpose, and our defence production is going up, and though a committee like this would not help, yet, I would suggest very respectfully that this thing should be kept constantly under review, that there should be a kind of preparedness, so far as this thing is concerned.

In conclusion, I would quote from a book where the author says.

"War is a relationship between sovereign states. The object of war is to change the enemy's mind. There are several ways of changing men's minds. The two most important are by the power of reason and the power of fear. These two methods are respectively the Battle of the Brains and the Battle of the Bodies".

Further on, he says:

"The changing of a mind by reason is to be preferred to a change by fear but fear may have a beneficial role, if intelligently used."

I would submit, therefore, that our country which is following in the foot-steps of great leaders who do not want to fight any aggressive war is wedded to the policy of changing the people's minds by the power of reason. I feel that nothing will fill our potential enemy with greater fear and greater dread of our country or with greater apprehension about our country's defence, than what we are doing in the economic and other sectors.

I would, therefore, say that this committee which will be neither here nor there, which will consist of Members of Parliament who know very

little about the subject, and of experts who know too much about the subject will not do any good.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we always welcome the interest of this House and of hon Members on the subject of our defence, and so, I welcome this discussion. I am grateful for many ideas thrown out, some of which we shall certainly consider.

But may I say right at the outset that I feel we should not, and cannot, accept these Resolutions which involve roving inquiries about almost every subject that might possibly be directly or indirectly connected with defence? I cannot imagine anything more harmful for defence. I can imagine any particular subject being inquired into, any particular aspect, whatever it may be, by a competent committee, but I feel a kind of roving inquiry of this type can only have harmful, and possibly even disastrous, results.

I shall endeavour to say something about our broad approach to this question of defence. But before I do that, may I refer to a few individual matters? The hon. Member, Shri U C Patnaik, as we all know, takes enormous pains over the study of matters connected with defence and his views are, therefore, to be listened to with respect and attention. But unfortunately, sometimes he forgets, he gets lost in the trees completely and forgets the wood. One of his particular subjects in which he takes interest is what is called civil defence. And because he thinks that we have not made any adequate provision or any provision for civil defence, therefore he expects, in the near future, an invasion. I hope I am not exaggerating, but I really was astounded to hear what he said in this connection. His voice almost trembled with excitement when he thought of no civil defence, we being attacked and we appealing to Russia and China to come to our help. Anything more panicky, I have not heard during

these ten years that I have been here, and anything more wrong, I say, fundamentally, basically wrong than to talk about our appealing to Russia and China or any country for help, I cannot conceive of. Have we arrived at this stage that we should go about in a panicky manner shouting that we are going to be destroyed, that we are going to be defeated and we shall ask foreign countries for help? That is not the mentality of a free man, that is not the mentality, I expect, of a Member of Parliament at any rate.

I do submit that if that is the approach to this question, it is not surprising that Shri Patnaik goes wrong all through the line. I would have respected many things that he said because he studies them, but the whole approach is so wrong, so excited, so panic-stricken, so much of a frightened man that its conclusions are likely to be wrong.

The first thing and the second thing and the third thing about defence is not to get panicky, to keep your nerve whatever happens. Even if there is a rain of bombs, we do not get panicky. That of course does not mean that you do not prepare for whatever you have got to face, a contingency that may arise. But I do submit that the approach of Shri Patnaik is hundred per cent wrong in this matter.

May I also say that it is perfectly true that we have taken no particular measures for what is called civil defence? And may I admit that I am largely responsible for that? There have been various proposals that I have consistently vetoed. So I take full responsibility for that. And I do so not because I am complacent, but because the whole idea of civil defence, if I may remind Shri Patnaik, is completely out of date. It has no relation to the present-day world. It may be of course that some people whose ideas date from the days between the two world wars still think of it, but those who have even imbibed this sort of idea in the second world war have given up that idea.

Thirdly, if we want any civil defence, as Shri Patnaik suggests, I should like him to calculate—it has to be efficient; there is no good of civil defence in one place; it must be country-wide, over a large part of the country—how much money would he allocate for civil defence? Are we to spend vast sums of money which are practically not productive at all? We have to care for something else, maybe some other part of Defence. But, leave the money apart. We talked about being prepared for evacuation and all that. These are the very approaches that have to be avoided because these are the approaches of the frightened and the panic-stricken.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I did not refer to evacuation. I simply said that we must be prepared for the superior weapons and other preparation of a potential enemy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know we must always be prepared for death but let us better live all the same, and think of life rather than of death. If you go about asking the people to be ready to evacuate, you only make them think that evacuation is near. It is obvious. If you go about digging trenches in Delhi the average man will think that something terrible is going to happen. It is obvious. For my part, if such a contingency occurs—which I do not think will—I am prepared to have a few bombs in Delhi and if those who are frightened will run away from Delhi it will be easier to deal with Delhi then.

It is impossible today in modern warfare to think of having any effective Civil Defence. Today the countries that are going in for real Civil Defence are going to such fantastic lengths that they are creating almost cities underground; whole factories have gone underground and vast populations can go underground spending vast sums of money. Obviously, we cannot do that; we cannot afford even a hundredth part of that expenditure—for that kind of thing.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Take another thing which is considered absolutely necessary today, radar. And, there are huge screens of radar for thousands of miles in some countries. Obviously, radar is useful. Are we to put a net of radar for 3,000, 4,000 or 5,000 miles round our frontiers and spend half our Budget over it? We have always to consider that. It is all very well to talk. It is no good having radar here and radar there leaving a gap there. It is much better to keep the idea of protecting yourself from that rather than spend such enormous sums of money over it that you have nothing else but radar; nothing behind the radar. You can do nothing else. You have to balance these things. I do not mean to say that you should not have radar. We must have radar. But you cannot put it for thousands of miles all over. I realise that we should have protection all along the line but it is beyond our capacity. In particular places we do have it.

16:39 hrs.

• [MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Raghunath Singh appealed to me in the most tragic tones not to be complacent about our sea coast. He gave us a very pertinent example. He gave us the pertinent example of how the Persians were defeated in the Marathon war by the Greeks, because the Greeks had apparently more ships. I do not know how he imagines that. They were not really a bigger sea-power. But, he should have given a much more nearer example in history and distance; that is, how sea-power brought the British to India. It is much more important than the Greeks defeating the Persians so far as we are concerned. Sea-power brought the Portuguese to Goa and round about and so on. Sea-power has been very important. Sea-power is still important, of course. But, it is also quite true that sea-power is not quite so important as it used to be because of air-power and all kinds of things like these big missiles and all that.

But anyhow we realise the importance of sea-power, not really from the point of view of any big war. But from many points of view it is important and a country with a huge sea-coast like India must not be helpless on sea. It is quite clear. Shri Raghunath Singh accuses us of having only one aircraft carrier and he asks: is that good enough? He said: "Have at least two". Shri Patnaik says: "Why have one aircraft carrier?". Well, I leave it to them to settle the matter; between themselves they can argue it out . . . (Laughter).

So far as we are concerned, I shall be quite frank with the House and say that it was after very careful consideration that we decided to get this aircraft carrier. That is because a large sum of money was involved and we did not intend to get another. An aircraft carrier is of course very helpful and all that. But if you say two, why not say three or four; why should two be a better number than three or one, I do not know. But the point is that one aircraft carrier serves a certain purpose which nothing else serves. It gives us an airfield all over the sea round about India. Otherwise, there are your airfields, of course on land wherever they are. But here you get it all along the coast and in the sea too, where an aircraft carrier could function. It extends your power in that sense very widely and it does many other things. I do not wish to go into that matter. But after a good deal of thought we decided that we should get one aircraft carrier for that purpose and to give training to our people in that type of work also. We do not think that another carrier is needed and we would rather spend that money, if we have it, for other purposes for the Navy or Air Force or whatever it may be.

Then, there is another relatively small matter but of some importance. Shri Patnaik gave a certain historic date—1st of August—when some news

ran into his ken that some people had been promoted and made Lieut-Generals. He thought it a very dangerous development. Shri Patnaik with his extended and intensive studies knows, I suppose, a good deal about various other armies and about the proportions of Generals and others in the other armies to the forces, whatever ranks there are—Field Marshals, Generals, Lieut-Generals, or whatever that may be. He must know that. I commend to him to compare the size and functions of our Army with any other army of that size or much smaller organisations and see how many Generals etc. are there. He was pleased to be sarcastic and say that in a few days or a few months' time, we shall have a bunch of Field Marshals and more Generals. I do submit that this is not a matter for sarcasm and it is not right to treat our eminent Generals and others in this way.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am sorry; I did not cast any aspersions on them. All that I meant was that when a number of new posts are being created, should not Parliament have an idea of it, as in U.K. where they give Parliament an idea of the defence organisation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I might inform the hon. Member that as a matter of fact none of these posts of Lieut-Generals except perhaps one was a new post. They were Principal Staff Officers as they were called—PSOs—who were next to the Chief of Staff. They are his principal advisers. So, these few Major-Generals have been promoted as Lieut-Generals. They are not new posts. It is promotion certainly.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have spoken about twenty Brigadiers being made Major-Generals in new posts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, yes. I am coming to that. I do not know if the hon. Member wants us to come to Parliament to tell him of every new post of Lance Naik created, every

new post of Brigadier created. I really do not understand it. We are dealing with senior officers who are Lieut-Generals. Four have been created thus far; some have been temporarily Lieutenant Generals, but in the main there are four PSOs. All of them are very senior officers. Our Army, I have long been of opinion—quite apart from anything else—is not adequately officered in number I mean. The top people are heavily worked. Either they have to keep in touch with their Forces or they have to sit and do office work, and our competent Generals doing office work all the time losing touch with the Army is not a good thing. And, for my part I welcome this proposal. I shall be very happy, indeed, if Parliament so likes, to inform Parliament if any such new appointment is created. But I really think that would be burdening Parliament too much. It is, of course, placed before the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, and they decide. There are many appointments made on the civil side. I have not heard of Parliament being informed of that. I should like also Shri Patnaik to compare relatively the senior officers of comparable degree on the civil side and the Army and see where they are more. I think the senior side of the Army has been starved of senior officers.

Here is an Army, an Air Force etc. for India—not big numbers, but still considerable numbers—and a criticism was made that instead of having three or four Lieutenant Generals—whatever we had—we have some more. I do submit, Sir, that that is not a proper approach. One talks on the one hand of efficient Army. Shri Patnaik laid stress on civil defence and other things and, on the other hand, criticises our having competent Generals and giving them an opportunity to work. I submit that is a topsy-turvy way of looking at this problem.

Everyone knows that always it is the competent man at the top that

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

counts. Unfortunately, our practice is here that people have to retire from the Army, however competent they are, normally speaking, after they reach a certain age just as in the civil side. But it is quite amazing. Cases come to me—I am not talking about the average person on the civil side, but let us say a very competent engineer—where we push out a competent man because of age limit and international authorities, not one but several, swoop down on him because he is better than many other persons that they have got. We have got a habit of honouring a foreigner who comes here, giving him a high wage and pushing out our man when he reaches the age of 55, which is absurd for a competent technician or a competent scientist. However, in the Army that happens too. Competent men are pushed out because there is no room left for them according to the grades and age limit. Now we want to change all that. We want to have more room for these people to continue and remain there. That is why Brigadiers and others have come in

Then, reference was made by Shri Patnaik to Oerlikons and some ammunitions supplied by them. I do not wish to say much about this matter because it is still under enquiry. This I will say, that the mere fact of repeated enquiries into this matter of the quality of ammunitions supplied by Oerlikons itself shows that it was not considered satisfactory. However, it is being enquired into and I hope that this will tell us precisely what this was and who was responsible for it. Of course all these things are fairly old matters—it is about eight years since they happened.

Shri Hem Barua referred particularly to a case of one of the contracts mentioned this morning—the Hard Motors. I invite Shri Hem Barua to come and have a look at the contract. I agree with him. It is a fact. I did not know it previously, but it is a

fact that the firm that are doing this work have got an income-tax case against them. It is a fact, although that need not necessarily mean that they are incompetent, because that is almost a common failing among many people. It is true. But it is also true, I believe, that the company is registered with a capital of £1,000. But the point is that the contract, if you will read it, is absolutely foolproof. We were going to spend—I forget the exact sum—about Rs 40 lakhs or Rs 50 lakhs or maybe a crore of rupees, just to dump the thing into the sea. We were going to spend the money to get rid of it. We tried hard to get someone to do it. These people came and said, "We will do it and pay you for it." We jumped at it and our military folk and our scientists have been telling us "For God's sake, this might blow up any day. It is dangerous." So we came to terms with the firm. The terms are we pay them nothing to begin with. We have taken, I think, a lakh and a quarter of rupees from them just as security money. They spent all the money. Once they have done the job and given us presumably Rs 50 lakhs worth of that scrap stuff, brass and other things we paid them about Rs 9 lakhs. So, we made a clear profit of Rs 40 lakhs this way. And we would have spent Rs 50 lakhs or Rs 60 lakhs, that is a total of about a crore of rupees. At the most what can happen is, suppose they do not do their job, well we have a lakh and a quarter rupees and we hold on to it. And the other matter is we do not give them anything, and so we do not lose anything. In that sense I mean that it does not matter, and even if these persons are not 100 per cent reliable, the contract itself is foolproof.

In this connection, may I say this? Shri Dange laid stress quite rightly, I think, on the fact that all these defence industries business ultimately depends upon the capacity for heavy industrial production, for industrialization in the country, and industrialization depends on the heavy indus-

to go into Pattern of
Military Expenditure

tries. That is obvious. It is obvious that we will have to do all this business of buying ships and other things, because, frankly, we cannot have a gap period which might be risky. I want to be frank to this House that we have had to change our plans much to our distaste several times and spend money on purchasing things which we would rather not have purchased and which we would rather have put in in industrial development. We have to do this because of the military aid which has been given to our neighbour country and which has repeatedly, in our thinking, become so much that it might become a threat to us. And we do not wish to take too much of a risk. Sometimes we have taken risks but we could not take too much of the risk and so we had to divert monies which would have gone towards industrial development and heavy industries, this and that, for immediate purchases.

Our military budget went up considerably last year. Well, it went up simply because we bought a considerable number of aircraft and we simply had to do it, and it was a hard struggle for me and my colleagues to buy that aircraft. We did not want to spend that money and yet could one take an odd risk? We decided not to, and we bought it. There it is. Perhaps if we had taken another decision, nothing would have happened. But one cannot take risks on a country's security in this way. So, this pressure which has been brought to bear upon us in this matter, because of the heavy aid given to our neighbour country has, I regret to say, sometimes compelled us to spend more than we wanted to spend.

Mr. Patnaik, I think, referred to Russian aircraft. I might tell him at no time has there been a question of the Soviet Union offering us any aircraft for sale or otherwise. That Ilyushin which they were good enough to give me when Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin came here was a good aircraft for private travel. It is not a military aircraft at all.

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Shri U. C. Patnaik: I was reading from this book, 'Air Forces of the World' and also from the magazine *Aeroplane* that we had offers of military planes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That should be a warning to Mr. Patnaik not to rely on his books too much. It is a fact that we have in the past, two or three years ago, whatever the period may be, occasionally considered the question of purchasing aircraft from the Soviet Union. We might consider it again and we might buy it; there is no bar to it of any kind. But the difficulty in our way at that time was that it meant a completely different establishment to be put up for them, which had to be separate and training up the people. From the long-term point of view, that might be done. But during these years, we have been functioning, as I said chiefly because of this military aid to our neighbour country, in a short-term way and we did not want double establishment, double ways of working and so on. For that reason, after very careful consideration, we gave that order and bought the aircraft from France, or from where I forget.

It is a matter about which two opinions might be held, two opinions. I might say, even amongst us. Some people might say, this way and some the other way. In the balance, we came to this conclusion. But there is absolutely no bar in our minds; anywhere we can get the kind of aircraft which we want, we shall get it from there. But the main thing is our constructing it ourselves. We are making some fairly good progress in that matter in the Hindustan Aircraft. Recently there was a defence industry exhibition and even now most of it is situated in the other big exhibition. I presume some hon. Members have seen it and I would invite others to see it, because that will give a much better idea of the growth of the productive industrial part of defence. You do not see big guns, but new types of ammunition, to which Mr. Patnaik

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referred, which we are making and many other civilian goods.

It was in this connection, I think, that a protest was made some time, "Why should the defence industry make any civilian goods?" My answer to it is, "Of course, why not? Why should not it, when it can make it completely and well?" It is not for the purpose of purely beating down somebody. But we must utilise our normal factories to the best advantage. We have excellent people—technicians, engineers and skilled workers. They are very fine people and we are forced, we have been forced in the past, even to think in terms of retrenchment, because there is no work to do for them. We have got excellent machines. So, some time ago, about a year or more ago, we decided to embark definitely on a plan of expansion. Of course, the idea was an old one, but I am saying we pressed the plan of enlarging and expanding defence production, whatever we could do. A number of conferences, etc., were held with our technicians and engineers in the defence forces and we discussed it. Those people, if I may say so, are a very competent and fine lot of young men.

17 hrs.

They have some fire, some enthusiasm. They want new things to do instead of the old routine work. They wanted to do it and we said, "do it". They worked night and day and began producing many of the things that one sees there and that you will see later. Because, every good craftsman is proud of his work. Give him an opportunity and good initiative. Don't put him in an office to scribble notes. These are good craftsmen and good engineers.

Now I would beg this House to consider: what is the effect? These fine workers of ours, they work very hard. For the exhibition they worked night and day and put it up in five weeks' time. What is the effect of

it, to be told sometimes, not individually I mean, that their work in the Defence Ministry is misbehaving, why have they given this contract, why have they done that and so on? I want this House to be vigilant and look into everything, and they have a right to do that. But I may submit with all respect, there is a way of doing it. If you consider these people who have done this work or give them a hint that there is *mala fide*, they are rogues and scoundrels—I should not use that word—then all their enthusiasm oozes out. It is safe, they say, and that is a fact not to be in the army but in the civil side.

We blame them, and rightly blame them for being static, for doing routine work and then when they get out of the rut, down we come on them. What is the result? They think: it is safe. Let us remain in the rut. Let us not take anything new. We might get into trouble. Why invite trouble? Let us work in our offices and not take a new move anywhere. That is a fact. Our people are good. Some of them are brilliant. But every time they try to go ahead, there is a damper, and they do not know what will be in store for them.

Shri Patnaik referred to information being given to foreign agencies or newspapers and not being supplied to Parliament. If that is so, I am very sorry and I regret it. I rather doubt it. I do not think formally information is given. But, as hon. Members know, in regard to naval matters, we have been particularly in contact with British firms, and it is usual, I take it, that these firms give the information.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In the introductory portion of the book thanks are given to the Adviser to the High Commissioner in London for having given the information officially. And in reply to a question also the Defence Minister stated during the last session of Parliament that information had been given officially to *James' Fighting Ship*, because that is an authoritative

book on the subject. So, information was given by the Ministry for James' book. It is only denied to us in Parliament.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, as I said, surely any information that can be given anywhere should be given to Parliament. That is the obvious thing. I will certainly look into this matter. I do not know all the facts. But I have a vague recollection about once when we were not prepared to give information, it leaked out in London from other people, and not our people. Then we were asked by them in London and then we said: It has leaked out, you better give it too. We said something like that.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It is stated in the introduction . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have got that. I accept what you say. I shall look into the matter and I hope our Defence Ministry will be less cautious in future about supplying information in Parliament.

Then there is a small matter. But I think Shri Bharucha talked about anti-aircraft guns and their use for safety. He is right but not completely so in this matter. Anti-aircraft guns are not going to protect Delhi or any place from attack if an attack comes. But anti-aircraft guns force the aircraft to fly very high. It would not hit the aircraft if it flies 20,000 feet or 30,000 feet high. There is nothing more frustrating than an aircraft coming over an undefended city, flying low and picking you off one by one. That is a terrible experience and I saw a bit of it in Spain long ago. The moment one or two of your aircraft go up or anti-aircraft guns are fired, immediately they fly much higher and immediately the safety margin increases because if you bomb—I am not talking of modern scientific bombing, but if you bomb from 20,000 feet the chances are nine to ten that it goes to the fields and misses the city altogether. Also, it is

psychologically satisfying for the people in the cities to hear these guns firing; whether they hit or not is another matter. They feel that something is being done. It has that effect and it is an important effect. But this can only be done, of course, at various special places, cities, etc., and towns all over.

I am sorry I have taken so much time but what I really wanted to talk about was our broad policy in regard to defence. In one sense it is clear that in this atomic war no country can defend itself, i.e., against atomic weapons and the like. We certainly cannot. We have not got them and we do not propose to have them, at least the atom bombs. But even in an atomic war there is a kind of defence that you can indulge in. If a hydrogen bomb falls in the country I do not know what the result would be. But first of all we think in terms of defence and not offence. I know that it is difficult to draw a rigid line between the two, but there is a difference. There is some difference. We are not likely to have bombers to bomb a place a thousand miles away. We are not interested. We are not going a thousand miles away. We will rather have something which will function near our frontiers to defend them if necessity arises and not go very far. That applies to the Navy, that applies to the Air Force and that applies to the Army. But even in this atomic war, subject always to the fact that if the hydrogen bombs fall here, well, they create havoc in a large part of the country, but even if such things happen I would expect, apart from the horror caused and disaster caused, that an invasion cannot take place by hydrogen bombs. An invasion takes place by land armies, and land armies can be resisted then by land armies or by Navy or whatever it is. There is a big gap between a total destruction of a country and a part destruction by hydrogen bomb and the rest of the country and yet preventing the attacker from landing or if he lands fighting him. In other words, you cannot defeat the enemy but you can

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make it terribly hot for him. You can make it a difficult proposition for him. You can make it a proposition that is not worth while for him. That is why with a competent Army like this with only conventional weapons it can be done.

Secondly—and let us be quite frank about it—as I just now said, there has always been a risk of some conflict with our neighbour country. I am convinced personally that there is very little chance of it for a variety of reasons. I am convinced that most people in Pakistan realise that. Nevertheless, there is the outside risk. One cannot afford to take it.

Take this question of our purchase of those bombers last year—the Canberras. Our appraisal of the situation was that there was danger to our country at a certain time a few months ahead. It may have been a wrong appraisal, but it was an appraisal. Our second appraisal was that if we have these bombers, the danger will not arise at all. The mere fact of our having them will prevent that danger arising. All this was guess work, if you like. One has to proceed by that. We got them. Nothing happened. Nobody knows what would have happened if we had not got them. There is always that kind of possibility. So, to some extent, our defence requirements have been conditioned by these factors. Not in consideration of a great war in which we might be involved; we are not going to be involved so far as we can help it in a great war. I see absolutely no reason why we should be involved although we will be involved, not in the fighting sense, but in the sense of suffering from the effects of a world war. That is the position; that is for defence.

All the money that we spend on purchasing anything, whether it is aircraft or ships or guns or ammunitions, is, in a sense, wasted: not wholly, but wasted in the sense, it is an insurance. We have got nothing out of it. We have not produced it.

Others have produced it. And, in times of peril, suppose there was unfortunately a war, we cannot replace it. We may not get spares for it. We are just helpless. Shri S.A. Dange said about some parts missing. We are completely helpless. Therefore, real security comes in producing our own weapons and it is better to produce second rate weapons yourselves than to rely on first rate weapons from abroad. That is our whole outlook. Of course, first rate weapons as the world produces today, we cannot have. We cannot afford them. We cannot have them. The sort of weapons that we buy from whatever country it may be are really—let us be frank about it—weapons that they have more or less discarded. They have gone to new types of secret weapons which they do not sell. Those weapons that have become well known, they sell, because they do not want them. They are good enough for us and we buy them.

The main thing is the building of the industrial base as I said, even risking having second rate weapons provided you produce them than relying on first rate weapons which come from abroad, which you may not be able to replace by spares or by something or other. That is the broad policy. That is a policy based on defence only: not offence. Of course, politically that is co-ordinated with a policy of friendship with other countries, which is very important, because, this policy of friendship itself is a greater insurance than anything else. And secondly, trying to build up the industrial base both for defence and other things and being vigilant.

May I, Sir, repeat, in conclusion, I have already referred to Pakistan several times in the course of my remarks, because I wanted to speak frankly as to how we look at these matters. But, I do not think there is going to be any war with Pakistan now, tomorrow or later. I do not think so. I cannot say if you ask me honestly that I rule it out absolutely:

I can't I have to prepare for a risk. I do not think it will occur. I do not think the people or the rulers of Pakistan are not wise enough to do it. We certainly are wise enough not to do it. And, if by any dismal chance that occurs, I do not see why Shri U. C. Patnaik or anyone else should needlessly get perturbed or excited about it.

I regret, for the reasons that I have stated, I cannot accept the Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker: Need I put to the House Shri U. C. Patnaik's amendment?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The other amendment is not moved. What about Shri Naushir Bharucha's Resolution?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall very briefly reply to the points raised by the hon. Prime Minister. It was not my intention to have any roving enquiry in bringing forward this resolution. In fact, there were certain definite propositions which, had a committee been appointed, could have been placed before it.

I would like the hon. Prime Minister to appreciate that, notwithstanding anything that one may do by way of armed defence, it is possible completely to knock out a city without your armed forces being able to help in the slightest degree. Eventualities like that have to be taken care of. These are matters which I cannot speak out here openly in Parliament, and they would raise such grave issues that the pattern of defence is likely to be affected, and I am convinced that people in authority have not applied their mind to this aspect.

I repeat that it is possible to knock out a city of over a million people completely in a matter of a few hours without your armed forces ever being useful in preventing it.

Secondly, the Prime Minister has said that if we talk of civil defence, people might get panicky. I ask: while there is peace is it not better that people should be panicky a little to begin with and gradually, with civil defence training, learn to conquer their panic, rather than, when a war comes and there is panic all round on account of the war, there should be more panic because people are not trained in civil defence?

This resolution has been useful in one respect. At least we have known the policy of this Government in the matter of civil defence, and that policy is that they are going to do nothing about it. I differ in principle from the views held by the hon. Prime Minister in this respect. I believe that for a nation civil defence is absolutely necessary because it is not merely the army that fights in a total war, it is the nation also; and if the morale of the nation is not kept up, if the home front cracks, then it is immaterial what type of armaments you have, you can never win the war. I am therefore of the opinion that civil defence is absolutely necessary.

It is true also that civil defence, in order to be efficient, may have to be comprehensive and may become very costly, but in times of emergency it is better that we should have a skeleton of a plan rather than none at all.

The hon. Prime Minister has said that it is no use having radars unless you can afford to have a chain of radars suitably spaced and a chain is too costly. Because it is too costly to have a chain if you have radar at one place, a gap and radar a few miles away . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I correct the hon. Member? We have got radars. It should not be imagined that we have not got, but I said we cannot use it in the perfect sense of a complete barrier.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is exactly what I am coming to. Radar,

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in order to be really effective, must have an unbroken chain, so that aircraft passing through any place can be detected, and if today we have not that unbroken chain, then probably there is wastage of money on radar. It is obvious.

Secondly, he referred to anti-aircraft guns. He says that aircraft can be made to fly high. That is true, and I think it might be good to maintain the morale of the people, to have a few anti-aircraft guns. But the point I am making is that when there is a huge sprawling city, even from a height of five miles you can easily drop bombs indiscriminately and the enemy can achieve his main object of striking terror in the mind of the civil population. Therefore, what I wanted is that we should have a committee which would consider numerous such other points. It is no use saying that we will not have civil defence because people will become panicky. Supposing a war starts with very conventional weapons and incendiary bombs are dropped in tens of thousands over cities, if people have not been given rudimentary training to deal with incipient fires, what is going to be the position of your cities? If people are maimed and their limbs are fractured, if we have not got ready a civil defence organisation in the shape of first-aid parties, if we have not got civil defence parties in the shape of rescue parties, what is going to be the morale of the people? Will not the people then become panicky? I say it is a question of taking the small risk of people becoming panicky. It is much better that we should take it now while there is peace when we can control the panic, rather than to find that we are involved in a war and we have got no plans and then there is panic and chaos all round. Remember, with chaos in the nation, your army cannot fight. I am very sorry the hon. Prime Minister feels that way. He says he takes that responsibility. In a parliamentary democracy, what is the responsibility

of a Minister? At best he can resign. But that cannot restore to the nation a civil defence organisation. Anyway, I think that I have done my duty in moving the resolution and focussing the attention of Government on this issue. May be, perhaps later on, I might be able to persuade the Prime Minister or the Government in the Defence Consultative Committee, but, for the present, I do press the resolution, because I feel that the attention of the people must be focussed on this grave problem.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the resolution to vote.

The question is:

"This House recommends that in view of the far-reaching scientific and technical developments in the field of defence, a Committee consisting of Members of the Lok Sabha assisted by technical experts be appointed to examine and suggest changes in the existing pattern of military expenditure."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): May I move my motion?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, 2½ hours were allotted, and the time was so fixed that 2 hours and 29 minutes were to be taken up today for Shri Naushir Bharucha's resolution in order to enable the next resolution to be moved.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Let it be formally moved.

Mr. Speaker: In whose name does the next resolution stand? That is in the name of Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.

Shri Panigrahi: But Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan is absent.

Mr. Speaker: It was only the next resolution that was allowed to be moved. . . .

Shri Panigrahi: But if that hon. Member is absent?

Mr. Speaker: Not the next after next.

Shri Panigrahi: But the Mover of that resolution is absent.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, we go to the other work.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Normally, what we do is we just allow the next one to be moved formally. .

Mr. Speaker: But this is next after next.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is immaterial.

Mr. Speaker: When the Member is absent and does not move, then the next after next is taken. But if he is present and does not move, then what should be the position? All right; we shall think of that on that day.

17.23 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO
ASSESS PROGRESS OF LAND
REFORMS IN THE COUNTRY

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move:

"This House recommends that a Committee consisting of 15 members of Lok Sabha be appointed to assess the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms all over the country and to submit its report to the House as early as possible."

Mr. Speaker: This will stand over to the next day.

17.24 hrs.

*WEEKLY SCHEDULED FREIGHTER
SERVICE BY AIR INDIA INTER-
NATIONAL

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation may make his statement.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): With your permission, I wish to amend the reply given by me to part (c) of Short Notice Question No. 2 on the 27th November, 1958, in the Lok Sabha.

In giving the terms of the contract between Air India International and Seaboard and Western Airlines, I had mentioned that the quantum of gross revenues earned from the carriage of traffic on the India-U.K. route shall be apportioned on the basis of 80 per cent. to Seaboard and Western Airlines and 20 per cent. to Air India International. This was based on the suggestion made by Air India International to Seaboard and Western Airlines during the negotiations. According to the terms of the agreement, the relevant provision is that Air India International will receive 15 per cent of the gross revenue earned for the carriage over the sector U.K.-India and vice versa, for the first six months, and thereafter, the rate of remuneration to the Air India International will be increased to 20 per cent.

I regret that the information I gave to the House on the 27th November, 1958, was not wholly correct.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Basumatari still desire to raise this half-an-hour discussion?

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Yes.

I beg to raise a discussion on the Short Notice Question regarding the announcement made by the Air India International about the running of a

Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Basumatari]

scheduled freighter service (weekly) between Europe and India and vice versa, that was arranged with the American Company, namely the Seaboard and Western Airlines.

I humbly submit with all respect that the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation on 27th November, 1958, was not satisfactory. It was rather confusing, and at the same time, I felt that it was lack of imagination about our own stand. I would not mind if Air India International run a freighter service for cargo by themselves, but I do not understand why when we have the powerful Air India International service, Government have entered into an agreement with a private operator abroad. If at all it was to be given to a private operator, why was it not given to a private operator in India? That was the question in my mind. It is not a question of loss of one rupee or two; it is a question of loss of 80 per cent. gross revenue. So I do not know why the Government of India failed to realise the magnitude of this loss which they will incur.

So many Hon'ble Members of Parliament asked questions on this, and the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister was not only confusing but also contradictory. When a question was asked whether before entering into this agreement with a foreign private operator, the question of giving the work to a private operator in India was considered or not. The Deputy Minister answered that there was no suitable company which could run this cargo service. But when a question was asked whether Messrs. Kalinga Airlines came forward with an offer to run the service on the same terms and conditions the Deputy Minister's answer was in the affirmative, but he added that they had no suitable plane which could run the cargo service. But when asked whether the firm had offered to purchase a freighter for operating this service without any subsidy or foreign exchange involved, he replied, 'Yes',

but added that we had already 11 Super-constellations and we were expecting some Boeings also after 1960 and if we allowed the private sector to run the service, then there would be a tremendous surplus with A.I.I.

Just now we have heard so many things about defence, how fighters are so important for the country.

My argument is this: if there is a surplus, what would be the harm? Government themselves could make use of these aircrafts in their own national emergencies? This is a national loss, a question of 80 per cent. loss of gross revenue. So I do not understand why the Hon'ble Minister was so much afraid of surplus.

Then a question was asked whether Kalinga Airlines were not ready to run this business. The Minister replied that it would be difficult for them to find the return load, because they might not have freight to be brought to India from abroad. One thing I fail to understand. It is this. When we are thinking so much about promoting business or industry, why should Government have a defeatist mentality that we would run the business at a loss by having surplus aircraft? I do not understand this argument.

So my point is that the replies given by the hon. Deputy Minister are not at all satisfactory; on the contrary, they are contradictory. He could not say anything clearly in reply to our questions as to why they had to enter into a contract with the foreign private sector. So some confusion arose. There was also some suspicion remained in the minds of Members that there may be somebody by whom Government might have been influenced.

This is not a question of loss and profit alone. It involves employment also. It involves a question of bread and butter for the nation. So I do not

understand why they have to incur this loss of 80 per cent gross revenue. So a suspicion arose in the minds of Members, specially in my mind, that this agreement might have been entered into under the influence of some other person. Therefore the other day I asked a question whether the Civil Aviation was run by the Government or by Shri J R D Tata, who is a most influential person, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of both the Corporations. That suspicion arose especially because Government did not think about the loss to them by way of 80 per cent of gross revenue. Therefore, my submission is that if there is time they should reconsider this question. Our Minister himself said in his argument that we can revoke this agreement at any time and we can serve a notice on them. Therefore, for the interests of the nation and the country Government should think it over.

Only day before yesterday our Prime Minister in his inaugural speech in the Annual Flying Club Conference said that we should enthuse the minds of our people so that they may become air minded. If we are to do that, we have to encourage the private sector also, we must not depend only on the AII and IAC.

I would not have proposed this thing if the private sector were not at all in existence. There are some private operators. Why are they not allowed to run in other parts of India? This has to be considered.

I hope both the hon Deputy Minister and the hon Minister will reconsider this case for the interests of the country and try to revoke this agreement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat)—Sir, I was not obviously one of the signatories to this motion because I will fight it tooth and nail. But, at the same time I would like to say that I have been very much distressed by hearing about this deal which

the AII has entered into with the Seaboard and Western Airlines, a company of America. The reason for that is obvious.

I have fought from the very beginning against enlarging the scope of the private sector. Especially, in this case it is a deal with a foreign company.

I am very much surprised that a Member who actually supports the ruling party which has passed a policy resolution that air transport in general will be in the public sector does not come forward to criticise the Government saying, why is it that the Indian Airlines Corporation was not given this freight service but pleads on behalf of the private sector.

My main contention is that we should have tried to find out whether we have freighter capacity from the IAC. I do not exactly remember the debate, but as far as I know we were at one time wondering what are we to do with our Skymasters. Actually we had more capacity, at one stage the Skymasters were going to carry our mails. Then there was an added capacity later on. I would like to know from the hon Minister why it is that we could not find out whether we could use the freighter services of the IAC and get the entire money for our country.

This debate has been raised in a clever way. It has been raised in this way, here you are allowing a private company, you are allowing an American company, why are you not allowing private operators to come in.

I would just like to say one thing. One significant thing that emerged from the Air Transport Enquiry Committee was that when the private operators were operating all along the line in this country, the Government had to heavily subsidise them, otherwise they could not function. That was one of the basic reasons why Government took over.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Now the question posed is when you are allowing this Kalinga which purports to be an Indian company, why not an Indian concern be allowed to earn profits as you are allowing an American Company. Government has put itself in a very peculiar position because instead of trying to do this service through the I.A.C., if you do not give it to a private operator, you will come under this criticism.

Actually what has happened? Actually these very Kalingas had destroyed three or four of our own aircraft of the I.A.C. I believe that the companies who are interested in raising these debates have been advising many Members that this is not a fact. But I know and I am sure I can challenge those who say that this is not a fact that our Indian associates who are in Nepal, Kalingas, actually destroyed our aircraft. Maybe they went out of action and they might have been repaired. But in any case we lost two or three of our aircraft. That is why I believe today our Skymasters do not have the capacity till about March, 1959—when they will be in a position—to take over our freighter service. We need not go to this company.

I would like to get an answer from the Government to the question whether they are considering this matter. Are they going to give it over to Kalingas whose associates have not been allowed to function in Nepal because of the various and a large number of accidents to their credit over there? They have had accidents to their credit in N.E.F.A. and elsewhere. It is because these private operators do not abide by the safety rules. They overload the aircraft and under-log the pilots. They pay the pilots well and that is how they do these things. That is why they say: "Here are we; we are going to give cheaper service." Cheaper service? I would be one of the greatest pro-

tagonists to make the I.A.C. give cheaper service but not at the cost of safety.

Another point which I would like the hon. Member who has raised this debate to tell us very frankly is this. Is Kalinga an all-India concern? As far as I know, the Indamer Company, a non-scheduled operator, had to go out of operations because we did not allow it to renew its licence because of the many hanky-panky things which it did and because it did not abide by our safety regulations. So, its foreign manager—I do not know whether he was the manager but he was a director—Capt. Brinnand, when he went, took all his aircraft and went and integrated himself with the Kalinga. This Capt. Brinnand is a person known to the D.G.C.A. and he is known to the I.A.C. We suspect that many things go on in the garb of this particular company and this particular gentleman. He flies over Pakistan so many times and people have told us that they had flown over Pakistan. I hear that there is suspicion that many other illegal things are continuing. How can we, in this situation, allow such people to take over any part of our business?

I will support the hon. Member only in this matter: Why did the Government give over that part which should officially belong to the I.A.C. freighter service to an American company. I will not plead with the Government and say that we should give it over to the Kalinga. Rather I will say: Let the I.A.C. extend its service and make cheaper service, janta service and take over the freighter service in Assam and do it well and cheaply and keep the safety regulations. Do not allow this Kalinga and Indamer and the other companies. He talked of bread and butter. Is it bread and butter to one of these big adventurers? I would rather ask this: What about those who are down below? Shri S. K. Patil

knows very well the conditions in which these non-scheduled operators are functioning. They are asked to do many illegal things. If they do not do these things, they are chucked out and nobody gives them job. This is not the type of bread and butter to them; it comes here only to win our sympathy.

There is a clause in the agreement that we can terminate the agreement earlier than March, 1960—I think—by giving them notice of three months. If that is so, if there is such a safeguarding clause, I would urge the Government that we should try and find out if we can use one of our Sky-masters from the I.A.C. to take over this freighter service and earn the very much needed foreign exchange for us.

Regarding the fact that we will not have backloads and we will have losses, I would say this. Shall we cut down our shipping? We do not cut down; we are going ahead with our shipping programme. If in 1960, the A.I.I. has to have a regular cargo service and a freighter service, it is time we started. The earlier we start, the better for us.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker Sir, I hope you will forgive me if I say first a few words about what my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, had said. I do support anything that is decent, that deserves to be supported, not necessarily because it is American, Russian, Oriya or anything else. I was very grieved to hear her charging the Kalingas of having destroyed three aircraft in Nepal. I do not know exactly what she means by 'destroying'. Was it deliberate or by accident? There is a big difference between deliberate destruction and an accident.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My point is why don't you put in their money and have their own aircraft? Why do we spend money and waste money on Kalingas?

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is for the Government to say, but it is a patent falsehood to say that Kalingas destroyed aircraft in Nepal. That is the point that I was trying to make. I am not advocating de-nationalisation or anything like that. I have always held in this House that Government has a moral duty to keep parties going that Government itself has invited to come into existence, otherwise they should have a clear policy of full nationalisation. If they have not got that, they must give adequate business to keep them going.

We know the whole history of Himalayan Aviation and the night airmail service in the private sector. We owe our night airmail to them. What happened? That business was taken away and they had to close their shop.

We may differ in our views as to whether there should be non-scheduled operators or not. That is not the issue today. My hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty took quite a long time talking about inland freighter service. The resolution does not say anything whatever of inland freighter service. It is only in regard to external freighter service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am asking the I.A.C. to take over that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We heard about N.E.F.A. and various other things; I think they are all internal. The question here is only about external freighter service. Only the other day I asked a question why there was no linking of these matters. I still maintain that, in any decision that the Government takes, there must be a linking right from the top, that is to say, from our defence requirements to our civil requirements. The hon. Minister for Communications and Transport, Shri S. K. Patil, who is not here just now, told me in reply to my supplementary that the question of linking did not arise. A little later

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

on I was told that the Seaboard Western Airlines had undertaken in due course to take over the Super-constellations, which were in due course to become obsolete. That in itself, I think, is sufficient exposure, shall we say, of lack of long-term planning.

But, quite apart from that, my argument against this particular contract is that we have not been given full information as to how long the contract is to last. That is rather important. We are in difficulties with regard to foreign exchange. We are given only 15 to 20 per cent of the gross earnings. I think this business can be carried out by us. If that cannot be done, obviously we have to go to other parties—I am not disputing that. But I agree with Shrimati Renu Chakravartty that there is a good deal of it that our small nationalised aircraft as well as the private operators can do.

My communist friends, all of them, have a bee in their bonnet whenever anything American turns up. They have not yet objected to the Boeings. I think their friends have not got anything equal to it, but I am sure the day something equivalent turns up they will object to Boeings coming to India. I fully agree that the business can be done by the IAC and other operators for whose existence Government is responsible. They are in this business not because they have come in on their own but because Government has invited them. Today the Government is letting them down. We shall be saving a large amount of foreign exchange. That is the point that we should not lose sight of.

When I raised the other day the question of linking, my idea was that our internal services—passenger and freight—and our external services—passenger and freight—should not be in water-tight compartments. There can be a linking between the two, not only in regard to services as such but in regard to the question of purchases

also—defence requirements, etc. I need not stress that point because, I think, in this particular discussion that matter need not be flood-lit. But I would very much like to point out that this contract is only a continuation of what was there before nationalization took place. The Air India, before nationalization—I think I am right, and I am subject to correction—were doing business with this particular concern. It is something that has been regularized now under the nationalized scheme.

I do feel that we should think hard whether we can afford to lose such valuable currency if we ourselves or our nationals can do the work.

I come to one particular point which my very dear friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, referred to and that is about a particular person whom I know only too well. I have known him for many many years—Captain Johnny Brennand. I do not know how well she knows him. She mentioned that he flew over Pakistan and the like. I would like the Government to examine it very seriously* that non-scheduled operators should be permitted to fly over Pakistan just as the IAC aircraft are permitted to fly over Pakistan. Why not? Why are we in anyway handicapping the non-scheduled operator?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We do not want foreigners to operate.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I may tell my hon friend that everybody who is a pilot in the Kalinga Airlines is not a foreigner. There are quite a few Indian nationals. Even they are not permitted to fly over Pakistan.

I may also add for her information that there is an odd foreigner even in our nationalized airlines. But let us not talk too much about foreigners until such time as we ourselves can manage everything else.

In the very short time, I cannot tear her arguments to bits and pieces. I do not want to do that this evening. But the fact is that I think in fairness to the Indamer Airlines—she was mentioning Indamer—I should say that I was very intimately connected with it. I have not too many good words about Indamer. But I think we should be a bit cautious in talking about foreign pilots. But for the foreign pilots, let me tell you, Sir, this country would not have had the night airmail service, because everybody else said this could be done. They did it, and put India on the air-map of the world.

Shri Mohiuddin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the agreement between the A.I.I. and the Seaboard and Western has to be judged from a very narrow business point of view. The A.I.I. under the Air Corporations Act, have got to function as a business concern.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On commercial principles.

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes; on commercial principles, and when they negotiated this agreement with the Seaboard and Western, as I mentioned the other day in reply to a Short Notice Question, the offer of the Indian private operator was also considered. From a business point of view, and not from a general point of view of defence, or increasing our capacity, the A.I.I. decided to come to an agreement with the Seaboard and Western Airlines purely from a business point of view.

Shri Jaipal Singh: To continue the business they were doing.

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes; the reason which I have explained the other day was that by March, 1960, the A.I.I. will have two or three surplus Super-constellations. As a matter of fact, even now, in 1957-58, their profits had gone down and with the coming of the Boeings and the Jets all over the world, there will be a surplus capa-

city especially in the piston-engine aircraft. The piston-engine aircraft will not be salable. That is the anticipation of those who are dealing in this matter. The piston-engine aircraft of the present day will not be salable by 1960-61. The prudent businessmen had to consider from a purely business point of view what they should do with those aircrafts in 1960 when they receive the Boeings. In 1960, they expect there will be two or three. Super-constellations surplus and it was with this point of view that they entered into this agreement.

Mr. Basumatari said, "Why bother about the losses? What harm would there be if there is one or more surplus aircraft in 1960. There will be three or four surplus; why not one more?" I really do not understand how this argument can be advanced in support of giving a private cooperator the chance of buying one more aircraft. The A.I.I. as I said, wanted their own aircraft to be used for business purposes and cargo transportation. If they have one more in 1960 what would they do with it? It is very easy to say that it is the outlook of the private carrier to find out their own business at that time. After all, when the private operator purchases an aircraft and promises a foreign concern to pay for them, we have got to consider whether they will be able to pay for that before March, 1960.

Shri Nagi Reddy: They will come back to us again for aid.

Shri Mohiuddin: Exactly. In two or two and a half years time, I am sure the surplus earnings—earnings of the Private operator—would not have been sufficient to pay Rs. 50 lakhs for one aircraft. In order to run the service, they have at least to buy two aircrafts. Even two will not be sufficient; but at least two are required. So, Rs. 1 crore had to be paid back to the manufacturers in two or three years' time.

Shri Basumatari (Anantapur): The other day it appeared in the newspaper that the very first flight brought over 17,000 lbs. load, so if you multiply even by two or three rupees per pound, imagine how much amount it will be: the earnings.

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know about that 7,000 lbs. I will give you some figures later as to the earnings. I am sure in two years' time, they would not have been able to pay back and in 1960 you would have had another request to continue the facility that was given to them to carry the cargo as an associate of the A.I.I. and that would have meant that A.I.I. as a business concern, would have to keep a certain capacity idle on their own and hand over that capacity to a private operator to carry on the business. I am sure our friends on the other side would never have liked that. That is exactly the reason why we thought it would not be in the business interests either of the private operator or of the A.I.I. to allow them to purchase this aircraft for which they could not pay during the two-years period that was available. Now it is only 18 months of the agreement with the Seaboard and Western.

Mrs. Renu Chakravartty and my other friend also asked definitely what is the period for which the agreement has been made. The agreement will expire on 31st March, 1960.

Shri Jaipal Singh: After that, the Super-constellations will carry the goods?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes; after 1960, we expect that apart from the Super-constellation to Jakarta and Japan, two, three or four Super-constellations will carry the same goods which during these 1½ years' time, will be carried in association with Seaboard and Western Airlines to the continent of Europe. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** asked: Why was not a chance given to the I.A.C. when they have got

Skymasters? The I.A.C. have **Skymasters** at the present moment, but for the next year and a half I am afraid they will not be able to spare for a regular service, for a scheduled service, two aircrafts from their existing fleet. If they can spare, I shall be very glad to give them an opportunity; to carry on this scheduled service they must have at least two aircrafts. I do not think they can spare two **Skymasters** for this purpose.

Then a point was raised by **Shri Basumatari:** why should we bother so much about the profit or loss that may arise in 1960? Why not give them a chance and add one more aircraft? **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** has used some strong words against private operators. **Shri Jaipal Singh** has supported them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Supported them? No, not only the private operators; mixed economy.

Shri Mohiuddin: I won't express an opinion one way or the other. But I am sure that we all realise that the private operators have done good service to India before the air services were nationalised. They undertook a very risky enterprise, they trained pilots and they opened up new ways of running the services. To that extent, of course, they have rendered a great service, and they still are a nucleus in the country of private enterprise, and I am sure that they will find out more and more new ways of operating their services. But, as far as this particular service was concerned, that is, the cargo service to West, there was very little chance for the private operators to come in. I, therefore, do not think that we should take action under the terminatory clause, either to terminate their services, as suggested by **Shri Basumatari**, and give it to a private operator, or to give it to the I.A.C. as suggested by **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**. After all, 18 months' contract is a very short period and any party

with whom you enter into this contract must have a chance to show what they can do. I do not agree with the proposal suggesting that A.I.I. give three months' notice under their agreement. I think they should have a chance to develop business for 18 months. As far as I am concerned that is the intention, i.e., they should have that opportunity.

18 hrs.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Where does west begin? Does it begin in Calcutta or in Bombay or in Delhi or in Madras? That is rather a material point.

Shri Mohiuddin: The service will touch Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta

Shri Jaipal Singh: And not Madras?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, not Madras. I do not think Madras will be touched.

Shri Jaipal Singh: But that is in the internal service.

Shri Mohiuddin: They are not allowed to pick up goods from one point in India to be delivered to another point here. The goods will be picked up only for foreign service.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That can be easily done by the I.A.C. or by somebody else. We do not require the Seaboard and Western Airlines to do that work. Why can't they be dropped in Bombay and go back west?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a matter of convenience for loading and unloading. Of course, loading and unloading does cost money. For example, if they picked up goods from Calcutta they will go direct and if the goods are in Bombay they will go to Bombay or when they come back they will unload the goods at Bombay. That is the arrangement at the present moment.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any idea about the Curtis Commandoes which were carrying freight from Calcutta to China over the hump and which were sold away at a nominal price in spite of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in 1950? They were used for carrying freight during the war. Here, I have the Report of the Estimates Committee. They were carrying three times as much as any ordinary aircraft will carry. Perhaps the hon. Minister is not aware as to what happened to these Curtis Commandoes.

Shrimati Renn Chakravartty: They were sold away at a very nominal price.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of that.

Mr. Speaker: At one time they were sold away.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 8th December, 1958.

[Friday, the 5th December, 1958]

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1017.	Scholarships to Students in Manipur	3388-89
1018.	Tamil Classics.	3389-90
1020.	Iron Sheet Quota for Punjab.	3390
1021.	Sea Customs Act.	3390-91
1022.	Acquisition of Land near Konark Temple.	3391
1023.	Income-tax Cases.	3391-92
1024.	Low Income Housing Schemes	3392
1025.	Scientific Publications.	3392
1026.	Cultural Agreement with United Arab Republic	3393
1027.	Indian Citizenship.	3393
1028.	Naga Hostiles	3393-94
1029.	Kerala Jeemikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill.	3394
1030.	Development of Regional Languages.	3394
1031.	Rice Bran Oil	3395
1032.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Removal of Untouchability	3395-97
1033.	Prosecution of Government Servants	3397
1034.	Sangeet Natak Akadami.	3397-98
1036.	Oil Survey in U. P.	3398-99
1037.	Scheduled Castes in Delhi	3399
1038.	Scheduled Tribes in Orissa	3399
1039.	Ashram Schools in Orissa.	3399-3400

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—contd.
The following papers were laid on the Table :—	Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee.
(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1958 along with a statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and loss Account of the Corporation for the year under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE. 3402—15
(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1080 dated the 15th November, 1958 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 making certain further amendment to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1958.	Shri Uma Charan Patnaik called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the contracts entered into by the Ministry of Defence with the following foreign firms for the purchase, manufacture etc. of defence equipment.
(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—	(i) <i>Hard Motors of U. K.</i> (ii) <i>M.A.N. of Germany</i> (iii) <i>Komatsu Manufacturing Co. of Japan</i> (iv) <i>Cosvors Ltd., of U. K.</i> (v) <i>Levy Auto Parts Ltd. of Canada.</i>
(i) G.S.R. No. 1102, dated the 22nd November, 1958.	The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) made a statement in regard thereto.
(ii) G.S.R. No. 1120, dated the 29th November, 1958.	MOTION RE: PRESENT TRENDS IN EXPORT TRADE 3416—36
(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—	Further discussion on the motion for the consideration of the present trends in the export trade in India continued. One substitute motion was withdrawn by leave and the other was negatived and the discussion was concluded.
(i) G. S. R. No. 1103, dated the 22nd November, 1958.	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3437—53
(ii) G. S. R. No. 1104, dated the 22nd November, 1958 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Public Address Equipment) Rules 1958.	Further discussion on the motion to consider the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill continued. Further consideration of the motion was held over.
(5) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1079, dated the 15th November, 1958, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.	BILL PASSED 3453—65
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) moved for the consideration of the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.
Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya	3401-02

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**REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED.** 3455

Thirty-First Report was adopted.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESO-
LUTIONS NEGATIVED.** 3466—3537

Further discussion on the Resolution re: appointment of a Committee to go into the pattern of military expenditure was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESO-
LUTION UNDER DISCUS-
SION** 3537

Shri Panigrahi moved the Resolution re: Committee to assess

COLUMNS

progress of land reforms in the country. The discussion was not concluded.

**HALF AN HOUR DISCUS-
SION** 3538—54

Shri Basumatari raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 27th November, 1958 to Short Notice Question No. 2 re: Weekly Scheduled Freighter Service by Air India International. The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin) replied to the debate.

**AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
8TH DECEMBER, 1958.—**

Discussion on the motion re: International situation.

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