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Phalgun 4, 1980 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

2 N.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates, that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2315

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 23, 1958/Phalgun
4, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

+

*519. { Shri Ram Krishna,
Shri Rajendra Singh;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation
and Minority Affairs be pleased to
state

(a) whether Government is con-
sidering the question of handing over to
the Delhi Municipal Corporation all
displaced persons colonies in Delhi
under the control of the Ministry of
Rehabilitation together with financial
grants for providing necessary civic
amenities,

(b) whether the Corporation has
submitted a proper estimate of the
amount of money that would be
required, and

(c) by what time the colonies would
be handed over to the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilita-
tion (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes. It
is proposed to transfer the civic ser-
vices only in those colonies which come
within the jurisdiction of the Delhi
Municipal Corporation

(b) Yes

(c) As soon as the amount to be
paid to the Delhi Municipal Corpora-
tion is settled by mutual agreement.

347 (A1) LSD—1

2316

Shri Ram Krishna: May I know the
total financial requirements which the
Delhi Municipal Corporation has
demanded?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Delhi Muni-
cipal Corporation gave an estimate
amounting to Rs 23 lakhs, but after
the engineers of the Corporation and
our technical advisers went into the
details they have found out that only
Rs 19 lakhs need be given to the
Corporation. They have excluded cer-
tain items in the original estimate
which have already been paid to local
bodies

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if it is
a fact that out of Rs 80 lakhs sanc-
tioned for the refugee colonies in Delhi
only Rs 30 lakhs have been spent so
far, if so, may I know how the rest is
going to be spent, whether it will be
through the Corporation or through
the Central P W D?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and
Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna): We have spent crores of
rupees on the Delhi colonies

Shri Vajpayee: I am referring to the
civic amenities

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Civic
amenities form part of the develop-
ment. We have spent anything bet-
ween Rs 20 crores to Rs 25 crores
on construction and development of
these colonies

Shri Vajpayee: My question does not
relate to construction of colonies

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member evi-
dently refers to a separate fund of
Rs 80 lakhs out of which only a few
lakhs have been spent, and he wants
to know what will happen to the
balance. The hon. Minister does not
admit it. He says that they have been
spending crores of rupees. Is there a
separate fund of Rs 80 lakhs earmark-
ed for something?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir. There are three factors combined in the development of a colony: one is land, the other is the provision of civic amenities including development and the third is super-structure. Now, we started this construction 8 to 9 years ago, and it has gone on. The specific point before us today is this, that there are certain colonies which are still under our jurisdiction. We tried to pass them on to the Municipal Committee, in the first instance, and then to the Municipal Corporation. There is the question of certain sub-standard specifications in certain colonies. We received the estimate. It might surprise you, Sir, to learn that firstly, about a few months ago, the estimate was for Rs. 15 lakhs. Then the figure suddenly went up to Rs. 33 lakhs. When the Commissioner and Mayor came to see me in this connection, they expressed surprise and said that this figure of Rs. 33 lakhs has been sent to the Ministry over the head of the Commissioner himself and he had no knowledge of it. Therefore, we again went into the whole question and the figure came down to Rs. 23 lakhs, and the final figure now is Rs. 19 lakhs. This matter was discussed only a few weeks ago, and we are tying up all the loose ends

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: After the administration of the refugee camps is handed over to the Corporation, may I know whether the Corporation is going to provide the same facilities which were being provided by the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: These colonies were built, these colonies have been developed and they have been brought up to a certain level. This is the proper level. In certain cases we have not been able to complete those development projects, and it is in connection with those that the question arises

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 520—Shri Subodh Hansda. I do not find him in his seat—Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Question No. 520.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I would request you to take up question No. 547 also along with this question, because that deals with Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

Mr. Speaker: All right; Question 520 and Question 547 may be taken up and answered together.

Manufacture of Drugs

*520. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1219 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the nature of drugs to be manufactured by M/s. Merck Sharp Dohme (India) Limited;

(b) whether the construction work on the proposed project has since been started; and

(c) when it is expected to start manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). M/s. Merck Sharp Dohme (India) Limited have been granted a licence to establish a plant with an annual capacity of 120 Kgs. of Cortisone and other hormones, 4 Kgs. of Vitamin B12, 3.5 tons of Phthalyl Sulphathiazole, 3.5 tons of Succinyl Sulphathiazole, 3 tons of Chlorothiazide and some formulations.

They propose to start manufacture in a temporary premises at Bombay this year and later shift to their permanent location which they are trying to select between Bombay and Poona.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd

+
 Shri Vajpayee
 Shri Parulekar:
 Shri Raghunath Singh
 *457 { Shri V. P. Nayar:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Kaswara Iyer

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2066 on the 7th May 1958 and state

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement between the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited and M/s Merck and Company of the U.S.A. contains a clause for maintaining secrecy and for screening the scientific personnel employed in the factory,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said agreement has been resented by the general council of the Association of Scientific Workers of India at its annual meeting held at Delhi on the 24th January, 1959, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II annexure No 1]

With your permission, Sir, I may mention that even before actual production this agreement has resulted in a substantial advantage to the country in terms of reduction in the price of streptomycin and in saving of valuable foreign exchange. Before the agreement came into force, streptomycin used to be imported into the country at an average price of Rs 400 per kilogram. As against this, the House will be glad to know that immediately following the signing of the agreement, during the first licensing period, i.e. April-September 1958, the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd could import, as a result of the agreement, 16,000 kilogram of streptomycin at an average cost of less than Rs 250 per kilogram. This resulted in a foreign exchange saving to the country of about Rs 25

lakhs. During the current licensing period, i.e., October 1958-March 1959 30,000 kilogram of streptomycin are being imported by Hindustan Antibiotics at an average cost of Rs. 160 per kilogram, which will result in a saving of about Rs 72 lakhs in foreign exchange. Thus, within a year, the country has saved about Rs 97 lakhs already.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the permission of the Government has been taken by the company in agreeing to clause 11(a) of the agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah. Yes, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar. May I know whether it is not a fact that under this clause Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd will be prevented from disclosing the information even to the Government of India?

Shri Manubhai Shah No, Sir.

Shri Mahanty. May I know why this factory has not been sponsored in the public sector? May I also know what will be the authorised capital and paid-up capital, and who will have the controlling shares in it?

Shri Manubhai Shah. There are two parts of the question and they have been clubbed together. Question 520 deals with a private sector company of Messrs Merck Sharp Dohme. This is meant to manufacture a limited number of products. The second company under Question 547 is a public sector project in collaboration with Hindustan Antibiotics.

Shri Mahanty. My supplementary question relates to Question No 520. My question is, since drug manufacturing has been sponsored in the public sector, why this particular work has been entrusted to this foreign firm.

I also want to know as to who will have the controlling share in it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as shares are concerned, 60 per cent will be held by the foreign party and 40 per cent of the shares are expected to be subscribed by Indian shareholders—

Tatas and others. As far as private sector projects are concerned, there are already in the country more than 95 pharmaceutical and drug manufacturing companies, and it is not as if every drug is going to be sought to be manufactured in the public sector, even though we are taking a step forward in establishing several projects with Russian and German assistance in the public sector.

Shri Damani: Is it not a fact that there is acute shortage of life-saving drugs in the country due to import restrictions; if so, may I know what action Government has taken to manufacture them in the country or to give liberal licences?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, this is a very important question. At the end of the First Plan period the country was manufacturing per year only Rs. 32 crores worth of drugs of which more than half of the components were imported. In the next three years—that is, by this year—we have produced annually Rs. 62 crores worth of basic and pharmaceutical drugs of which only Rs. 11 crores worth of components—that is, less than 20 per cent.—were imported. I can assure the House that with the multifarious steps which we are taking in the public sector and also in the private sector, the country will be self-sufficient and we will have to have practically no reliance on imports by the second year of the Third Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know who are the Indian participants and how much we have to pay as 40 per cent. of the shares?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a project of Rs. 2 crores and odd and 40 per cent. will come to Rs. 90 lakhs. Tatas are going to be one of the partners.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister, in answer to my previous question, said that there is no such condition, while, on the other hand, from the copy of the agreement which he very kindly sent to me the other day I find there is a provision which reads: "and shall not disclose to any other person,

agency or firm without the prior consent. . . ." "Any other person" would include Government.

Mr. Speaker: He has now clarified the position that "any other person" would not include Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This is an agreement not between the Government and the company, but between the Hindustan Antibiotics and Merck, so that "any other person" can only mean any other person outside these two parties.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If you read the agreement it is mentioned there: "subject to the ratification by the Government of India". After very careful consideration only Government have accepted the agreement, and Government is the owner. Even in the agreement, if it is read, you will find that Merck has been defined as Mercks having 51 per cent. of majority ownership in any Merck concern or affiliate throughout the world. Similarly, here, the owner of the Hindustan Antibiotics are the Government of India, and, it is clearly understood that everything will be known to the Government.

Shri Farulekar: May I know whether it is a fact that this agreement contravenes the understanding of the agreement between the Government of India and the W.H.O. namely that this factory shall be established in the public sector and that it would be an open place where people would be trained?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, we are very grateful to the WHO and the UNICEF that for the first time these international agencies gave us the process to be utilised for whatever we want and wherever we want. But the House will be glad to know that as far as this agreement is concerned, the WHO people and UNICEF representatives were very happy to know that we have been able to get into that agreement with Mercks.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the foreign exchange commitment in the orders? May I know whether after

this agreement, the experts whom we have like Mr Ganapathy, will be retained?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Mr. Ganapathy is concerned, I would not like to refer to that individual matter here. He was an officer of the Government of Bombay and on the expiry of his term of deputation has been merely asked to go back. We have not extended his term. It has nothing to do with the agreement or anything else. It was only because his term was expiring he was going back.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the foreign exchange commitment annually and in dollars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as foreign exchange is concerned, it has been provided from the American loan to the Government of India and it comes to about Rs 95 lakhs.

Shri Tangamani: Every year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is only once for importing the equipment and plant. All the rest are to be made in India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the settlement was concluded while the Russian team was in the country negotiating for the establishment of a similar manufacture and may I also know whether their terms were more favourable?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this is concerned, as the House is aware we are contacting all the countries of the world for the different technical processes and projects. As a matter of fact, historically speaking, this discussion with the Mercks, Pfeizers, Squibbs and other foreign firms of different countries was started much earlier by the Production Ministry. The Russians were also invited. That is why we have almost finalised the Russian discussion and Dr. Nagaraja Rao and Mr. Ghei are going to complete all the negotiations and we hope that the settlement will come through very soon.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on allowing endlessly long supplementary questions on a single question. I understand that there is a motion for discussion. Hon. Members will reserve their questions and study these statements also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It may be put down early, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Alloying Elements

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*521. { **Shri S. C. Samanta.**
Shri Subodh Hanada.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the commercial availability of important alloying elements like nickel, cobalt, tungsten and cadmium in the country, and

(b) what steps have been taken for their systematic development in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) At present there is no indigenous production of these metals in the country.

(b) The question of systematic development of these metals in the country can be considered only after the workable deposits, if any, have been located. In respect of cadmium, which is available for exploitation, the zinc smelter being established at Zawar in Rajasthan will be able to produce about 50 to 60 tons of Cadmium per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards part (a) of the question, is it not a fact that the principal raw materials required for the manufacture of tungsten carbide—wolframite and Scheelite are available in the form of ores in our country? What action has been taken so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that these minerals are available in the country. But the demand and the consumption of tungsten material is too small that it has not been found sufficient to set up an economic plant in the country.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that one factory in Bombay and another in Calcutta are trying to manufacture tungsten carbide? How are they being supplied with the raw material?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What they are trying to make is rock drills and other things by imported basic raw materials in the form of tungsten carbide. They will really process it and finish in different types of drills.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that low grade deposits of these minerals are available in our country which can be used for alloying with steel after the process of beneficiation and, if so, would Government be prepared to give assistance to encourage the process of beneficiation so that they can be economically made use of?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is such a long list of minerals that it covers practically most of the important minor non-ferrous metals in the country. As far as the basic policy on non-ferrous metals is concerned, wherever any party wants to beneficiate the low grade ore into high grade concentrate, we give all possible help by way of loan, technical advice and guidance, wherever necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this brief statement there is a specific reference to a smelting plant in Rajasthan. May I know what was the delay in the installation of this plant all these years and may I also know what progress has been made and when it is likely to be completed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Really speaking, there has been no delay in that. As the House is aware, the mining operation of the zinc ore is a difficult process and yet the concern has now

produced more than 500 tons per day which is the basic minimum for an economic plant. I hope within the next 2 or 3 years, smelting will be in operation and enough ores will be available.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what efforts have been made by Government for encouraging the beneficiation of nickel, cobalt and tungsten deposits in our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I indicated already, these minerals are required in such small quantities that neither the processing thereof nor the manufacture by smelting, electrolysis and refining is an economic proposition. If anybody has brought out this proposal and if it is worthwhile we will give all the backing necessary.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Has the matter been examined by Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Several times.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bose: Some of the alloys mentioned in Part A such as nickel, etc. will be required in huge quantities for the stainless steel plant which is going to be set up in this country. May I know what arrangement has been made for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Stainless steel will be quite a different proposition than either nickel, cobalt, tungsten or cadmium except that some of the ores may have to be mixed with special types of stainless steel. But, as the House knows, we are trying to process two projects, one for stainless steel and another for alloy steel at one of the public sector projects.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Earlier the hon. Minister stated that in the case of non-ferrous metals, Government will give all help including financial assistance and technical know-how. I want to know, when Government can afford to give all this help and financial

assistance, why they do not consider it necessary to have one or two units in the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The basic points are these. The requirements are so small and the ores of the required degree are not all available in the country. Therefore, it is not found worthwhile, when we have to produce copper, when we have to produce aluminium and various other things and zinc and lead, to go in for these small matters.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then how can the private sector do?

// Strikes in Delhi Technical Institutes

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*522. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) what was the total number of students who joined in the strike in technical institutes of Delhi in December, 1958,

(b) whether centres outside Delhi were also affected thereby,

(c) if so, the details thereof

(d) what was the cause of the strike, and

(e) how long did the strike last and with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) 1,641

(b) Yes

(c) The Industrial Training Institutes at Bareilly, Agra and Rampur in U.P. and the Industrial Training Institute at Rohtak in Punjab were affected

(d) The trainees demonstrated under the wrong impression that the new National Trade Certificates instead of the old Diplomas in Craftsmanship would be issued to them

(e) From 22nd to 30th December 1958. The trainees realised their mistake and called off the strike

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any deputation of these trainees had recently met the Prime Minister in this connection?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Not recently, but, I think, at the time of the strike or just after that they met the Prime Minister—some of them

Shri Radha Raman. May I know whether this matter is completely closed or whether it is still under some dispute between them and the Government?

Shri Nanda: Of course, there is no strike in progress. But, the question of indiscipline is certainly under consideration and those students have been asked to show cause why something may not be done about it

Shri Bose: May I know whether the training received here in this Institute is not on a par with the training which other Institutes give?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, it is at par. As I have said earlier, there was no question of not issuing diplomas to them, diplomas were to be issued to them and certificates were to be issued to those who have joined the institution from 1st February, 1959

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any action has been taken against the striking students?

Shri Nanda: No action has so far been taken. A senior officer of the Ministry has been asked to enquire into the whole matter and find out how the whole thing had arisen and what is to be done about it

Abolition of Contract System in Cement Industry

*523 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish contract system in cement industry; and

(b) if so, how far has the decision been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Sub-Committee set up by the Industrial Committee on Cement at its second Session held in March, 1954 has made certain recommendations for the abolition of contract labour in the industry. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been brought to the notice of State Governments and the cement companies.

(b) According to available information, the companies have reduced considerably the number of workers engaged under the contract system

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether in any of the cement factories in India this system has been abolished?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think it is completely abolished. But the number has been reduced from about 8,000 to nearly 2,000

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether this system also exists in the cement factories which are run by the Government?

Shri Abid Ali: Notice will be necessary to answer that.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if the elimination of contract system has resulted in any economy in the cost of production of cement and whether the benefit of that economy will be passed on to the consumer?

Shri Abid Ali: That question should be addressed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry

Shri B. K. Galkwad: How many contractors were there and how many are there now?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that the number of the workers was 8,000 and it has now been reduced to nearly 2,000. The number of contractors is not available

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the wage board which has been asked to decide the wages for the cement workers will take into

consideration the question of wages for the contract labour also?

Shri Abid Ali: They will take into consideration the wages concerning all the employees in the cement industry

Modernisation of Textile and Jute Mills

*224. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress so far made in the modernisation of Textile and Jute Mills;

(b) how far it has affected labour, and

(c) the amount advanced to such units so far and the biggest single amount?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 2]

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: From the statement it seems that only eleven cotton mills have been given replacement licence while 46 jute mills have been given permission. What are the reasons for the less speedy modernisation of the cotton mills?

Shri Kanungo: As a matter of fact, the National Development Corporation sanctioned a loan of Rs. 431 crores to 20 cotton textile mills but many of the mills have not availed of this opportunity

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the break-up of Rs 270 crores which has been advanced to the jute mills and cotton mills—how much to the jute and how much to the cotton mills?

Shri Kanungo: The total amount of loan sanctioned is Rs 444 crores. But I have not got the figures about the utilization by the different units up-to-date. On notice it will be given

Shri Damani: May I know whether there is shortage of technicians to

survey the mills and if so what action has been taken to increase the technicians for a speedy survey?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; there is shortage of technicians for the survey of the textile mills and we are taking steps to augment them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Last November, the hon. Minister indicated that the two industries were utilising their own resources also but that he was not in a position to give us the figures and the amount they had put in. Could he give us any information now as to whether the industries themselves have also utilised their own resources for modernisation, apart from the loans that are given by the Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. But I have not got the figures now and on notice I shall be able to produce the same.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He has the figures now.

Shri Kanungo: I gave the figures of the amount of loan. I have not got the figures as to how much had been utilised. The hon. Member wants to find out as to what was the investment by the respective companies from their own resources. I have not got them and on notice I shall be able to produce them.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The progress made does not refer to progress made by loans from the Corporation only—it is the progress of the industry itself.

Shri Kanungo: The loans are there but the respective companies also invest certain amounts. How much amount has been thus invested?—that is the point. That figure has got to be collected.

Shri Mem Barua: In view of the recommendations made by the Textile Enquiry Committee to the effect that obsolete and dilapidated machinery has to be replaced by the textile industry, may I know to what extent this particular recommendation of the

Textile Enquiry Committee has been implemented by the industry so far?

Shri Kanungo: The programme of replacement of machinery has been going on before the Textile Enquiry Committee was formed and sent its recommendations some six months ago. The intensification of the programme is dependent upon the survey teams' reports, the allotment of loans from the National Development Council and also the availability of resources with the respective companies.

Shri Jadhav: When the permission for 1776 automatic looms in eleven mills had been given, may I know why they have not been installed so far?

Shri Kanungo: The old scheme where a penal duty was attracted if 87 per cent of the past exports were not performed was found to be a deterrent and therefore we revised that scheme.

Shri Tangamani: Out of nearly Rs 275 crores paid by the Corporation, one of the biggest single loans is for Rs 75 lakhs. May I know to whom or to which unit this single loan of Rs 75 lakhs had been given?

Shri Kanungo: That was to the mills in Nagpur which had done extensive reconditioning.

Shri Bose: May I know whether all this machinery required for the modernisation of the plants are imported from foreign countries or whether some of them are manufactured in this country?

Shri Kanungo: Some of them are manufactured here but quite a good number have got to be imported.

Shri Bose: What is the percentage?

Shri Kanungo: It is difficult to give the percentage.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, on November 25th, we had attempted to elicit the same information and then he said that no figures were available for

this. Now, he says the figures are there. I would have thought that he would remember the question of the 25th and come prepared with this information and give that to us. I have to wait for another separate question to be put

Mr. Speaker: This question does not merely refer to loans or assistance given by the Government. The question is about the progress so far made in the modernisation of the textile industry, whether it be from the money drawn from the Government or from its own earnings. The hon. Member says that some answer was given earlier and from the answer that is now given it seems that the figures are ready. But the hon. Minister has not brought the figures here.

Shri Kanungo. The question is about the progress and modernisation and the statement gives that. But this question is: how much the individual companies or the establishments have invested from their own resources. This data has got to be collected.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Modernisation is, apart from loans from the Corporation, from the resources of the industry itself.

Mr. Speaker: Progress means installation of power-looms, etc. Incidentally he is giving only the figures that he has brought. If the hon. Member wants more information, he might put a question. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is my point. He is delaying the information.

Shri Bimal Ghose: How the progress of modernization

Mr. Speaker: Progress does not mean all the resources.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The information given is not complete.

Mr. Speaker: I take a different view. I think progress made in regard to modernization does not mean the money that is provided for it, but the number of looms that have been put up, the effect of the looms and so

on. If hon. Members want to know how this money has been provided, whether they have spent a portion or not, etc., it is not that the hon. Minister avoids any reply. Only, it does not arise out of this question straight-away.

Rubber Production

*525. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of rubber produced in the country annually,

(b) how much rubber was imported during 1958, and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make the country self-sufficient in rubber?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 24,328 tons of raw rubber was produced in 1958

(b) 11,878 tons of raw rubber and 3,523 tons of Synthetic rubber

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 3]

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the average yield per acre in our country is one-third of the yield in other countries because of the soil and climatic conditions and, if that is so, whether the Government propose to develop the Andaman and Nicobar Islands' yield, where the climatic conditions and the soil compare very well with those of the best rubber-producing countries in the world?

Shri Kanungo: There is a separate question about Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The whole problem today is this: Government's efforts are to replace the existing plantation by high-yielding varieties; apart from the soil and climatic condition the planting material is also important. Therefore, the programme of replanting with better quality seeds of the plant is being undertaken and is progressing.

As far as Andaman and Nicobar Islands are concerned, the preliminary reports are very favourable. It has got to be tried out and seen whether the expectations will come true or not.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the Government are considering the setting up of a second synthetic rubber plant at Bombay in addition to the one already proposed in Uttar Pradesh, with petroleum as base

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The first synthetic rubber plant is proposed to be established at Bareilly and is based on power alcohol. The capacity will be between 20,000 and 30,000 tons a year. This is more than going to make the country self-sufficient. For the moment, the question of a second plant anywhere does not arise.

Shri Punnoose: The statement says that there are two proposals for the increase of production of rubber. One is replanting in an area of 75,000 acres, and the other is a project of Rs. 15 crores for synthetic rubber. May I know whether there is any proposal for new planting of natural rubber and what has happened to the proposal sent by the Rubber Board for new planting?

Shri Kanungo: Incentive for new plantation is under consideration, but the programme now is to replace the existing plantations with high-yielding varieties.

Shri Punnoose: It is stated that 6,500 acres have been replanted in the years 1957 and 1958. May I know what was the target? Is it a fact that the target has not been fulfilled and that the achievement is far below the target?

Shri Kanungo: The target is 70,000 acres. It is just natural that in the earlier years the progress will be slow and it will gather momentum later on.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when this target of 70,000 acres for replant-

ing for the production of high-yielding rubber will be completed? Will it be at the rate at which we are now going namely, 7,000 acres a year?

Shri Kanungo: The programme is for ten years. As I have said just now, the momentum will be gathered and then the progress will be quicker.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that the Government is negotiating with foreign firms for the establishment of a synthetic rubber plant. May I know what are those foreign firms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have made reference to this several times in the House. The Firestone, Good Year, Dunlops and Dayton and other firms have taken interest in it. There is one plant to be established at Bareilly, and we expect some technical reports from them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know at what stage does the negotiation stand now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The project report is expected within a month or perhaps two at the most.

Shri Dasappa: May I know which are the tracts selected for planting this better variety of rubber?

Shri Kanungo: In the existing plantations all over India and mostly in Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Rubber Board has recommended to the Government to increase the subsidy from Rs. 400 per acre?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the manufacture of synthetic rubber is affecting the consumption of Indian rubber in any way?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. There is such a tremendous shortage that we have got to import synthetic rubber for many years to come and also manufacture it.

Shri Warrier: May I know what is the method adopted for replanting with high-grade rubber?

Shri Kanungo: There are approved nurseries which supply the high-grade planting material and they are inspected and approved by the Rubber Board. As far as small holders are concerned, the Rubber Board has got an extension wing which helps the planters for getting the right material and gives them advice on the planting process and all that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon Minister stated that the proposal has been received from the Rubber Board regarding financial assistance for new planters. May I know whether it is not a fact that the proposal was sent by the Board about a year ago and why the Government has not been able to take a decision on it so far?

Shri Kanungo: We are watching the progress of this scheme which is more important from the point of view of replenishing the supply by the Rubber Board than new plantations.

Exports of Oil Cakes

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*338. { Shri V. P. Nayar.
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of oil cakes released for export in the current licensing period—October, 1958 to March, 1959,

(b) the total foreign exchange earnings on this account,

(c) the steps taken, if any, to step up the exports of oil cakes,

(d) whether it is a fact that the export of oil cakes of expeller variety is forbidden and only oil cakes from solvent extraction are exported, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) About 140,000 tons, in addition to certain varieties which are allowed to be exported freely

(b) Rs. 16 crores during October—November, 1958. Figures for later

months are not yet available.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 4]

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that under the promotion scheme for exports of oil cakes the DCM has been licensed for importing machinery to handle 100 tons of oil cakes everyday?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No such licence has been given under the export promotion scheme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only asking whether it is a fact that because there were certain restrictions on exporting oil cakes other than those made by solvent extraction process, under the promotion of exports any special licence has been given to the DCM to have a separate plant using the solvent extraction process?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no special scheme as such and no special licence under the export promotion scheme has been given to anybody. What we are trying to do is to encourage the setting up of the solvent extraction plant all over the country so that the oil which is very valuable and is going into the cake could be extracted out by this method.

Shri Jadhav: While exporting oil cakes, may I know whether the local needs of the people are taken into consideration, because there is a great demand for oil cake in India itself?

Shri Kanungo: That is exactly why it is put on a quota basis.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government have any idea about the proportion or the percentage of oil cake derived out of the solvent extraction process as against the normal process, in the past exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question is not clear. Solvent extraction is a chemical process. It has nothing to do with exports.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the Government have any information as to the quantity of oil cake exported, which was manufactured by this process, as against the normal process?

Shri Kanungo: The export of cakes other than de-oiled cakes was prohibited. Now, it has been permitted and it has been linked up with the export of oil, and the proportion is 1:1.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know, not about the export, but the percentage—the percentage increase—by this chemical process as against the normal process of extracting oil cakes.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the normal extraction by expellers leaves about 7 per cent of oil in the oil cakes by the solvent extraction process, about 6 per cent. extra is obtained and only one per cent is left in the cakes.

Mr. Speaker: He does not want anything to be said about oil; he wants to know the weight of oil cake in the two cases. The hon. Member also may take some trouble. Seeds consist of oil plus oil cake. If the hon. Member deducts the oil content, he will get the oil cake content.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My question is, out of the exported cake, how much is the cake made by the solvent extraction process and how much by the normal process.

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures. I will supply it later on.

आई० ए० सी० आफिस कराची पर छापा

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*१२८. { श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रश्न नं० २६ नवम्बर, १९५० के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ३६१ के उत्तर

के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) कराची स्थित इंडियन एयर-साइन्स कारपोरेशन के कार्यालय पर पाकिस्तानी पुलिस के छापा के विरुद्ध जो विरोध पत्र पाकिस्तान को भेजा गया था, क्या इस बीच उसका कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी पुलिस तलाशी के बाद जो दस्तावेज तथा वस्तुयें अपने साथ ले गयी थी, क्या वे वापस मिल गयी हैं ?

बैज्ञानिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख) दिसम्बर, १९५० में पाकिस्तान सरकार से उत्तर मिला था। इसमें मामले को एक खास संकुचित ढंग से रखा गया था और वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। इसलिये, पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास एक पत्र भेजा गया जिसमें यह लिखा गया था कि भारत सरकार अपना विचार बदलने का कोई कारण नहीं समझती और यह कि छापा बिल्कुल अनुचित और अन्यायपूर्ण था। पाकिस्तान सरकार से इसका जवाब हाल ही में मिला है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

(ग) जून, १९५० में कराची के चीफ कमिश्नर ने जो अधिसूचना (नोटिफिकेशन) जारी की थी, उसके अनुसार वे सभी चीजें पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जप्त कर लेनी थीं जो उठा ली गई थीं ; इसी अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत वह छापा मारा गया था।

Some Hon. Members: We want the English answer.

Mr. Speaker: The English answer may be read.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: (a) and (b). A reply was received from the Government of Pakistan in December, 1950. It dealt with the matter in a narrow technical sense, and was

considered unsatisfactory. A communication was, therefore, sent to the Government of Pakistan pointing out that the Government of India saw no reason to revise their view that the raid was totally unjustified and high-handed. The Government of Pakistan's reply to this was received recently and is under examination.

(c) According to the notification, issued by the Chief Commissioner, Karachi, in June, 1958, in pursuance of which the raid was made, all articles taken away were to be forfeited to the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what is the nature of the recent reply from Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The nature of the reply is justification in law and in fact of what they did.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the map of India is being displayed in the office of the IAC, Karachi after the incident and if so, does it include the territory of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; the maps of India that were displayed are presumably now in the possession of the Pakistan Government. The whole purpose of the raid was to remove those maps.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the Government is aware that certain institutions in Delhi were connected with Pakistan in displaying maps showing the whole of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir as part of Pakistan? If so, is any reciprocal action contemplated?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of such institutions or such maps. As to what action we might take in regard to them, I cannot say now. But normally speaking, we do not take reciprocal action unless the action itself is considered proper.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this attack on the Indian Airlines Corporation office is a solitary incident of Pakistani vandalism or whether Government have any information of any other such incident or incidents?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to maps?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this incident of attack on the IAC office is a solitary incident of this kind of Pakistani vandalism or whether Government have any other information of any other incident or incidents of this nature?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know what the hon. Member means by an attack on the office. There was no attack as such. One or two policemen went and asked to see papers, and having seen them, walked off with some pamphlets and maps. Nothing else happened. I do not know if any such incidents happened elsewhere. I cannot recollect any.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the map of India is displayed anywhere in the Indian High Commissioner's office and if so, what is the position?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is bound to be displayed in the Indian High Commission office, because such an office is supposed to be the territory of the country whose office it is for the time being.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know how the office of the IAC can function without a map of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That I cannot say. The maps that have been taken away are, I understand, advertisement folders, guide books, little charts and may be one or two big maps too. I cannot say how they are functioning, but presumably the people who go to reserve accommodation have some knowledge of the geography of India.

O & M. Division

*339. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, Government have taken or propose to take to strengthen and streamline the Organisation and Methods Division, and

(b) whether any non-officials are being associated in an advisory capacity with the Division?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The activities of the O & M. Division were discussed in detail in Lok Sabha on the 9th December, 1958, during the discussion on the 4th Annual Report of the Division. The Home Minister then explained the working of the Division and other allied problems at length. The structure and the strength of the Central O & M organisation in the Cabinet Secretariat and also the O & M cells in the Ministries and Attached Offices are settled on the basis of the functions that they are called upon to perform and these are reviewed from time to time according to the actual needs

It is not necessary to associate any non-officials with the working of the organisation in regard to its purely departmental activities. However, as stated by the Home Minister in the discussion on 9th December, 1958, those M.P.s who are interested in administrative problems are welcome to discuss such problems with the Prime Minister or the Home Minister

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what steps have been taken by the hon. Prime Minister to make such discussions possible?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: None, Sir. I thought the steps will come from the other side

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it expected that the Members should write to the hon. Prime Minister or

the hon. Home Minister for a discussion or whether they propose to set up an advisory body or they want to invite the Member to discuss these various matters?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I hope every Member will not write to me on this subject. If any Member wishes to discuss any particular matter, it is up to him to say so, because as I pointed out, hon. Members can point out deficiencies etc., certainly from their experience—I mean specific things. A broad discussion of the whole thing is likely to lead us nowhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that the working of this division is left primarily to a Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry and if it is not so, may I know what functions and responsibilities are taken by other organisations superior to the Joint Secretary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose that a Joint Secretary is in charge of that and in all the Ministries also, senior officials are in charge. I do not quite understand the reference to other organisations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I clarify the question? The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are supposed to control and give guidance to the Organisation and Methods Division. But my information, as I put it in the question, is that it is primarily a Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry who deals with it. If it is not so, and if the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretariat plays any part in it, may I know the responsibilities and functions that are discharged by the Cabinet Secretariat or Ministers i.e., people at higher level than the Joint Secretary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A Joint Secretary in the Home Ministry is in charge of it. But the Cabinet Secretariat deals with this matter and I deal with it through the Cabinet Secretary.

Shri Vasudevam Nair: One of the functions of this Division is effecting economy in expenditure. May I know whether the Government have assessed the result of the work of this Division in that respect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have placed on the Table of the House the reports of this Division and the answer to this question particularly is given at length.

Manganese Ore Trade

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*531. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**
Shri Kistalya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 844 on the 11th December, 1958 regarding formation of a Committee for the promotion of manganese ore trade and state:

(a) the number of times the Committee has met;

(b) the main decisions taken by it; and

(c) how far these decisions have been implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Five Times.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 5.]

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if it is not a fact that after the recent recession the manganese purchases of our main buyers abroad have gone up and reached the pre-recession level and, if so, are we exporting as much manganese ore as we used to do to those countries before the recession started?

Shri Kanungo: The manganese trade has picked up a bit from what it was a year back. But it is also true that the purchasing countries have stepped up their purchases from other competing countries. We have not

come to the pre-recession level. As far as USA is concerned, they are largely buying from nearer sources where the freight element and the Price element are cheaper.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the quantity of the various grades of manganese ore lying here on account of the STC and what is the cost?

Shri Kanungo: You mean the purchases of STC which have not been lifted? I have not got that information.

Shri Panigrahi: We were told that 137 manganese mines were closed down last year as a result of the recession. May I know how many of them have been opened up because of the improvement in the promotion of trade in manganese ore?

Shri Kanungo: The improvement had not had its full effect in India, because the competing countries are able to supply manganese at a cheaper Price than India can offer.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that the STC is charging some charges on the export of manganese ore and, if so what is the rate charged? Is it also a fact that our export has been affected by this?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is not charging anything. In fact, the STC is prepared to offer contracts for even longer periods. In fact, a public notice to this effect was issued about three months back.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The statement says that it has been decided in the meeting to enter upon contingent contract with the mine-owners and pay up to 50 per cent of the charges to them. May I know how many such contingent contracts have been entered into by the STC with the mine-owners and how much money has been paid to the mine-owners for encouraging mining?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got that figure, because this decision was taken very recently. In any case, there is no worthwhile export order now.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I point out that the Minister has not been able to supply any figure? Can we have an assurance that they will be supplied later on?

Mr. Speaker: No assurance can be asked for on the Floor of the House during Question Hour

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

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*532. { **Shri N R Munisamy.**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation and Unions met him on the 14th January, 1959,

(b) if so, the demands of the employees, and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) Yes

(b) Government's intervention is urged with regard to disciplinary action taken by the Corporation against some of its employees

(c) The matter is being examined

Shri N. R. Munisamy. May I know whether out of the various demands submitted by the Federations and Unions one is that the employers are creating discordance and disharmony among the workers and, if so, whether any examination has been made? What is the result?

Shri Abid Ali: The matter is being examined. All those things that were placed before us have been referred to an officer for examination

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the service conditions will also be covered by the Pay Commission?

Shri Abid Ali: Their service conditions have also been mentioned

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if it is a fact that the President and Secretary of the Calcutta Union have been victimised and dismissed without notice for their legal trade union activities and, if so, what steps have been taken to reinstate them?

Shri Abid Ali: They were not victimised, they were considered unsuitable and so they were sent out

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. May I know whether these reasons are given in the dismissal letters?

Shri Abid Ali. They were served with one month's notice because they were not considered suitable

Shri Tangamani. May I know whether the ESI Corporation has recognized the ESI Employees' Federation? Is it a fact that after the formation of this Union indiscriminate transfers of the office bearers of the Union who are in Madras city have taken place?

Shri Abid Ali. The Federation has not been recognized because it has not complied with the rules which have been framed in this behalf. There have been some transfers, but they are not because of trade union activities

Shri Tangamani: The Deputy Minister said that the dispute between the Corporation and its employees has been taken up by the Ministry. May I know what steps the Ministry propose to take in this particular matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The representatives of the workers from various centres met me some time back and they had their complaints. I told them, rather assured them, that they would be looked into. I appointed a special officer to go into all these matters and if it is found that any wrong has been done

to the workers certainly that will be set right. So, there is nothing now on which we can give any specific promise.

Export Houses

Shri Kodiyan:
*534 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for establishing export houses for promoting the export trade of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The matter has been under the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Export Promotion Advisory Council. No concrete proposals with details have so far been received by Government.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know how long it will take for Government to come to a final decision regarding this?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of coming to a decision. An idea was thrown out. The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers have been asked to formulate proposals. They have not yet formulated by proposals.

Plant for Caustic Soda in Andhra Pradesh

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*535. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a plant for caustic soda in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what would be its estimated cost and the production capacity;

(c) the place where it would be located;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange required for the plant; and

(e) whether any agreement has been reached with any foreign country for its establishment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir M/s. Andhra Sugars Limited, Tanuku have such a proposal.

(b) The estimated cost would be Rs 60 lakhs. The proposed capacity is 3800 tons per year of caustic soda.

(c) Rajahmundry, East Godavary District.

(d) Approximately Rs 35 lakhs.

(e) Not yet, Sir.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the stage of the negotiation with the foreign country at present? Is there any possibility of establishing this factory within the period of the Second Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We hope so, because the terms are being discussed with the East German Government. As soon as the proposals are received, we shall process them.

National Coal Development Corporation

*537 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has postponed the elections to the Works Committees in Kargali Collieries, which were to be held on the 29th November, 1958.

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Trade Unions;

(c) if so, the nature of the representation; and

(d) the action taken, thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) Yes, from one Union

(c) The union complained against the postponement of elections to the Works Committee

(d) A suggestion has been made to the management to hold the elections early.

Shri Tangamani: Even in the 16th Labour Conference it was decided that more power should be given to the Works Committees. So may I know the specific dates on which the election will take place both for the Kargah Collieries and the other two collieries to which a reference was made when the reply was given on the 17th?

12 hrs.

Shri Abid Ali: The other Union objected for holding the election on the ground that it was contrary to the decision reached in the Labour Advisory Committee of Bihar and that matter had to be given consideration. Therefore it was thought necessary to postpone the election. Of course, reference was made about it.

Shri Tangamani: He said on a previous occasion that the Regional Labour Commissioner has gone into it and a decision has been taken and a firm date will be fixed. I would like to know when this particular election is to take place.

Shri Abid Ali: Date has not been fixed.

Mr Speaker: Question-hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cameroons

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S N Q. No. 3 { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri H N Mukerjee:
Shrimati Renu
Chakravartty:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to urgent representations made

recently to the Government of India by representatives of the peoples' movement in the Cameroons requesting for support to the cause of popular freedom there,

(b) whether the question of the future of the Cameroons is coming up shortly before the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations,

(c) whether India was represented in a Commission sent to the Cameroons in order to report on conditions there to the said Council, and

(d) whether a copy of the said report expounding our attitude in the matter will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) There are several political parties in the Cameroons. One of them, called the Party of the Union of the Population of the Cameroons, has sent us some messages asking us to support their point of view.

(b) The Trusteeship Council met on 30th January and has already made its recommendations about the future of the Cameroons.

(c) **Shri Rikhi Jaipal,** First Secretary in our Permanent Representatives office in New York, was elected by the Trusteeship Council to be the Indian expert on the recent Visiting Mission to the Cameroons. He was however, not a Government representative and was elected in his personal capacity.

(d) The Visiting Mission submitted a unanimous report. A copy will be sent to the Parliament Library.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know what is the attitude of the Government of India on the question of deciding the future of the Trusteeship Territory the Cameroons, whether the Government of India supports the demand of the people of the Cameroons that there should be a referendum before deciding the future of the

Cameroons and the question of the Union of the two Cameroons?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The attitude of the Government of India is very well known regarding the liberation of the people who are under the Trusteeship system. Regarding the procedure, the procedure is adopted by the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would like to know the attitude of the Government of India in the matter.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government of India's attitude is that all these areas should be liberated and in consultation with the people of that area.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know why it is that the Indian expert did not give a note of dissent to the report of the Commission to the Cameroons which has accepted the present division of the Cameroons, as a basis for its recommendation and has specifically also recommended that a part of the British Cameroon should remain integrated with British Nigeria which goes completely contrary to what has just been stated regarding the policy of the Government of India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is a fact finding mission and the Government of India did not issue any instructions to the expert. I will read the rule regarding choice of expert which will clarify the situation:

"The Trusteeship Council shall select the members of each visiting mission who shall preferably be one or more of the representatives on the Council. Each mission may be assisted by experts and by representatives of the local administration. A mission and the individual members thereof shall, while engaged in a visit, act only on the basis of the instructions of the Council and shall be responsible exclusively to it."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As has been stated in the answer to the question, there are numerous parties there. It is one thing to be clear about freedom coming to the Cameroons; it is another thing to be absolutely clear as to the method to be adopted, the next step to be taken. For instance a difficulty arises. May I say that the whole of the Cameroons must be united and free. If their present demand means that that part of the Cameroons which can become free must not become free, a difficult question arises which I am not in a position to answer. The circumstances, the people there, the peoples wishes have to be consulted. Here is a certain part which is likely to become free. Are we to delay that because of some other demand attached to it? I am not giving an opinion. I am merely indicating a difficulty of this problem. The broad issue is that the Cameroons should be free and become independent. We support that. For the rest, it is for the leaders of the Cameroons to decide as to what they would like to do.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the report of the Mission to the Cameroons is not being supported fully by the representative of the Government of India in the General Assembly and whether any particular united move will be made on behalf of the Asian African Group within the General Assembly on this issue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are differences of opinion as far as I know. I do not know what the latest development in the Asian African Group might be. But in the Cameroons themselves, there are differences of opinion among the popular organisations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Has it come to the notice of the Government of India that there are complaints about the Commission that visited the Cameroons, that the General Assembly and Trusteeship Council wanted them

even to go to jails and receive petitions and they did not do so?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Commission, under the rules, has the right to visit any place that they liked and receive petitions and interview petitioners which they have done. Since it is a fact finding mission, it takes all steps necessary to find the real facts about the terms of reference

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On the question of the French Cameroons which will be declared independent within the French Union and is going to be declared on 1st January, 1960, may I know whether the Government of India will while supporting, I believe from the Prime Minister's statement, declaration of Independence within the French Union, press for the withdrawal of the 60,000 foreign troops from the Cameroons after that date?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, we should like the troops to be withdrawn. I do not quite know what the hon. Member means by our pressing for it. In what capacity do we press? We express our opinion whenever occasion offers

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In the Resolution that is already adopted, these things are taken care of. For instance, it welcomes with satisfaction the assurances given by the Prime Minister of the Cameroons under French Administration to the visiting Mission and which have been reiterated on behalf of the administering authority before the Council that necessary measures are being discussed in the Legislative Assembly for the granting of the broader measures of political amnesty and strongly urges that such amnesty should be granted on the widest possible basis with the least possible delay and also for the return of exiles without reprisals, etc. All these assurances were given. That is why we supported the Resolution—troops also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steel Foundries

*527. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel foundries to be set up in the country during the Second Five Year Plan period and Third Five Year Plan period respectively; and

(b) the capacity of such foundries and amount likely to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) Ten steel foundries are to be set up during the Second Plan period. It is not possible to say how many steel foundries would be established during the Third Plan period.

(b) The total capacity of the ten foundries is 44820 tons per annum. The total estimated cost of these foundries is about Rs. 6.5 crores. This figure is exclusive of the cost of the Foundry Forge Plant to be set up in the public sector. Four units have already come into operation and four more are likely to come up by the end of 1959. Over and above this the much enlarged project of foundry forge with Czechoslovakia collaboration is being established at Ranchi.

केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग में ठेकेदारी प्रथा की समाप्ति

*५३० श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या निर्माण, आवास और संरक्षण मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग के भवन तथा अन्य निर्माण कार्यों में ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है उसके तिलसिले में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्वाण, जावात और सुन्दरन मंत्रालय मंत्री (श्री क० च० देही): इस विषय पर दूसरे मंत्रालयो और प्रैमिय कमीशन की सलाह से विचार काफी हद तक पूरा हो चुका है। वह कोसिस की जा रही है कि फैसला लगभग अगले दो महीनो में किया जा सके।

Export of Indian Textiles to Singapore

*533 **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Singapore has lifted the ban on the import of Indian textiles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): There was no ban on the import of Indian Textiles into Singapore.

Copyright Agreement

*536. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3 on the 17th November, 1958 and state whether any reply has since been received from the Pakistan Government in regard to the proposed Copyright Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Pakistan Government's reply is still awaited

Indian Territory occupied by Chinese Troops

*538. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhari:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that part of Indian territory on the Uttar Pradesh-China border has recently been occupied by Chinese troops;

(b) if so, the details of the territory occupied by the Chinese; and

(c) the steps taken in regard thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We have received reports that the Chinese have moved into one or two small pockets of our territory in the UP-Tibet border area after we withdrew our personnel from these areas in September, with the setting in of the winter. These areas are not accessible during winter and we have therefore not been able to obtain confirmation of these reports.

(c). We are in touch with the Chinese authorities and hope that a satisfactory solution of these minor border disputes will be found by agreement between the two Governments.

Powerlooms

*539. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of powerlooms so far introduced in the country in the Handloom Sector;

(b) the States where they have been introduced and are working;

(c) their effect on the working of the Handloom industry in the area particularly on those employed in the industry; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance given by way of subsidy, loan and grant for introduction and development of the powerlooms in the Handloom Sector, so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 375.

(b) Bombay, Bihar and Orissa. An experimental conversion scheme is working in Madras State as well.

(c) The effect of introduction of powerlooms on the handloom industry cannot be assessed at present as only a very small number of powerlooms have been installed so far.

(d). Rs. 2,20,30,155 has been sanctioned in the form of loan and Rs. 19,91,903 in the form of grant.

Colombo Plan

*540 Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the scheme to assist the private industries to acquire expert technical advice under the Colombo Plan;

(b) the total number of industries which have received such expert advice; and

(c) how many industries have requested for such advice?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) There is a working arrangement to assist private industries in getting foreign technical personnel. Industries are invited once a year through the Chambers of Commerce and Industries to send proposals for their requirements of foreign experts under any one of the foreign aid programmes, i.e., T.C.M./COLOMBO PLAN/U.N.T.A.A. Programme. Proposals thus received are sponsored after necessary technical scrutiny

(b). One, under the Colombo Plan.

(c). 8(Eight) more firms have requested for experts under the Colombo Plan. In addition, two experts, one for Mining and Treatment of asbestos fibres and another for manufacture of Wharf Derrick and Mill Transporter Cranes, have been requested for assignment to industrial units requiring their services

River Feni

*541. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1630 on the 8th April 1958 regarding the River Feni lying between Tripura (India) and East Pakistan and state the latest develop-

ments as far as dispute over this River is concerned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Pakistan Government have indicated that they wish to study the matter further before discussions with the Government of India

Export of Cloves, Lac and Rubber Goods

*543. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in India's exports of cloves, lac and rubber goods during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Compared to the exports during the corresponding period in 1957-58, the exports of cloves and lac had declined during 1958-59 (April to November), while the exports of rubber goods had increased

(b) The fall in exports of lac was due to the fall in export prices. The fall in exports of cloves was possibly due to increase in local consumption

Cut in Import of Beedis by Ceylon

*544. { Shri Sampath:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ceylon Government is enforcing a cut in import of Beedis from India.

(b) whether this is a result of any trade agreements between India and Ceylon.

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from Tirunelveli Beedi Producers Association, and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Under the trade agreement between India and Ceylon, Ceylon has undertaken to allow the import of beedis from India upto the quantities specified therein

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The matter is under consideration

क्यूबा को मान्यता देना

*५४५ { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने क्यूबा की नई सरकार को मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है , और

(ग) क्यूबा की सरकार के साथ इस समय भारत सरकार के किस प्रकार के दौत्य सम्बन्ध हैं ?

बौद्धिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री साबत घाली जी) :

(क) और (ख) हमने लगभग २० जनवरी १९५९ को क्यूबा के नये शासन को मान्यता दी ।

(ग) हमारा सम्बन्ध दूतावास के स्तर पर है ।

Trade Relations with Hungary

*546. **Qazi Matin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of Trade between Hungary and India during 1957-58; and

(b) what steps are being taken by the Union Government to strengthen

the trade relations with Hungary?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Exports from India to Hungary in 1957 were Rs. 29.7 lakhs and in the period January-November 1958 were 55.8 lakhs Imports from Hungary during the same periods were Rs 76.9 lakhs and 55.3 lakhs respectively

(b) Contacts have been established with the Hungarian Foreign Trade Organisations through the State Trading Corporation and visiting delegations Negotiations for certain modifications in the trade agreement between the two countries are now in progress

Closure of Amrita Patrika

*548. { Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the UP Working Journalists Union and the Amrit Bazar Patrika Press Employees Union regarding the dispute between the employees and the management about the closure of the 'Amrita Patrika' of Allahabad and the decision to establish a separate concern to run the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" Allahabad edition,

(b) if so, the salient features of the said memorandum, and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) They have demanded a reference of the dispute by the Central Government to a National Tribunal.

(c) The dispute falls in the State sphere and the State Government are in touch with the developments.

Cost of Production of Fertilizers in Sindri

*549. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of production of the fertilizers in the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. is showing a rising trend as compared to the production prices of the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The factors that have mainly contributed to the increase in the cost of production are:

- (1) Increased cost of raw materials
- (2) Upward revision of freight charges by the railways
- (3) Normal increase in wages and additional interim relief to staff

Dock Workers, Calcutta

*550. { **Shri Amar:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 1st February, 1959, a large number of Calcutta dockers stopped work, thereby partially dislocating the loading and unloading of a number of vessels;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of food vessels were also involved;

(c) if so, the circumstances leading to this strike;

(d) the loss incurred; and

(e) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 983 workers stopped work out of a total of 1647 booked for work in the morning shift, 594 out of a total of 2676 booked stopped work in the afternoon shift, but

reported for work after the demonstration.

(b) Work on one food vessel was affected in the morning shift and in another vessel in the afternoon shift

(c) The decision of the Dock Labour Board that number of the identity card of every worker should be made distinct by pasting a slip containing the serial number in the identity cards was mis-interpreted to the workers by certain disgruntled elements

(d) No information is available regarding financial loss incurred by parties. About 700 tons more of food-grains could have been handled had there been no stoppage

(e) Proportionate deduction from wages is being made in the case of workers who stopped work, apart from any disciplinary action that may be taken by the Board.

Export of Indian Common Tea

*551. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that common tea is facing keen competition in the world markets from producers abroad,

(b) if so, the extent to which it has been adversely affected in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any further relief to common tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c). Due to increasing production of tea in the producing countries, the world market is becoming highly selective with the result that poorer quality teas have been fetching very low prices. This trend has created special difficulties for our common tea-producing regions like Cachar, Tripura and Terai.

From the beginning of the current financial year, substantial relief in the matter of central taxes has been given. In view of these measures, the competitive ability of the common teas has been adequately strengthened with noticeable success. No further relief is considered necessary at present.

Closure of Katihar Jute Mill

*552. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Jhulan Saha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Katihar Jute Mill has been closed down,

(b) what are the reasons of its closure,

(c) the number of workers thus thrown out of employment, and

(d) that measures have been taken to re-open the Mill?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Financial losses in working, and partly labour disputes,

(c) About 1,200

(d) A technical investigation of the mill has shown that the mill can be re-opened only if its spinning section is fully modernised. Certain suggestions have been made to the management of the mill, which if implemented, would make them eligible for assistance from the National Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of modernisation.

India's Export to Russia

*553. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of India's export to Russia during 1958;

(b) the value of India's imports from that country;

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase exports and decrease imports from Russia?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) Full figures for 1958 are not yet available. In the first 11 months, the value of exports from India to Russia amounts to Rs 21.56 crores, while the value of imports from Russia during the same period amounts to Rs 19.18 crores.

(c) It is hoped that the new Trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. would help to promote the development of trade between the two countries on a balanced basis.

New Buildings for Central Secretariat Offices

*554. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Town Planning Organisation" has recommended the construction of five new buildings to accommodate Central Secretariat Offices, and

(b) the decisions of the Government thereon, if any?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the five buildings, four are to accommodate Central Secretariat offices and the fifth one the offices of the Parliament Secretariats.

(b) This recommendation has been accepted in principle and steps are being taken to process it.

Rubber Plantations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*555. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question

No. 833 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps taken up till now in accordance with the recommendations of the Rubber Production Commissioner for the plantation of rubber in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands,

(b) how much of the available 2 lakh acres of land in the Nicobar islands is at present being utilised by private parties for the cultivation of rubber,

(c) whether any interim help is proposed to be given to them, and

(d) whether any liaison officer is going to be appointed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Report has been forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for drawing up of concrete plans for cultivation of rubber. The Chief Commissioner proposes to depute a party of officials to reconnoitre and assess actual availability of areas for rubber cultivation

(b) There is no rubber cultivation on the Nicobar Islands at present

(c) Does not arise

(d) Not for the time being

Companies Act, 1956

*556. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the precise reasons for exempting Government companies from the requirements of section 13 of the Companies Act, 1956, whereby companies registered as private limited companies have to use the word 'private' in their names?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The share capital of the Government Companies including those registered as private limited companies is owned either wholly or predominantly by Government. To ensure public accountability an annual report on the working of these companies is statu-

torily required to be placed before the Parliament and/or the State Legislature(s) concerned. It was, therefore, considered neither appropriate nor desirable that they should be described as 'private' companies

Labour Advisory Committee

*557. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 876 on the 11th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of the constitution of Tripartite Labour Advisory Committees for Madhya Pradesh and Mysore States?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Government of Mysore have set up a Labour Advisory Committee

As regards Madhya Pradesh the position is the same as stated in reply to Starred Question No 876 on the 11th December, 1958

Jute Production

*558. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia**
Shri Jinachandran
Shri Raghunath Singh

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the approximate estimate of the jute crop including Mesta during the season 1958-59,

(b) whether this is considered self-sufficient for the Indian mills consumption, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop import of raw jute from Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) According to the All India Final Estimate of jute, the jute crop will be 51.78 lakh bales. Information regarding Mesta is not available, but according to the All India Second Estimate the area under Mesta is 8.17 lakh acres

(b) In terms of quantity this is so, but not qualitatively

(c) No, Sir. However, imports are restricted to qualities not produced in India but needed essentially to meet the requirements of special goods for the foreign markets.

Border Trade with Pakistan

*559. { Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Dwarikanath Tewari:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an offer by East Pakistan Government to revive the border trade with India,

(b) whether talks were held for this purpose, and

(c) if so, the outcome of these talks?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c) No, Sir

१९५७-५८ में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति का प्रतिवेदन

५६० श्री बाजपेयी क्या योजना मंत्री २९ नवम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न सख्या ३५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या १९५७-५८ में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच तैयार हो गया है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

श्री और रोडनार तथा योजना मंत्री के सहायक (श्री सा० ना० मिश्र) : (क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में हुई प्रगति का समीक्षा-पत्र तैयार हो रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

Non-official Directors in Companies in Public Sector

*561. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to strengthen the non-official element in the directorate and management of Companies and Corporations in Public Sector;

(b) whether a statement of action taken in this direction during 1958-59 will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether a statement of persons who are on more than one Corporation with reasons will also be laid on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Indians in Indonesia

*562. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that Indonesian Government had imposed in December, 1958 a blanket ban on any person—Indonesian or foreigner—leaving Sumatra for overseas; and

(b) if so, how many Indians were affected thereby?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that a temporary ban was imposed by the Government of Indonesia against persons in Sumatra visiting Singapore. The ban is reported to have been lifted after one week on 28th December, 1958

(b) We have no information but presumably some Indians may have been affected.

Export of Gur

*563. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Gur to South East Asia and Ceylon is increasing; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of export this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is not possible to estimate the prospects accurately

Anti-Oxidants

*564. { **Shri V. P. Nayar:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether any anti-oxidants are being produced on a commercial scale in India at present and

(b) what will be the total requirement of anti-oxidants at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir but Government have already approved a scheme for manufacture of some of these chemicals by Alkali Chemical Corporation at Calcutta. The terms of collaboration and import of machinery etc., are still under consideration of the Government

(b) About 850 to 900 tons per annum for use in the Rubber Goods Industry and about 30.2 tons in the Vanaspath Industry. Precise information regarding the requirements of the Mineral Oil Industry is not available

State Trading Corporation

*565. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India

(Private) Ltd., has entered into agreements with the manufacturers of Textile Machinery in Japan, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for the supply of various types of Textile Machinery; and

(b) if so, the terms of agreements?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Agreements with G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia provide for 4 years deferred payments to be made in Indian Rupees, which are to be utilised for the purchase of specified Indian goods. In the case of Japan, the deferred payment terms are for 5 years and the payment is to be made in Japanese Yen

The agreements are valid upto:—

Japan	4-2-60.
G D R	30-6-63
Czechoslovakia	6-1-60

Implementation Committee

566. **Shri Ram Krishna:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 850 on 11th December, 1958 and state the nature of the steps taken for setting up implementation committees at State and Local levels by States which have not set up these committees so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Necessary steps are being taken by the State Governments which have not so far set up Implementation Committees to finalise their composition

Plan Publicity

*567. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have assessed the results of their Plan Publicity methods, and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) and

(b) Government has in the light of experience gained during these years of Plan Publicity, found that audio-visual medium like films is the best and most effective thing suited to our conditions. Exhibitions have also proved popular with the public. Steps are being taken to set up evaluation cells in each media unit to assess the effectiveness of the material issued by it.

It will be some time before a full assessment can be made.

राज. रें एक रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना का मुद्दा

*५६८ ओ बाजपेयी क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटा नागपुर तथा अन्य बनवासी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये राची में एक शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटर (लघु तरंग प्रेषण) लगाने का मुद्दा सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) (क) और (ख) एक कम ताकत वाला ३५० वाट्स का शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटर पहिले ही २७-७-१९५७ से राची में लगा हुआ है। इससे दक्षिणी बिहार तथा बनवासी क्षेत्रों के भाग की आवश्यकता पूरी होती है। इसकी जगह जल्दी ही एक एक किलोवाट शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमीटर लगा दिया जायगा।

Employees State Insurance Scheme

666. Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of workers in Punjab still left to be covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and

(b) when the scheme will be extended to these workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About 21,000

(b) About 19,500 workers are expected to be covered during the year 1959-60

Housing in Punjab

667 Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Punjab State Government during 1958-59 out of the amount allocated under various housing schemes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Beddy): A statement based on the information received from the State Government, is placed on the Table [See Appendix II annexure No 6]

Wholesale Depots

668 Shri Ram Krishan Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of wholesale depots opened so far to sell Small Industries' products (State-wise), and

(b) the profit and loss during 1958-59 on the sale of goods produced by small scale industries in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri).

(a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 7]

Trade Fairs

669 { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of trade fairs in foreign countries held in which India participated during 1957-58;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the volume of business negotiated through this participation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 8].

(c) The Directorate of Exhibitions only provides facilities to Indian exporters and manufacturers to stimulate the interest of consumers and importers abroad in Indian products. It is not possible to compile information in regard to contract negotiated by exhibitors.

Export of Small Industries' Products

670. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the export of products of Small Industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9].

Aid to States

671. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of loans and grants given by the Central Government to States for disbursement among Small Industrialists during 1957-58 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A state-wise statement showing the amounts of loans sanctioned and released to State Governments during 1957-58 for being disbursed as loans to Small-scale Industries under the State Aid to Industries Act of other regulations in force is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10]. No grants are given to State Governments for disbursement to small-scale industries.

President's Visit to Malaya

672. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the prime Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the President's visit to Malaya?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The expenditure in connection with the President's visit to the Federation of Malaya, excluding the cost of transport, is Rs 10,194.

Handicrafts Training Centres in Bombay

673. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of handicrafts training centres sanctioned so far by the Central Government for Bombay State and the location thereof, and

(b) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on each of these Centres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

Unsold Handloom Goods

674. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present stock of unsold handloom goods in private sector and in cooperative sector in Bombay State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): 35.44 lakhs yards valued at Rs 39.83 lakhs as on 30th November, 1958 in the cooperative sector. Information relating to the sector outside the cooperative fold is not available.

Technical Training in Punjab

675. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to the Punjab State

for the development of technical training; and

(b) the heads on which it has been used?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Amount proposed to be given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to the State Government of Punjab for the development of technical training is Rs. 12,27,600.

(b) the amount is being used on the following heads.—

- (i) Training of Craftsmen.—
Rs 12,00,000.
- (ii) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers—Rs 7,600
- (iii) National Apprenticeship Scheme—Rs 20,000

Gita Refugee Colony, Delhi

676 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2816 on the 25th September, 1958, and state the progress made in providing proper drainage system, roads and electric connections in Gita Colony, a displaced persons Colony near Gandhi Nagar, Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Roads and drains in the original 100 acre area of the Colony have been completed. In the additional 100 acre area of the Colony, drains are expected to be completed by June, 1959. Negotiations for awarding the work of the construction of roads in this area are in progress. For making permanent pumping arrangements for disposal of storm water, tenders for pumps have been placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the same are expected to be received by the end of April, 1959. Revised estimates for providing street lighting have been prepared and are under scrutiny of C.P.W.D. authorities.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Punjab

677. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted during 1958-59 by the Central Government for the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to the Board during 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has allotted Rs. 118.89 lakhs as grant and Rs 57.93 lakhs as loan to the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Punjab during 1958-59

(b) It is not possible to indicate the amount at present, as the programme for 1959-60 has not yet been finalised. A decision will, however, be taken shortly.

Radio-Activity

678. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any change in the highest level of radio-activity reported in April, 1957 in the country; and

(b) if so, what and whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The highest level of fallout radio-activity detected in the air upto the end of January 1959 is 20.22 micromicro curies per cubic meter of air. This was recorded on October 27, 1958 at Delhi. This level is the highest so far recorded at any station in India and is well below the maximum permissible limit.

Trade between India and Japan

679. { Shri D. C. Sharma.
Shri Dalsit Singh

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 1003 on the 27th August 1958, and state

(a) what further measures have been taken to promote trade between India and Japan and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri).

(a) In addition to the measures stated in answer to Question No 1003 on the 27th August, 1959 the following further measures have been taken to promote trade between India and Japan

- (1) India withdrew application of Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to trade with Japan
- (ii) It has been decided to participate in the 3rd Tokyo International Fair to be held in Tokyo in May, 1959
- (b) It is too early to assess the results

Production of Khadi in Punjab

680. Shri D C Sharma Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab in 1958, month-wise, and

(b) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase the production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri).

(a) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table

347 (A1) LSD—3

[See Appendix II, annexure No 12] The figures given include production under both the Ambar and the traditional khadi programmes

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is giving financial and technical assistance for increasing production of traditional and Ambar Khadi

Some of the more important steps taken for improving the production, both from the view point of quantity and quality are

- (1) loan facilities for purchase of raw cotton,
- (2) rebate on retail sales, subsidy on production and sales effected by institutions and subsidy on production done on the basis of self-sufficiency,
- (3) subsidy on implements
- (4) propaganda through spinning competitions exhibitions demonstrations etc,
- (5) sending out of peripatetic parties for advising and supervising khadi centres
- (6) training of workers in spinning and weaving both through short-term courses as well as through diploma courses,
- (7) facilities for research for improving techniques and tools,
- (8) training of weavers and appointment of master weavers,
- (9) follow-up services for increasing productivity, specially on the Ambar-charkha

Employment Pattern Survey

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

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 539 on the 3rd December, 1958, and state

(a) whether the Employment Pattern Survey conducted by the Delhi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning Commission has since been completed and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Mysore

682. Shri Siddiah. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the Statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the 12th December, 1958 in implementation of the assurance given by the Minister of Planning in reply to Unstarred Question No 1108 on the 2nd September, 1957 and state

(a) whether the details of expenditure of various centrally sponsored schemes in Mysore State for the year 1957-58 have since become available, and

(b) if so, whether they will be laid on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) No, Sir As and when the information is received from the State Government, it will be laid on the Table of the House

Village Housing Projects for Mysore

683. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the number of Village Housing Projects and the amount allotted to the State of Mysore for the year 1958-59,

(b) the progress achieved so far; and

(c) the number of projects proposed to be allotted during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The number of villages allotted to Mysore for the year 1958-59 under the Village Housing Projects Scheme is 75 and the assistance allocated is Rs 3 75 lakhs

(b) According to the information received from the State Government, all the 75 villages have been taken up for the implementation of the Scheme

(c) A total of 250 villages has been allotted to the Mysore Government for the period of the Second Five Year Plan

Employment Exchanges

684 Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of unemployed Graduates, Intermediates, Matriculates and others who were on the live registers of the various Employment Exchanges in Mysore in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto 31st January, 1959) and among them how many belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) the number of them provided with employment during the above period and among them how many belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The information is given below. Figures for 31st January, 1959 are not available.

Category	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-57			No. on Live Register as on 31-12-58		
	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Graduates	1,737	14	..	1,656	3	2
Matriculates (including Intermediates)	11,484	473	9	14,907	662	9
Others	15,839	2,247	22	23,944	3,801	15
TOTAL	29,060	2,734	31	40,507	4,466	26

(2) (b) The information is given in the statements I and II below :—

Statement No. I

Number of educated persons and others placed in employment during 1957-58 and 1958-59 :

Category	No. placed in employment during	
	1957-58	1958-59 (April—Dec.)
I	2	3
Graduates	409	399
Matriculates (including Intermediates)	1,679	2,009
Others	2,710	2,795
TOTAL	4,798	5,203

Statement No. II

Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants placed in employment during 1957-58 and 1958-59 :

Category	No. placed in employment during	
	1957-58	1958-59 (April—Dec.)
I	2	3
Scheduled Castes	791	685
Scheduled Tribes	20	15

Cotton

685. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the annual imports of cotton for the last 3 years, country-wise, with details, if possible, of the staple length of such imports, and

(b) the quantity out of the imported cotton estimated to be consumed in the textiles exported from India in the above years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 13]

(b) India exports mainly coarse and medium cloth. A certain quantity of foreign cotton also goes into the production of medium varieties of cloth after mixing such cotton with indigenous cotton. It is not, however, possible to arrive at an estimate of the foreign cotton consumed in the manufacture of textiles exported.

Textile Export Promotion Scheme

686. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what are the details of the Textile Export Promotion Scheme and the import of raw cotton thereunder,

(b) how the uses of such imported cotton are subjected to control if any, and

(c) whether there is any stipulation that some percentage of the imported cotton should be used in the cloth exported and, if not, why?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Public Notice Nos 87-ITC(PN)/58, 88-ITC(PN)/58, dated 31st October, 1958, 91-ITC(PN)/58, dated 31st November, 1958, Press Note dated 22nd November, 1958 and Public Notice No 10-ITC-(PN)/59, dated 10th February, 1959 giving details of

the scheme including import of raw cotton are placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 14]

The details of the scheme relating to import of cotton as contained in the Press Note, dated 22nd November, 1958, have been modified in an announcement made by the Jt CCI & E, Bombay on the 16th February, 1959. The main features of the revised scheme are as follows

- (1) Mills exporting cotton cloth or yarn will be permitted to import 60 per cent of the fob value of their exports, with effect from January-March 1959 Quarter onwards

Out of the raw cotton entitlement under the scheme the eligible mills may import and retain for its own use cotton equal to 10 per cent of the entitlement, of such categories as may be specified from time to time by the Textile Commissioner, the balance entitlement shall be made available to the Textile Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him from time to time

- (11) A special additional entitlement of 6-2/3 per cent will also be allowed to the eligible mills for each of the two Quarterly periods January-March and April-June, 1959

A copy of the announcement made by the Jt CCI & E, Bombay will be laid on the Table of the House shortly

(b) Foreign cotton import is allowed only on account of user mills, but there is so far no restriction regarding its use for any particular manufacture

(c) There is no stipulation regarding the use of such imported cotton in the cloth that is to be exported by the mills. It is not considered necessary to impose any such stipulation at present

Export of Textiles to U.K.

687. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value of textile exports to UK in the three years of the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) the purpose for which UK uses the Indian textiles,

(c) whether Government have any information about the extent of UK's re-exports of Indian textile after processing, and

(d) the main varieties of textiles exported to UK and their estimated content of the imported cotton?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) The quantity and value of textile exports to UK during 1956, 1957 and 1958 are as follows

	Quantity in '000 Yds'	Value in '000 Rs'
1956	91,820	6,90,55
1957	151,109	11,05,23
1958	92,956	6,94,82

(Upto Nov)

(b) For their own use and re-exports

(c) Government have no precise information

(d) Textile exports to UK are almost entirely confined to grey unbleached cloth which has no content of imported cotton

Manufacture of Watches

688 Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any attempts have been made by Government to get technical collaboration from Swiss or other manufacturers of watches to start production of watches in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir; efforts are being made to

obtain technical collaboration from reputable watch manufacturers abroad, including from Switzerland

(b) No proposal for technical collaboration have so far been finalised.

Handloom Industry in Rajasthan

689. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) names of places in Rajasthan where training is imparted to artisans in Handloom Industry, and

(b) the names of those places where handloom industry research and design centres have been established in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) It has been reported by the State Government that training is imparted in 120 Community Development Blocks, in addition one Model Handloom Training Centre has been sanctioned for Kota

(b) None

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Rajasthan

690. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Rajasthan during the year 1959-60 have been sanctioned,

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon, and

(c) the nature of schemes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) According to the latest procedure, no sanction is necessary from the Central Government for continuing schemes. Only in case of new schemes technical approval is necessary. These approvals have not yet been given for the coming year

(b) While considering the Annual Plan of Rajasthan for 1959-60, the

following outlays were agreed to by the Planning Commission for various village and small industries.

	<i>Central Assistance</i>		
	(Rs in lakhs)		
	<i>Loans</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Handloom	2 94	5 88	8 82
2 Small Scale Industries	17 50	6 50	24 00
3 Industrial Estates	15 00		15 00
4 Handicrafts	1 50	3 50	5 00
5 Sericulture		0 01	0 01
6 Khadi and Village Industries *			
TOTAL	36 94	15 89	52 83

*Central assistance is yet to be finalised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission

(c) Schemes proposed to be included in the State Development Plan 1959-60, for which Central assistance has been agreed to are given in the statement placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 15]

Loss Incurred by AIR

691. { Shri R C Majhi.
Shri S C. Samanta.
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio is running at a huge loss every year on Radio Station and Radio publications,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to overcome the recurrence of such losses?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): (a) and (b) The proforma accounts of All India Radio as at present compiled show losses on the Radio Stations and Radio publications. This is largely due to the way in which the proforma accounts of Radio Stations and Radio

publications are prepared without allowing for the special features of AIR as a developing service which also caters to certain requirements without requital. AIR is treated as a Commercial Department excluding the Directorate General, Research Department, Song and Drama Division and the monitoring Service. Simla. On the one hand half of the expenditure on the Directorate General is shared between the Radio Stations and Radio publications in the proforma accounts in a certain proportion approved by AGCR every year and half of the expenditure on the Research Department is charged to the proforma accounts of the Radio Stations. On the other hand no credit is given to the (1) broadcasting programme services undertaken by All India Radio on behalf of other Departments of Government of India for which AIR does not get any return, (2) Development Works, and (3) expenditure on the Directorate General and Research Department which are treated as Service Departments. If the expenditure on these items is excluded and the Customs revenue from wireless receivers and equipment is included in the proforma Accounts the result will

show either no loss or negligible loss during the past few years. A statement is placed on the Table which shows the position after making due allowances for these features [See Appendix II, annexure No 16].

In addition to the Headquarters establishment charges, the loss in the case of Radio journals is also due to poor circulation and low income from advertisement and increase in the cost of production.

(c) The financial results of AIR will present a different picture when the Development programmes have been completed. It is also expected that the number of licences will increase and bring in additional revenue. Economies will be effected to the extent practicable.

In regard to the losses on the Radio journals, it has been decided to effect economy by reducing the size, use of cheaper paper, improvement in get-up, revision of the advertisement tariff, surrendering of certain staff and increase in the price of certain journals. It has also been decided to discontinue the losing journals in all areas where satisfactory alternative arrangements for publication of the programmes can be made.

Recruitment of Employees

693. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that employers in public sector often recruit those who are not registered with Employment Exchanges, and

(b) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken with a view to ensure that only those persons are recruited in public sector who are registered with Employment Exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No Sir, not often. Some of the Central Government establishments and some State Governments and some Quasi-Government and Statutory Bodies and Local Bodies

have not however, yet agreed to recruit through Exchanges.

(b) In all such cases the matter has been taken up with the Ministries, State Governments and Quasi-Government organisations concerned requesting them to utilise the Employment Service more fully. Another step contemplated in this connection is the introduction of legislation which will require all employers in the Public and Private Sectors to notify all vacancies to the Employment Service.

Closure of Textile Units

694 { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Roddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any expert committees have been appointed to enquire into the existing conditions of textile units closed in Kanpur and Indore, and

(b) if so, whether the committees have suggested any remedial action?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir. However, *ad hoc* investigation committees under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were appointed in respect of Atherton West Mills at Kanpur which closed down on 1st April, 1958 and Kalyanmal Mills, Indore, in respect of which a closure was apprehended.

(b) These Committees have suggested certain remedial measures which are under consideration.

Production of Machinery and Equipment

695. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal of appointing Standing Committees of experts to plan the production of machinery and equipment which are still imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

Labourers in Coll Industry

696. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee was appointed to go into the question of conditions of service of labour engaged in Coir Industry;

(b) whether it has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to implement its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No committee was appointed in recent years

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Indian Textiles to Iraq

697. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports of Indian textiles to Iraq have declined and are declining on account of stiff competition from Japan;

(b) if so, to what extent have they declined during the last six months, and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to check fall in the exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. There has been a slight decline in our exports. Japanese exports to Iraq during the same period are known to have registered a small increase.

(b) During June-November, 1958, India exported 1.8 million yards of textile to Iraq as against 2.9 million

yards during the corresponding period of 1957. The decline is to the extent of 1.1 million yards.

(c) The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council Bombay has established an overseas office at Bagdad. Last year the Council organised an exhibition in Bagdad to give audiovisual publicity to Indian textiles goods in that market. Government of India is also holding another exhibition in March, 1959, in Bagdad.

The textiles industry are concerting measures to produce quality goods at competitive prices

Labour Participation in Management

**698. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 700 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the results of the scheme of labour participation in management introduced in factories so far; and

(b) the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) As the scheme is at the initial stages it is too early to judge its results.

(b) The main features of the scheme are contained in the Brochure on Seminar on Labour Management Co-operation, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 22nd April, 1958

Companies in Marathwada

699. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some companies have gone into liquidation during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 and complaints were lodged against some liquidators of the companies in Marathwada region of Bombay State;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the liquidators, against whom Government is taking action, and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri).

(a) Two companies in the Marathwada region of the Bombay State went into liquidation during 1956-57. No company of the said region appears to have gone into liquidation during 1957-58 and 1958-59. A complaint has been lodged against the liquidator of one of the two above-mentioned companies in liquidation.

(b) The Janata Motor Service Corporation Limited, Shri A. A. Kope,

(c) The proceedings are still pending in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court at Bombay.

Works Committees

700 { Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri Tangamani;
Shri A. K. Gopalan.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether works committees are functioning in all the textile mills in the country,

(b) whether some of the textile mills have refused to form works committees, and

(c) if so the names of those mills?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c) The information is not available.

Pondicherry

701. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee;
Shri Muhammed Elias;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in Pondicherry there is virtually a permanent ban on public demonstration by evocation of a French decree of 1935 or thereabouts; and

(b) what steps are being taken to remove this anomaly?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Under the French Decree of 23rd October, 1935, which was applied to Pondicherry by a further Decree of November 1947, all meetings on public roads are prohibited. It requires that an application should be made to the Mayor for permission for processions and general gatherings of the public on public roads. If the Mayor apprehends any public disorder, he may prohibit such a procession or gathering. In all cases, the Mayor has to send within 24 hours to the Chief Commissioner a copy of the application and his orders on it. The Chief Commissioner has authority to modify or revoke the order of the Mayor.

As regards meetings outside the public roads, under the normal law of Pondicherry permission is required of the owner of the land. Thus, for lands, belonging to the Government or the Municipality, Government permission has to be obtained.

There is no permanent ban on meetings or processions but when public disorder is feared the permission is withheld.

(b) At present no steps are under consideration for changing the existing system. Pondicherry is a congested urban area and the authorities have to guard against possible disorders. These dangers are all the greater about the time of elections. The forthcoming election of Pondicherry is expected to be held in April-May 1959 and the position may be reviewed after this is over.

Indians in Malaya

702. Shri N. R. Munsamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that 1120 people were deprived of the colonies citizenship as 'undesirables' in Malaya, and

(b) whether any Indian was included in that number?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. According to information in our possession, since 31st August, 1957, 33 persons have been deprived of citizenship of Malaya for various reasons.

(b) Out of the 33 persons mentioned above, 11 are reported to be of Indian origin.

Border Incident

703. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar had lodged a strong protest with his Pakistani counterpart in Sylhet against the firings by Pakistani armed forces on 7th January, 1959,

(b) if so, whether any reply has so far been received, and

(c) if so the contents of the reply?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the answer given in the Lok Sabha on 13th February, 1959 to unstarred question No. 262.

दिल्ली में श्रमिक कल्याण केन्द्र

७०४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में कितने श्रमिक कल्याण केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) ये कहा-कहा स्थित है ,

(ग) क्या इन केन्द्रों की अपनी इमारतें हैं ;

(घ) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इन केन्द्रों की

अपनी इमारतें कब तक बनने की आशा है ; और

(ङ) इन इमारतों के निर्माण पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

भ्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

(क) आठ ।

(ख) १—कमलानगर, सन्धीमंडी, दिल्ली ।

२—मोडल बस्ती, दिल्ली,

३—चूडीवालान, चावडी बाजार दिल्ली ।

४—हरिजन कौलोनी, गीडिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली ।

५—बिल्डिंग बक्स कौलोनी, डिप्लो-मेटिक एन्क्लेव, नई दिल्ली ।

६—कोटला मुबारकपुर, नई दिल्ली ।

७—वेस्टर्न गवसटेन्मन ऐरिया, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली ।

८—काबूल नगर, जी० टी० राड, दिल्ली शाहदरा ।

(ग) जी नहीं । ये किराये की इमारतों में स्थित हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). इन केन्द्रों के लिये इनकी अपनी इमारतें बनाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

ताड़ गुड़

७०५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किल-किल राज्यों में ताड़ गुड़ बनाया जाता है ;

(ख) ताड़ गुड़ का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या ताड़ गुड़ के उत्पादन के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) (१) आंध्र प्रदेश, (२) आसाम, (३) बिहार, (४) बम्बई, (५) केरल, (६) मद्रास, (७) मैसूर, (८) उड़ीसा, (९) पंजाब, (१०) मध्य प्रदेश, (११) राजस्थान, (१२) उत्तर प्रदेश, (१३) पं. बंगाल, (१४) त्रिपुरा, और (१५) लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीन-द्वीप द्वीप समूह ।

(ख)

वर्ष	परिमाणु मनो म	मूल्य ₹०
१९४६-४७	१३,६६,४४०	२,७६,८८,२५०
१९४७-४८	१६,६८,०५३	३,३३,५७,८६२
१९४८-४९	१६,२१,६०६	३,२४,५५,७३२
१९४९-५०	१६,०४,१२४	३,२०,७१,२६५
१९५०-५१	१६,०६,८५६	३,६६,६०,६४१
१९५१-५२	२१,४१,०७३	४,०८,४३,४४७
१९५२-५३	२२,७८,३२०	४,१८,७०,८०६
१९५३-५४	२२,४७,६१३	४,४६,७५,१६३
१९५४-५५*	१८,६५,०००	३,७८,६२,०००

*१९५७-५८ के पूरे आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) अपनी ताड़ गुड़ विकास योजनाओं को अमल में लाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों राज्य बोर्डों के अपने अपने कर्मचारी हैं । उनके शैक्षिक कर्मचारी सुधरी हुई प्रणालियों की शिक्षा कार्यकर्ताओं को देते हैं । खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इस काम के लिये कोई विशेष अफसर नियुक्त नहीं किये हैं लेकिन ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग के बारे में प्रशिक्षण

विद्यालय चला रहा है जिसका नाम है भारतीय ताड़ गुड़ शिल्प भवन, दहानू, बम्बई राज्य ।

केले के पीछे से कागज का निर्माण

७०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केले के पीछे के गूदे से उच्च किस्म का कागज के निर्माण के लिये गवेषणा की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) और (ख) पूना स्थित हाथ-निर्मित कागज गवेषणा केन्द्र ने जो परीक्षण किये हैं उनसे यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि केले का पीछा व्यापारिक आधार पर अच्युती किस्म का कागज बनाने के उपयुक्त नहीं है । लेकिन केले के पीछे के गूदे में बनी बिना ब्लीच की हुई लुग्दी के साथ जूट की पुरानी कतरनों और पुरानी बोरियों में बनी ४० प्रतिशत लुग्दी मिला कर पैक करने और लपेटने का कागज हाथ में बनाया जा सकता है ।

अखबारी कागज

७०७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८ में कितना अखबारी कागज का आयात किया गया, और

(ख) नेपा मिल द्वारा कितना अखबारी कागज दिया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) जनवरी से नवम्बर, १९५८ तक ५२.६०० टन अखबारी कागज आयात किया गया ।

(ख) १९५८ में नेपा मिल द्वारा २२,१३३,६६ टन अन्नबारी कागज दिया गया।

Employment Exchanges

708. Shri Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state,

(a) the number of non-Matriculates, Matriculates, Graduates, Double

graduates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately who are already enrolled by the various Employment Exchanges in India for the various categories upto 31st December, 1958; and

(b) the number of them who have not been absorbed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The information is given below:

No on Live Register as on 31-12-58

Category	Non-Matriculates	Matriculates (including inter-mediate)	Graduates (including double Graduates)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Castes	1,13,757	14,678	1,164	1,29,599
Scheduled Tribes	30,796	916	105	31,817

Phizo

709. { Shrimati Mafda Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news published in Hindusthan Standard (Calcutta) dated the 22nd December, 1958 that the rebel Naga leader Phizo is taking asylum in Burma; and

(b) whether any intimation has been received from Burma Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). We have no information about Phizo having gone to Burma.

India's Export to West Germany

710. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 388 on 29th November, 1958, and state at what stage are the specific proposals for stepping up India's export to West Germany with special reference to the proposal to set up an Indian Government establishment in West Germany to pursue export promotional efforts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Preliminary arrangements for setting up the Trade Promotion Organisation in Germany have been completed. The organisation is expected to start functioning in April this year. The proposals for larger facilities for imports into Germany of Indian commodities like tea, jute fabrics, cotton textiles, and coir goods etc. are still being pursued with the West German Government.

Export of Shoes

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1002 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with East Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the supply of Indian shoes have been concluded, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Coir Industry

712 Shri Thanulingam Nadar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Government have since submitted schemes for the development of its Coir Industry after the Planning Commission had raised the allocation under the Second Five Year Plan from Rs 45 lakhs to 1.5 crores, and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 18].

Holiday Home for Sugar Factory Workers

713. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether any holiday home will be set up for sugar factory workers, and

(b) if so, where and when?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No such scheme is under consideration of the Government of India

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Leather Plastic Goods

714. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) the total cost of leather plastic goods imported during 1957-58,

(b) whether any reduction has been made in the import of above material during the later half of the year 1958; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) There is no item as "leather plastic goods" specifically shown in the import trade classification. Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to "artificial leather". The total value of artificial leather imported during 1957-58 was Rs 2,54,000

(b) and (c) Import figures for the month of December 1958 are not yet available. The total value of artificial leather imported during January-June, 1958 and July-November, 1958 are as follows

January-June 1958	July-November 1958
Rs 38,000	Rs 7,000

It will, therefore, be seen that the imports during the second half of 1958 are likely to be much lower than the imports in the first half of 1958

A.I.R. Programme on "Grow More Food" Scheme

715. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government propose to broadcast some special programme regarding 'Grow More Food' Campaign from the All India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): In connection with the Rabi Crop Campaign, stations of All India Radio broadcast suitable items in their Rural Programmes Material prepared by the Farm Radio Officer of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was utilised for this purpose Special attention was paid for these broadcasts to short feature programmes, news-reel items, interviews with progressive farmers and agricultural workers, skits, playlets, songs and poems Publicity material obtained from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding different kinds of manures was also utilised It is proposed to continue such programmes and also to inaugurate special programmes of the type of the Radio Farm Forum programmes (broadcast from certain stations at present) in all the States as soon as the forums are organised

Licensing of New Units

716. Shri Braj Raj Singh Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how many applicants from Firozabad (U.P.) have submitted their applications to the Development Wing of the Ministry to start new factories under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958,

(b) how many of them were allowed to start new factories,

(c) the main reasons for restricting permission to start new factories,

(d) out of the licensed new factories, how many are Glass Bangle factories and how many are blowing factories;

(e) whether any enquiries were conducted by the Development Wing before according permission to start new factories; and

(f) if so, in how many cases and whether the enquiry was conducted in

Delhi or on the spot?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f) A statement is placed on the Table

STATEMENT

(a) Six applications seem to have been received in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from Firozabad (U.P.) for starting new factories 1 in 1956, 4 in 1957, and 1 in 1958

(b) Two

(c) All the applications relate to the manufacture of glassware of various kinds As sufficient capacity has already been licensed in this line and as some of the applicant firms did not have the technical know how required for the manufacture of the articles applied for their schemes were not approved

(d) Both the new undertakings licensed are for blowing glass factories The manufacture of glass bangles does not require any license from the Central Government as it does not fall within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

(e) and (f) The applications were examined with reference to (i) the capacity already existing in this particular line, (ii) the capacity targetted for achievement during the Second Five Year Plan, and (iii) the availability of technical 'know how' with the applicants It was not necessary to make any elaborate or on the spot enquiries as these questions can be easily considered from the available data with the Government

Liquid Gold

717. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of liquid gold imported prior to the total stoppage of it in terms of ounces or pounds;

(b) what was the highest quantity of imported liquid gold in India during a single year and in which year; and

(c) the quantity of indigenous liquid gold production (year-wise) in terms of ounces or phials since its manufacture was started in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) As liquid gold is not specifically shown in the country's old trade classification, information regarding the quantities imported prior to its total stoppage in January, 1957 is not available. After January 1957, its import is totally banned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Production of liquid gold during the last four years has been as per statement laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 19]

कुटीर उद्योग

७१८. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को १९५७ और १९५८ में कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये कितना रुपया दिया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को किस आधार पर अनुदान दिया गया , और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में १९५७ और १९५८ में कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार की गई चीजों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनकी बिक्री के लिय क्या व्यवस्था की गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहदुर शास्त्री) : (क) दो विवरण सदन पटल पर रखे जाते हैं जिनमें बताया गया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना धन दिया गया । [वेबिनवे परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

(ख) विभिन्न कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिये राज्यों को धन देने का आधार निम्न प्रकार है —

(१) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग

(अ) कच्चे माल और ट्रेनिंग पाये हुये लोगों का मिल सकना ,

(आ) उद्योग के संगठन करने का मस्यामो को अनुभव ,

(इ) उद्योग का और भी विस्तार हो सकने की गुंजाइश ,

(ई) पहले किये गये काम की प्रगति और उनके परिणाम , और

(उ) राज्य सरकारों की सलाह में योजना कमीशन द्वारा योजना में की गयी व्यवस्था ।

(२) रेशम उद्योग

(अ) उद्योग की आवश्यकतायें ; राज्य विशेष में इसका महत्व, जलवायु तथा भावी सम्भावनायें, और

(आ) जैसा कि ऊपर १ (उ) में दिया गया है ।

३. हाथ करघा

(अ) राज्य सरकारों के लिये निर्धारित उच्चतम सीमायें काम में लाये गये सूत और चालू करघों पर प्राधारित है और

(आ) जैसा कि ऊपर १ (उ) में दिया गया है ।

४. इस्तकारियाँ :

(अ) कच्चे माल शैल्पिक कर्मचारियों और बिक्री व्यवस्था की क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं . राज्य सरकारों की विकास-योजनाओं को प्रमत्त में ला

सकने की क्षमता, पिछली कार-
गुजारी आदि

(आ) जैसा कि ऊपर १(उ) में
दिया गया है।

५. नारियल की जटा

(अ) नारियल का कुल उत्पादन,
ऊपर की जटा का औद्योगिक
प्रयोग करने के लिये उपलब्ध
सुविधायें तथा उद्योग की भारी
संभावनायें

(आ) जैसा कि ऊपर १ (उ) में
दिया गया है।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में कुटीर उद्योगों
द्वारा तैयार की गयी वस्तुओं का व्योम
नीचे दिया जाता है —

१—**आंध्र** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, बर्तन, साबुन, हाथ में
बना कागज, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद
ताड़ गुड, रेशम, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र, दस्त-
कारिया, नारियल की मुतली और नारियल
के रस्से।

२ **आसाम** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल
कुटीर दियामलाई, साबुन, हाथ से बना
कागज, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद, रेशम,
हाथ करघे के बस्त्र और दस्तकारिया।

३ **बिहार** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा
चावल, बर्तन, साबुन, हाथ से बना कागज,
गुड, और खाडसारी, शहद, ताड़ गुड, रेशम,
हाथ करघे के बस्त्र, और दस्तकारिया।

४ **बम्बई** खादी—पुराने ढंग की और
अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन,
हाथ से बना कागज, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद,
रेशम, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र और दस्तकारिया।

ताड़गुड, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र, दस्तकारिया,
नारियल की मुतली और नारियल के रस्से।

५ **केरल** खादी—पुराने ढंग की और
अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन,
हाथ से बना कागज, शहद, ताड़गुड, रेशम,
हाथ करघे के बस्त्र, दस्तकारिया, नारियल की
मुतली तथा रस्से, नारियल की जटा की फर्श,
रंग और कारपट।

६ **मध्य प्रदेश** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन,
हाथ से बना कागज, ताड़गुड, रेशम, हाथ
करघे के बस्त्र और दस्तकारिया।

७ **मद्रास** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल हाथ से कुटा चावल,
बर्तन, साबुन, हाथ में बना कागज, गुड और
खाडसारी, शहद, ताड़गुड, रेशम, हाथ करघे के
बस्त्र, दस्तकारिया और नारियल की जटा
की वस्तुएं।

८ **मैसूर** खादी—पुराने ढंग की और
अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन,
हाथ में बना कागज, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद,
ताड़गुड, रेशम, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र,
दस्तकारिया नारियल के रस्से और मुतली।

९ **उड़ीसा** खादी—पुराने ढंग की और
अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
साबुन, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद, ताड़गुड,
रेशम, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र और दस्तकारिया।

१० **पंजाब** खादी—पुराने ढंग की
और अम्बर-ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल,
कुटीर दियामलाई, ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन,
हाथ से बना कागज, गुड और खाडसारी, शहद,
रेशम, हाथ करघे के बस्त्र और दस्तकारिया।

११ राजस्थान खादी—पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर—ग्रामीण तेल हाथ से कुटा चावल ग्रामीण कुम्हारी, साबुन, हाथ से बना कागज, गूड और खाडसारी, हाथ करघे के वस्त्र तथा दस्तकारिया ।

१२ उत्तर प्रदेश खादी पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर—ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल कुटीर दियामलाई, साबुन, हाथ से बना कागज गूड और खाडसारी, शहद नाडगूड, रेशम हाथ करघे के बने वस्त्र और दस्तकारिया ।

१३ प० बंगाल खादी—पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर—ग्रामीण तेल हाथ से कुटा चावल, बर्तन कुटीर दियामलाई साबुन, हाथ से बना कागज, गूड और खाडसारी, शहद नाड गूड रेशम, हाथ करघे में बने वस्त्र तथा दस्तकारिया ।

१४ जम्मु और काश्मीर खादी—पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर हाथ से बना कागज, शहद रेशम हाथ करघे में बने वस्त्र और दस्तकारिया ।

१५ बिस्ली खादी—पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर—हाथ करघे के कपडे और दस्तकारिया ।

१६ हिमाचल बेस खादी—पुराने ढग की और प्रम्बर—रेदाम हाथ करघे में बने कपडे और दस्तकारिया ।

१७ मजिपुर पुराने ढग की खादी ग्रामीण तेल साबुन हाथ से बना कागज रेशम, हाथ करघे में बने कपडे और दस्तकारिया ।

१८ त्रिपुरा प्रम्बर खादी ग्रामीण तेल, हाथ से कुटा चावल, हाथ से बना कागज शहद, हाथ करघे में बने कपडे और दस्तकारिया ।

१९ बाँडेखेरी हाथ करघे में बने कपडे और दस्तकारिया ।

उपरोक्त चीजों की बिक्री-व्यवस्था के लिए नीचे निम्ना इन्तजाम है —

१ खादी तथा ग्रामीण खादी तथा ग्रामीण ग्रामीण नै बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, 367(A1) L.S.D.—4.

मद्रास और बंगलौर में बिक्री-भंडार (एम्पोरिया) खोले हैं । विभिन्न राज्य बोरों और मस्याओं को विपणन डिपा और ग्रामोद्योग बिक्री भंडार खोलने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । विशेष उद्योगों की वस्तुओं की बिक्री व्यवस्था करने के लिए महकारी कमितियों के मध्य और रजिस्टर्ड बिक्री जेन्सियों को भी सहायता दी जाती है ।

२ बेसम उद्योग टमर के कोपों को बिहार तथा उड़ीसा स्थित डिपा के द्वारा बेचा जाता है । मंमूर उड़ीसा, बिहार और प० बंगाल में टमर और ऐरी रेशम की बिक्री के लिए विपणन डिपा और महकारी कमितिया ह । लेकिन अधिकांश कच्चा रेशम माधारण व्यापारिक ढग में ही बेचा जाता है ।

३ हथकरघे के वस्त्र बिक्री डिपा अन्तर्गम्य डिपा और कन्द्रीय डिपा खोलने के लिए उपकर निधि में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । बनयाना गेडियों और फेरीवालों के ढाग भी कारडा कवाया जाता है । विदगों में बिक्री करने के लिए अदन कानम्बा बचाक कुम्हानालम्पुर और मिगापुर में बिक्री भंडार खोले गये हैं ।

ग्रान हाडपा टैन्डनूम फंत्रिकम मार्कींग काभ्रापरेटिव मानाडटा बम्बई मद्रास और कनकत्ता में टैण्टनूम हाउस चला रही है । बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष हथकरघा मन्नाह मनाये जाते हैं ।

४ दस्तकारिया दस्तकारियों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए बिक्री भंडारों को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । विभिन्न राज्यों में ७५ डिपो खोलने की एक योजना पर अमल करने का प्रस्ताव है । इनको बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए दस्तकारी सप्ताह मनाने हैं चल प्रदर्शनिया करते हैं प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया जाता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों, महत्वपूर्ण होटलों एवं रेलवे स्टेशनों पर शोकेस और स्टाल लगाये जाते हैं । बिक्री में सुधार करने के

लिए जाच पड़ताल की जाती है। अप्रैल १९५८ में सरकार ने इंडियन इष्टीकाप्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन प्रा० लि० स्थापित किया जिसकी प्राधिकृत पूंजी १ करोड़ २० है। इसका काम हस्तकारियों का निर्यात बढ़ाना और उत्पादन में सुधार करना है जिससे उपयुक्त प्रतिमान का माल गारंटी के माध्य दिया जा सके।

५. नारियल की जटा नारियल की जटा की चीजें, रेशा, सुतली, रस्से, फर्श, चटाइया पावदान और गलीचे मुख्यतः केरल में बनाये जाते हैं और अधिकांशतः निर्यात किये जाते हैं। इन चीजों का सिर्फ थोड़ा सा भाग ही देश में प्रयोग किया जाता है। इन चीजों का निर्यात विदेशी प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेकर, विदेशों में भारत सरकार के व्यापार केन्द्रों और प्रदर्शन कक्षों में नारियल की जटा की चीजों का प्रदर्शन करके, बाजार सर्वेक्षण आदि करके बढ़ाया जाता है। देश में इनकी बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ महत्त्वपूर्ण शहरों में प्रदर्शन कक्ष और बिक्री डिपो खोले गये हैं। इनकी चीजों का विज्ञापन पत्रिकाओं, सिनमा स्लाइडों आदि के द्वारा भी किया जाता है। नारियल की जटा की चीजों की बिक्री के लिए प्रमाणित बिक्रेता नियुक्त करने का प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Rehabilitation Department in Punjab

719. { Shri Ram Krihan;
Shri Radha Raman;
Shri Shivansjappa:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 561 on the 27th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to wind up the Rehabilitation Department in Punjab; and

(b) if so, by what time this department will be wound up?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Hehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The work of Rehabilitation of displaced persons in Punjab is likely to be completed in about a year, after which period it is expected it will no longer be necessary to continue the Rehabilitation Department in that State, except for a small nucleus to tie up loose ends.

Durgapur Coke Oven Plant

720. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant is expected to go into operation and production early in March, 1959,

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on the Plant, and

(c) the monthly production capacity of the Plant?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Durgapur Coke Oven Plant is expected to go into commission in the last week of February 1959

(b) Total amount spent so far on the Plant is Rs 429 lakhs

(c) Production capacity of the Plant per month will be of the order of 28,000 tons of coke

Joint Production of Children's Films By India and the U.S.S.R.

721 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Government have proposed to the Government of India for making joint production of children's films;

(b) if so, the full details of the proposal; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kestor): (a) No, Sir

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

Economy

722. { Pandit J. P. Jyotishi.
 { Shri Bibhut Mishra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state-

(a) what have been the austerity measures taken to bring about thrift and economy in the various Departments of the Government during the past year,

(b) what has been the effect of the same in terms of savings, and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take during the current year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) and (b) Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to Stated Question Nos 742, 1081 and 2036, answered on the 9th August 1957, 13th December 1957 and 7th May 1958, respectively giving an account of the economy measures taken during 1957-58 and the savings actually effected during the year

(c) As was pointed out in reply to parts (b) and (c) of the Question No 2036 answered on the 7th May 1958 the budget estimates for the year 1958-59 had been framed in the context of the economy drive and had already been rigorously pruned at all levels leaving little scope for further cutting down. Even so the need for economy is constantly borne in mind whenever any developmental and other expenditure is actually incurred. The Central Economy Board and the Internal Economy Committees are continuously keeping a watch on all Government expenditure with a view to reducing expenditure on non-essential and less important items to the utmost extent possible.

A statement showing the financial effect of the measures adopted during the first six months of the current year is placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 21]

Embroidery and Tailoring Centre, Bhagyanagar (Mysore)

723. { Shri Agadi.
 { Shri Siddananjappa.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Embroidery and Tailoring Centre has been started with the aid of Union Government at Bhagyanagar in Koppal taluk of District Raichur, Mysore State and

(b) if so from what date?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) An Embroidery Centre (Production) has been started by the State Government of Mysore with financial assistance from the Central Government at Bhagyanagar

(b) The Centre was started on 17th March 1958

Kapurthala Plot in Kerala

724. { Shri A. K. Gopalan.
 { Shri Kodivan

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India are in possession of a few acres of land known as the Kapurthala plot owned by the Government of Kerala,

(b) the amount of rent paid by the Government of India to Kerala for the occupation of the land

(c) when was the land originally occupied by the Government of India, and

(d) whether the Government of Kerala have asked for the vacation of the land?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy) (a) Yes

(b) No rent has yet been paid

(c) The land two plots measuring 5.973 and 0.755 acres in the compound

of the Travancore House, was occupied in 1943 along with the building.

(d) A request for the release of this property was received from the Chief Secretary of the then State of Travancore-Cochin in November, 1953, to which a reply was sent in October, 1954, expressing the inability of the Government of India to release the land

Cash Deposits of Evacuees

725. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government had failed to issue instructions to the courts in their jurisdiction as to the procedure to be followed by them in effecting the transfer of cash deposits of evacuees left with them in undivided provinces of India and Pakistan,

(b) if so what are the facts in this regard, and

(c) the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) Procedure regarding the transfer of cash deposits of evacuees left with courts in undivided provinces of India and Pakistan was agreed upon at the 3rd meeting of the Implementation Committee held in January, 1958. Instructions to the courts in the jurisdiction of the two Governments had to be issued following this Agreement. Such instructions are normally issued simultaneously in the two countries on an agreed basis. As no communication was received from the Government of Pakistan on this subject the matter was raised by the Custodian of Deposits, India with his opposite number in July, 1958. Thereafter instructions were drafted by India and forwarded to Pakistan for concurrence on the 1st September, 1958. Reply from the Government of Pakistan was received only on 15th December, 1958. This reply has been examined and the

correct position explained to them. They have also been requested to agree to the issue of instructions on 22nd February, 1959. Further communication from them is awaited.

Wool Development Council

726. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations made by the Wool Development Council in its meeting held recently in Rajasthan;

(b) which of them have been accepted by Government and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The meeting referred to was held only on 3rd February, 1959 and the Government have not yet received the Council's recommendations

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Occupational Therapy Home, Karol Bagh (New Delhi)

727. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide more accommodation for the Occupational Therapy Home for handicapped children at Karol Bagh, New Delhi, and

(b) whether any allotment of a piece of Nazul land for the purpose has been made?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) A request has recently been received from the Occupational Therapy Home for handicapped Children at Karol Bagh, New Delhi for allotment of 1.5 acres of land for construction of a building for the Home and the same is under consideration

Slum Clearance in Bombay State

728. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many municipalities in the Bombay State have submitted their schemes of slum clearance through the State Government to the Government of India,

(b) which are those municipalities and what is their respective demand for financial help from Government,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Malegaon Municipal Borough has also submitted its scheme for slum clearance, and

(d) if so, what is the amount of financial help asked for by this municipality and when is Government likely to sanction the amount asked for?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the names of the Municipal bodies whose slum clearance projects have been received upto 31st January, 1959 from the Bombay Government and the extent of financial assistance admissible from the Central Government for the approved projects, is placed on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 2]

(c) Yes

(d) Of the total estimated cost of Rs 518 lakhs, the Malegaon Municipal Borough asked for financial assistance from the Central Government of Rs 259 lakhs as loan and Rs 1.29 lakhs as subsidy. The remaining cost was proposed to be shared between the State Government and the Malegaon Municipal Borough. The project on technical scrutiny was found incomplete and returned to Bombay Government for revision. Under the revised procedure, the project can now be sanctioned by the State Government themselves.

Khadi Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh

729. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Khadi Co-operative Societies with the location at present functioning in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) the total amount of assistance given to them by the Centre during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) There is only one Co-operative Society for Khadi in Himachal Pradesh, viz, 'Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Khadi Gramodyog Mandal Ltd, Simla', which has been assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission

(b) Rs 6,794 has been given as grant to this Society during 1958-59

Export Restrictions

730. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the names of the commodities on which export restrictions have been imposed partly or wholly since 1st January, 1959, and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) None

(b) Does not arise

Import of Films

731. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of films imported from European countries, country-wise during 1957 and 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Imports statistics of films raw and

exposed are recorded in footage and not in numbers. A statement showing country-wise footage of Cinematograph films exposed imported from European countries during 1957 and 1958 (January-November) is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 23]. Information for the month of December, 1958 is not yet available.

Bolts and Nuts

732. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of bolts and nuts manufactured in India during 1957 and 1958 respectively.

(b) the nature of facilities given to the industry to step up production; and

(c) the quantity of bolt and nuts exported (country-wise) during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) (i) Large Scale Sector:

Year	Production
1957	32,136 tons
1958	35,000 tons (Estimated)*

* Complete returns of some firms for the whole year have not yet been received. So the estimated production for 1958 has been given.

(ii) Small Scale Sector:

Figures of production of bolts and nuts in the Small Scale Sector are not available.

(b) (i) Allotment of steel for the industry has been increased with effect from July, 1958.

(ii) Import of special tool steel for manufacture of dies, import of finished nuts to marry the indigenously manufactured bolts and machinery components and spares are allowed to step up production. Also the import of mild steel bars and other sections

is being permitted wherever indigenous manufacture of bars and other sections are insufficient to meet the requirements of bolts nuts manufacturers.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 24].

Export of Indian Handicrafts

733. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by exports of Indian Handicrafts during 1958; and

(b) the name of the country which imported the largest quantity of this and the value thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Indian handicrafts article worth Rs 5,01,13,866 were exported during the period January to September, 1958. The figures of exports for the period October, 1958 to December, 1958, are not yet available.

(b) The United Kingdom imported the largest quantity of these handicrafts, and the value thereof was Rs 2,24,87,277.

Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh

734 . { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 559 on the 27th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether plans and estimates of the Industrial Estates to be established in Andhra Pradesh have been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made in setting up any of the estates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix II annexure No 25]

12.08 hrs

DEATH OF SHRI VADLAPATLA GANGARAJU

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Vadlapatla Gangaraju who passed away on the 6th February, 1959 at Kovvuri in W Godavari.

Shri Vadlapatla Gangaraju was Member of the former Legislative Assembly in the years 1945-46. I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolence to the family of Shri Gangaraju. The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.09 hrs

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRING BY PAKISTAN TROOPS

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Hem Barua regarding the serious and grave situation arising out of Pakistan troops firing resulting in death of an Indian national. This is a continuing affair and it is stated that all steps are being taken. Has the hon Prime Minister anything further to say in the matter?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a humble submission, Sir? It is very often said that this is a continuing matter. It is a continuing matter and it has resulted in the death of an Indian national on the 18th February due to injuries sustained from firing—his name is Munwar Ali. The news is that a woman in the kitchen is also having injuries due to Pakistan bullets coming in on the 21st February. There is dislocation of normal life

there, and people are evacuating from those areas, and every day telegrams are pouring in. I have got those telegrams. And there are telegrams even from the Chairman of the Local Board in Karimganj which say that normal life is completely dislocated, and there is dislocation of even postal service. If matters are allowed to continue like this—and continuance of a matter like this is reflection on the Government as well—people there are sure to lose morale and they are sure to lose faith in the Government. This is what is happening.

In Kanpur the Defence Minister made a statement that we can tolerate foolishness to a degree on the part of others. This is not a case of tolerating foolishness on the part of Pakistan. This is a case of adopting measures to stop this altogether, because the conditions prevailing there are of utter helplessness and of insecurity to life and property. Those conditions cannot be judged from the citadels of Delhi. It is the people there who are suffering, people are dying. Munwar Ali has died on the 18th and a woman is about to die. There is complete dislocation of normal life.

I would like the Prime Minister to go to that area. Often I feel, rightly or wrongly I do not know, it is because that frontier is so much neglected that it has not been able to attract the attention of the Prime Minister or of the Home Minister or of the Government. If it were any other State in the Republic of India, possibly the Prime Minister would have rushed to the place to give succour and relief to the people there.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): First of all, as regards the facts, as you were pleased to say, firing has been continuing for some time. There is no doubt that, as a result of this firing, one person named Mohonar Ali

Shri Hem Barua: Munwar Ali.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: However that is pronounced, of Kurikhola was injured by a bullet on the 17th February and died the next day, also that a lady named Kotai wife of Golakram Namasudra of Ulukandi, was hit on the wrist by a Pakistani bullet while washing her clothes on the 17th February, and further that one Ramija Bibi of Hamindpura was hit by a bullet on the chest while sitting in the verandah of her house

These are deplorable incidents and I naturally share the concern of the hon Member and others about this. It is unfortunate that a person should be hit, but the more unfortunate thing is that this kind of firing continues. If firing continues, there is always danger of people being hit. It is rather surprising that days and days of widespread firing should result, fortunately, in only a few casualties.

Now, the hon Member says that we ignore this part of the country or this border. That, surely, is hardly justified. I do not quite know what he would have us do, quite apart from our taking any steps or not taking them vis-a-vis Pakistan—that is a different matter. What are we to do? A border is protected in the military sense, in the police sense and the like—and it is protected. I claim, perfectly protected—but when people fire from across the border, (it is very seldom that the border has been crossed; if it is crossed, it is a few yards here and there) the normal reply is, if one wants to do it, to fire across that border. The normal reply is given, and just as, unfortunately, some people are hit on this side, some people are hit on the other side. It is folly, I admit, but it is so. One or two Pakistanis are hit, one or two persons on this side. The whole thing seems rather extraordinarily childish, because the Pakistan people are not going to coerce India into some policy by a little firing on the border. I have no explanation of it.

But the point is, apart from what we are doing now, it is not clear to me what the hon. Member would like us to do. He wants me to go there. If

I went there—I will gladly go there—I do not quite know what I would do on the border, a border of hundreds of miles. If I spent . . .

Shri Hem Barua: At least that sector of the border which is involved in firing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): At the moment Shri M J Desai, our Commonwealth Secretary, is having talks regarding the borders of West Pakistan with the authorities in Pakistan. Could this matter also not be discussed over there and something done about it? Before we start talking about another border, first the firing across this border has to be stopped.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, this matter will be raised. This particular point is going to be raised strongly, quite apart from any border settlement—that is a different thing. This kind of thing goes beyond that. Settlement or no settlement, there should be a measure of decency about these matters.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what relief measures are brought to the people who are facing the Pakistani bullets?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. It is for the Assam Government and others, no doubt, and the military. The question of relief, if I may say so, hardly arises except where somebody, unfortunately, has been hit.

Mr. Speaker: However unfortunate it might be, no concrete measures have been suggested. The hon Prime Minister is certainly willing to adopt all those measures, and all measures are being adopted, except waging war with Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: It makes us very sad and concerned.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate. It is no doubt a continuing affair, and it is only, incidentally, a thing which has been going on, however unfortunate it may be, it cannot be the

2427 Message from PHALGUNA 4, 1880 (Saka) Message from 2428.
the President Rajya Sabha

subject matter of an adjournment motion. There may be other remedies. Therefore, I am not called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

12 18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS UNDER COMPANIES Act

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Reports

- (i) Annual Report of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts [Placed in Library See No LT-1238/59]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Private Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts [Placed in Library. See No LT-1239/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No G.S.R. 14 dated the 3rd January, 1959 making certain amendments to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1240/59.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the fol-

lowing message from the President dated the 20th February, 1959 —

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 9th February, 1959."

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 Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1958, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1959, with the following amendments —

Enacting Formula

1 That at page 1, line 1, for for the words

"Ninth Year" the words "Tenth year" be substituted

Clause 1

2 That at page 1, line 4, for the figure

"1958" the figure "1959" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

**CINEMATOGRAPH (AMEND-
MENT) BILL AS RETURNED
BY RAJYA SABHA WITH
AMENDMENT**

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad) I beg to present the Thirty Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Second Lok Sabha on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-First Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Communications—General Matters and Air India International

12 19 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**SMALL LAY-OFF OF WORKERS AT
INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO**

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basir hat) Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"The lay-off of skilled workers engaged in railway wagon building at Indian Standard Wagon Co., of Messrs Martin Burn Ltd, of Burnpur"

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I understand that the lay-off notices

issued to the skilled workers engaged in Railway Wagon building at the Indian Standard Wagon Company managed by Messrs Martin Burn Limited were withdrawn with effect from the morning of 20th February, 1959 and the normal work was resumed from that date

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I ask the hon Minister whether this company has been acting indiscriminately for the last six months, and whether the hon Minister has made it clear to this company that this would not be tolerated in the future?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has taken notice of continuous disregard of rules and regulations. That is what the hon Member alleges. The hon Minister would take note of it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the grounds for it?

Mr. Speaker: Next item

12 21 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO
STARRED QUESTION NO 4**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): In the answers given by me on the 10th February, to supplementaries to Starred Question No 4 by Shri A. M. Tariq and others, it was stated that the defence counsel was engaged by the United Kingdom High Commission in Karachi. This is not correct. The correct facts are that the Karachi representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co engaged the British lawyer to advise the Master of the ship on his defence.

**STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMEND-
MENT) BILL***

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 3 and 23-2-1959.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B Gopala Reddi: I introduce the Bill

BANKING COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B Gopala Reddi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949

Mr Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949 "

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce the Bill

12.24 hrs

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958 as passed by Rajya Sabha

The time allotted for the clause-by-clause consideration and the third reading is one hour

We shall first take up clause 2. If any hon Members want to move any of their amendments, they may kindly indicate the numbers of those amendments

Since no hon Member wants to move any amendment to clause 2, I shall put clause 2 to vote.

The question is

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill
Clause 4—(Amendment of section 4)

Shri T B Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move

Page 4, line 15,—

for 'twenty-eight days' substitute 'fourteen days'
Page 4, line 17,

for 'three' substitute 'two'

Page 4, line 19,

for 'twenty-eighth' substitute 'fourteen'

While moving these amendments, I would like to submit that the financial implications involved in reducing the waiting period from three days will not be large. The only argument that can be offered on behalf of Government is that in the United Kingdom Workmen's Compensation Act, the waiting period is three days and, therefore, we should also adopt that here. If a comparison were to be made in that way, then we should consider whether we are enjoying the same social security measures as are enjoyed by the workers in the United Kingdom.

I do not know how, suddenly, the hon Minister says that in the original Bill, it was five days, but later on, in the informal meeting which we had, he made it three days. I should very seriously think whether I should attend such informal meetings at all, in view of the accusation made by the hon Deputy Minister the other day, because the proceedings were not recorded by any reporters or even the minutes were not recorded, we are not in a position to

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 23-2-1959.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

refute those statements. There, it was suggested by one hon. Member who attended that meeting that it should be three days. Even then, I pointed out to the Deputy Minister that on the draft amendment submitted for the comments of the various central trade unions, it was suggested on behalf of the Government that the waiting period should be two days. Unfortunately, I am not able to get those records, because those records in our central trade organisation in the AITUC office were destroyed during the floods last year.

First of all, it was our desire that there should not at all be any waiting period, because the worker does not get injured deliberately, it is not intentional on his part, it is due to the speed of the machine, or due to the negligence of the rules, or due to proper safety measures not having been adopted by the employers. So, the waiting period has to be reduced, and he should not be made to wait the report of the actuarial committee or any other committee.

If we look at the figures in respect of the average amount of compensation received by these workers disabled in the accidents, whether it is death, or permanent disablement or temporary disablement, we find that the average compensation worked out to Rs 79 in 1955, and in 1956 it worked out to Rs 84. I am reading these figures from the Indian Labour Gazette for the month of April. Actually, in 1954, the average worked out to Rs 97. Therefore, the financial implications on the industry will not be large if these amendments of mine are accepted.

Then, I have moved another amendment seeking to reduce the period of twenty-eight days to fourteen days. Under the Factories Act, a serious injury is one wherein an employee is disabled for a period of twenty-one days and more. That means that a serious injury has to be provided for. Therefore, I have

provided that all those who are disabled for fourteen days should be eligible for payment of compensation from the date of the accident, that is, from the date of disablement.

With these few words, I would commend my amendments for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill which we have introduced and which is under discussion now has been framed on the basis of the original amendments which were proposed and circulated and to which objections were invited; we have taken into consideration all the objections, and then, this scheme has been framed.

So far as the first amendment of my hon friend is concerned, it cannot, therefore, be accepted.

So far as the informal committee is concerned, the hon Member has said that he was sorry to have attended it. But I am not denying what he has been stating. I am admitting that. So, where is the question of his complaining that because there were no records kept and so on, he should think seriously whether he should attend or not? But what I said was that this was accepted unanimously, and I am repeating that. The hon. Member said that it was one Member who suggested that the period should be three days. That is not correct. When it was proposed to reduce the period from seven days to five days, this was what happened. Perhaps, the hon. Member may not have got the record of what happened before that meeting, but I have got it here. Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Shri Raj Bahadur Gowd, and Shri P. N. Nair,—these three Communist Members of the other House proposed three days, and we accepted that in the informal committee.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I respectfully submit that Shri Bhupesh Gupta did not at all attend that informal committee?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I was in that committee.

Shri Abid Ali: I am saying that the amendments were proposed in the other House, not in the informal committee. The informal committee met subsequent to the discussion on the first reading in the other House, and the amendments proposed by Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Shri Raj Bahadur Gowd and Shri P. N. Nair to reduce it to three days were accepted by us. So where was the question of no unanimity on this question when the amendment proposed by the other side was accepted by us, that is, from 5 to 3? Therefore, I submit the decision there was unanimous. It is true that the hon Member who has just spoken, made a mention of 2 days. It was mentioned in the memorandum circulated sometime ago by the Labour Ministry. So it was not our proposal. As I have submitted, whatever proposals we receive are discussed, and we make a mention of them in the memoranda which we circulate to the organisations concerned. Therefore, my statement the other day that this was accepted unanimously stands. But because we said 5, they said 3. Since we have accepted 3, now they say 2. When we say 2, they will say 'nil'. That is not a proper attitude to take. When once a decision has been taken unanimously, with the consent of hon Members representing the various groups in both Houses, who take active part in labour matters, to raise objection subsequently is not fair.

Again, I have not mentioned about the UK arrangement. What I said was that the ILO convention was 5 days, and we were reducing the period to 3 days—more advantageous to the workers. When an interna-

tional organisation which considered everything concerning labour decided on 5 days and we are reducing that period to 3 days, it should be more welcome and should be enthusiastically accepted by the other side also. They should appreciate it. There is, therefore, no room for any further reduction of the waiting period.

Mr Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos 2, 3 and 4 to the vote of the House.

The question is

Page 4, line 15,—

for "twenty-eight days" substitute "fourteen days"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 17,—

for "three" substitute "two"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

Page 4, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight" substitute "fourteen"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That clauses 5 to 16 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 16 were added to the Bill.

**Clause 17—(Substitution of new
Schedule for Schedule I)**

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

Page 2,—after line 23, add—

'(v) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (n), for the words "four hundred rupees" the words "five hundred rupees" shall be substituted'

By this amendment, I want to raise the limit of wages to be covered from Rs 400 to Rs 500

Mr. Speaker: It has been raised from Rs 300 to Rs 400. Now, it is sought to be raised from 400 to Rs 500

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was Rs 400 some years ago. The last amendment was in 1946. Now we are in 1959

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know the facts

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want it to be raised from Rs 400 to Rs 500 because the Industrial Disputes Act was amended in 1956 wherein it was extended to those who were drawing Rs 500. Therefore, with a view to having uniformity in the various enactments, I suggest that this legislation should also cover those whose monthly wage is Rs 500

Secondly, the hon Minister said the other day that this was actually under examination

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. There seems to be some mistake. The hon Member referred to amendment No 8. It is to clause 2 which has already been disposed of. The amendment tabled to clause 17 is No 9, by Shri A. C. Guha

So I will put clause 17 and 18 to vote

The question is:

"That clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill"

Those hon. Members who are in favour of this amendment will kindly say 'Aye'. (After a pause.) At

least the hon Minister in charge must say 'Aye'

Shri Abid Ali: I am not a Member of this House

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised. There must be a Whip here. Am I to say 'Aye' myself? I will put the question

The question is:

"That clauses 17 and 18 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 17 and 18 were added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(Amendment of Schedule III)

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): I beg to move

Page 12,—

after line 48, add—

"Poisoning by sewer gas. Any employment in underground sewage"

Page 13,—

after line 13, add—

"Dermatitis. Any employment in the process of curing and tanning of leather"

I believe the amendments I have moved are omissions in the Bill. The people engaged in underground sewage and tanneries are very illiterate, ignorant and socially backward. Their cases deserve protection and I hope my two amendments will be accepted

Shri Abid Ali: The item proposed in No 10 will need further consideration and I promise that we will consult the technicians concerned and when we are bringing in another amending Bill, if necessary, this will be incorporated

Regarding the item mentioned in amendment No 11, we will have to specify about 1,000 employments if this is accepted. However, under section 3(2) of the Act, State Governments have power to add any new disease to the Schedule. Wherever it is necessary, it may be suggested to State Governments, for them to amend the Schedule in that manner

Shri Nanjappa: In view of what the Minister has said, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 19 and 20 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" substitute "1959"

[**Shri Abid Ali**]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" substitute "Tenth Year".

[**Shri Abid Ali**]

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Shri Tangamani: I am glad that now the Government have come forward with some amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act. But before I comment upon the Bill which is going to be passed I would like to say that as early as 1955 this House was told that a comprehensive piece of legislation would be brought forward. As the House is aware, the original Act was passed in 1923, and if a suitable amendment of a comprehensive nature was ever passed, it was only in 1933. Only slight modifications were effected in 1946. So comprehensive legislation more in the nature of replacing the original Act itself is necessary. When that is the position, Sir, I do not know why we have rushed with this kind of a piecemeal legislation.

When this Bill was introduced in the other House the objects mentioned were:

"The working of the Act has shown that it requires to be further amended in certain respects. Some of the important amendments the Bill seeks to make relate to—

- (a) removing the distinction between an adult and a minor;
- (b) reducing the waiting period of seven days to five days for being entitled to compensation and, in cases where the period of disablement is twentyeight days or

[Shri Tangamani]

- more, providing for payment of compensation from the date of disablement;
- (c) providing for penalty for failure to pay compensation, when due;
- (d) enlarging the scope of Schedules I, II and III."

It is also mentioned there how the wage limit of workers has been increased from Rs 300 to Rs. 400 in the year 1946

Even assuming that the purpose of this Bill is limited, the only salient clause that comes forward is clause 4A. Clause 4A says:

"In cases where the employer does not accept the liability for compensation to the extent claimed, he shall be bound to make provisional payment based on the extent of liability which he accepts, and such payment shall be deposited with the Commissioner or made to the workman, as the case may be, without prejudice to the right of the workman to make any further claim"

Of course, this is really an advance to the existing practice. But, even here, the deposit that the employer will have to make is very much limited. When the claim according to the Compensation Act itself and according to the employee is a certain amount, there must be a provision that the total claim must be deposited. It may be that the money which is given to the claimant may not be the total amount claimed. In that way, if this clause 4A had come, it would have at least met the demands of the employees half way.

Another point, which has come up in the second reading and which it would have been better if the amendments were accepted, is about the question of waiting period. The hon. Minister pointed out that originally

it was decided to make it five days according to the ILO Convention, but as it was reduced to three days in the other House he thought it was not necessary to reduce it further to two days. But, will he not agree that there is no justification for a waiting period at all? If we say that there must be a waiting period, let us keep the waiting period to the minimum. Why should we have 72 hours? Why should we not have only 48 hours? Except for saying that this point has been accepted in the other House, he has not advanced before us any argument which will convince us. Therefore, it would have been much better if we had accepted the amendment of Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.

Then comes the question of period of disablement. In the amending Bill it is said "where such disablement lasts for a period of twenty-eight days or more." It would have been better if we had reduced it to 14 days.

These are, Sir, generally my observations about the limited scope of the Bill, with this particular observation that we should have at least brought about a uniformity about the various labour legislations which are being passed from time to time. Shri Vittal Rao himself pointed out how the question of "workmen" was not clearly defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. So the whole question of "workmen" was left in the hands of the Industrial Tribunal for the purpose of definition. Today the Industrial Disputes Act applies to all those employees who are getting Rs 500 and less. When a particular labour legislation has fixed the maximum for the definition of a workman as Rs 500, what can be any plausible reason or argument advanced for not enhancing this amount of Rs 400 to Rs. 500 in this Bill?

In the course of the discussion, Sir, many hon. Members brought forward the point, how today occupational diseases are ever on the increase. We have not provided for occupational

diseases, and that has not been clarified here. From the amendment of Shri Nanjappa it is clear that he wants certain diseases to be included in this. The amendment which is sought to be made to Schedule I, II and III is not at all satisfactory. We find that the quantum of compensation that has been paid is a paltry sum. I would not go into the details of the quantum of compensation that is sought to be paid even after this amendment. Many speakers have already pointed out how the compensation that a workman is entitled to get as a result of this amendment is not at all commensurate with the expenditure in the case of a permanent or partial disablement.

Sir, suggestions were also made that with modern appliances and development of medical science all possible facilities should be given to the disabled persons. Are we now providing them with artificial limbs, artificial legs and the like? No such provision has been made.

Today, if I am not mistaken, the maximum that a workman is entitled to get on death is Rs 4,500, and for permanent disablement an employee is entitled to get Rs 6,300. With the modern standards, with the cost of living index going up will Rs 4,500 compensate for the death of a man? Will Rs 6,300 compensate for the permanent loss of work for a worker who has been earning as much as Rs. 400.

Having said this, I want again to reiterate the demand of the House that the sooner a comprehensive legislation is brought the better. We were told, when we met in an informal conference the other day, by the Deputy Minister, that the comprehensive legislation is going to come. Let us hear from him now as to when that comprehensive legislation is going to come. We were under the impression that it may come at least during this Budget Session. Are we going to have it at least in the Eighth Session, or at least in the Ninth Session? Let us

have it definitely from the hon. Deputy Minister when, if at all, we are going to have that comprehensive legislation for fixing the compensation for these disabled workmen or those who have met with accidents.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, if the hon. Member had been present on the day when this Bill was discussed during the first stage, perhaps he would have been saved of the trouble which he has taken just now in mentioning the points which were already discussed on that day.

About a comprehensive legislation, Sir, the word "Comprehensive" is being used very often. The hon. Member said that I stated before the Informal Committee that a comprehensive Bill will be produced soon. I think he is entirely wrongly informed. I never used the word "Comprehensive" there, and there is no intention of bringing any Bill of that character.

Shri Tangamani: The minutes of that particular meeting may be looked into by the hon. Minister.

Shri Abid Ali: There is no question of that, and I again make it clear, as I made clear the other day, that nothing of the kind is in the offing.

Shri Tangamani: We are glad that at least you are certain about it.

Shri Abid Ali: There is nothing of the kind. Whenever this question is discussed, I asked the hon. friends to tell us what further thing is needed. Nobody says that. They only go on complaining that this is an old Act. Therefore, whatever amendments are necessary have been proposed.

Shri Tangamani: Raja Bahadur Gowda gave so many suggestions for a comprehensive Bill. If only you go through them the whole thing will be clear to you; otherwise it will only be a patched up thing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had his say. Let the hon. Minister reply now. There should not be a running commentary about a suggestion. Hon. Member is a lawyer. Would any District Judge allow such a thing to go on?

Shri Tangamani: What I am submitting is

Mr. Speaker: He may say a hundred things. Hon. Member has to keep quiet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There must be some propriety in the debate.

Mr. Speaker: Let decorum which is normally observed by hon. Members who practise honourable professions be observed here also. Let them not disregard that merely because they are here and they are protected by certain provisions that they can speak anything here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It applies to everybody, Sir.

Shri Abid Ali: Of course.

With regard to the increasing the limit from Rs 400 to Rs 500, I have already submitted the other day that the matter was examined by the Committee of Actuaries and the report has been received and it is being considered. We hope to bring in an amending Bill here very soon.

About the period of three days, the very fact that stalwarts of the Communist Party in the other House proposed the amendment that it should be 3 days proves that there is some reason for that. As I have submitted earlier, in the ILO convention it is 5 days. And, I think, hon. Members know that it is necessary. Therefore, they also suggested three days, and now, Mr. Vittal Rao says it should be 2 days. At the first reading the House discussed it in detail and I need not take up more time of the House.

With regard to the Bill that is now being considered, it has given sufficient safeguard to the workers. Formerly, during the course of investigation, when the assets were transferred from one employer to another, they were losing the amounts due. Care has already been taken so far as delay is concerned. Workers will get the amounts due to them with the least possible delay. Speedy disposal of cases etc. have all been mentioned here. I should not repeat them now. Therefore, I request this House also to accept the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

12-53 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1958-59

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The time allotted is 3 hours. Most of the hon. Members who have given notice of their cut motions have given notice only this morning.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I have notice three days ago, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing those cut motions which have been received only today.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have given notice, but I find it has not been circulated.

Mr. Speaker: When was it given?

Shri Mahanty: Some three days ago—on Friday. It was relating to the Home Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. So far as Shri Tangamani is concerned, he posted them from Madras and they were received only this morning. The

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

House should not be taken by surprise.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) Sir, it was posted in time so that it can reach here in time.

Shri Mahanty: I gave it to the Notice Office

Mr. Speaker: I shall enquire

Shri Tangamani: What is the position of my cut motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I am disallowing it. If an hon Member posts it from London and it reaches here day after tomorrow, am I to reopen the question?

Shri Tangamani: It was posted on Friday Normally, it would have been received by Saturday I would like to know from Office whether it was received on Saturday

Mr. Speaker: It has reached them this morning.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know when it was received in the office Let them check it up

Shri V. P Nayar (Quilon) Normally, it takes one day for a letter to reach Delhi from Madras

Mr. Speaker: It was received in the office at 9 a.m on the 23rd February, 1959

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will all the Demands be taken up together or will they be taken up one by one?

Mr. Speaker: We can as well take them together Whoever wants to speak may speak. Let hon Members speak on all the Demands and all the points which have been included in the Supplementary Demands

May I know who are the hon Members that wish to take part in the debate?

I see there about 7 of them.

An. Hon. Member: Fifteen minutes for each.

Mr. Speaker: Fifteen minutes for each will mean no time for the hon. Minister.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: (East Khandesh) One hour is in your discretion, Sir

Mr. Speaker. God does not extend the time of the day Anyhow I will try

DEMAND No 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1959 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' "

DEMAND No 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 52,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Department and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' "

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence' "

DEMAND No. 18—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Scientific Research' "

DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Stamps' "

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,800 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Mint' "

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation allowances and Pensions' "

DEMAND No. 40—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,000 be granted to the President to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments' "

DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' "

DEMAND No. 67—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Broadcasting' "

DEMAND No. 69—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' "

DEMAND No. 70—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'".

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,27,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".

DEMAND No 84—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'".

DEMAND No. 88—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the

year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'".

DEMAND No. 95—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Supplies'".

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 96,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' "

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVAN-
CES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' "

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 67,59,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' "

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 97,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' "

DEMAND NO. 134—DELHI CAPITAL
& OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay' "

Mr. Speaker: Shri Supakar:

*Expenditure on Hindustan Steel
(Private Limited)*

Shri Supakar: Sir, I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100.

Working of the State Trading

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,59,00,000 in respect of Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker: The Demands and the cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I have moved cut motions 1 and 2. The first relates to the demand of Rs. 34 crores and odd for the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. It has been stated in the explanation appended to the Demand that the current year's Budget provides for an investment of Rs. 157.88 lakhs in the share capital of the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. "The actual progress of the work on the three plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur has, however been better than was anticipated with the result that the total requirements of the Company are now estimated at Rs. 196.88 crores, leading to an excess of Rs. 39 crores". It is difficult for me to understand what is meant by the phrase 'the work of the three plants is better than was anticipated'.

It is a well known fact that work in the three steel plants is much behind schedule. The first blast furnace in Rourkela and Bhilai ought to have come into operation in the month of October 1958. This has been delayed by a period of three months. We know that on the 3rd February the Rourkela blast furnace was started and that at Bhilai on the 4th February.

We heard from Acharya Kripalani's speech that each day's delay in the starting of these steel plants involves a potential loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs. So, a delay of about 3 months or 100 days must result in a potential loss of about Rs. 30 crores.

In the face of this, when the Government says that the progress of the work has been much better than was anticipated, it is difficult to understand what it means. Probably, accustomed to the working of the red tape, the Government of India felt at the time they allotted this money for the share capital that the progress of work would be as slow as the pace of the tortoise; and since they found that it is a little more progressive than what they had anticipated with their red tape, they feel that they should be patted on their back, and some compliment should be paid to the Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. The very fact that they provided less money for the project and they have come in at the fag end of the year with an additional Demand for Rs. 34 crores goes to show that their mind works very slowly and they are not sufficiently alert to the rate at which they should progress.

Besides, we find that the total share capital was fixed originally at Rs. 300 crores. That means that originally the idea was that all the three steel projects should not cost more than 300 crores. Now from the figures available, especially the figures shown in the India 1958 Exhibition, we find that the total cost of all these three projects as they stand at present comes to Rs. 555 crores including the cost of township, water supply and

the other incidental expenses of the three projects.

13 hrs.

When we find that the projects which are to cost less than Rs. 300 crores now cost nearly Rs. 600 crores, one wonders as to how this enormous increase in the total cost of the projects is going to affect the economy of the three steel plants. It has often been said that so far as the private sector is concerned it costs less; if it costs a rupee for some work to be done in the private sector, the same work is bound to cost much more and sometimes even Rs. 2 if it is done in the public sector. Another feature of our public sector projects is this. They all start with a demand for a very small amount but that goes on increasing. It is the thin end of the wedge that comes to the House and it goes on expanding as time goes on. It may be remembered that when the original agreement with the German combine so far as Rourkela was concerned was first arrived at, it was conceived that it would cost only Rs. 12 crores for our Government as the German combine would have a 50 per cent share. Subsequently, the whole scheme was changed into a purely governmental concern. There was a caustic comment from the Auditor-General of India about this change and how it affected the economy of the steel projects. Unless we are more careful about the costing of the steel and the pig iron that is produced in these projects and unless we are sure that it will be economical as compared to the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Company's prices of steel and pig iron and also the production price of these things in China, Russia and other foreign countries, it will be very difficult for the public sector concerns in iron and steel to make any rapid progress in the industrialisation of our country. Therefore, whatever might have been the mistakes in the past, we know for certain that the public sector activities of the Government are going to expand from time to time and at a very rapid pace. We must be sure that such

[Shri Supakar]

mistakes that occurred in the past do not recur in future. We should learn from our mistakes. We are going to have a fourth steel plant at Bokaro and there may be programmes of expansion of the present steel plants. So, when we go in for them we must make sure that there is no extravagance or delay and that we do them in a proper and economic manner.

The second cut motion that stands in my name relates to the state trading activities which come under Demand No. 119. In the explanatory memorandum it is stated:

"The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 124.13 crores for the purchase of foodgrains. The latest review on the basis of actual imports upto the end of January 1959 and the estimates for the last two months of the year indicates that the total requirements would now amount to Rs. 191.72 crores resulting in an excess of Rs 67.59 crores. The original Budget was framed on an estimated import of 20 lakh tons of wheat, 5.3 lakh tons of imported rice and 1.5 lakh tons of rice to be procured internally. The revised estimates have been framed on the basis of 33.25 lakh tons of wheat imports, 3.63 lakh tons of rice imports, 5.27 lakh tons of rice procured internally and 1.21 lakh tons of coarse grain imports."

This shows that we are not sufficiently careful about estimating our requirements of foodgrains that will be available in our country having regard to the crop prospects for a particular year and the import figure grows from month to month so that we are not in a position to control the amount that will be imported for a particular year. This is the most unsatisfactory state of affairs. I believe that if we have better control over our statistics of the prices that prevail in the markets we

should be in a position to know how much foodgrains will be available in a particular year and we can then adjust our imports accordingly. Now, so far as foodgrains are concerned, we understand that from the middle of 1958 the Government has gone on for state trading. But it is a strange thing that though the Government proposes to procure foodgrains and distribute it to the ordinary consumer, it does not ensure a good price or a reasonable price to the producer nor does it ensure a reasonable price to the ultimate consumer. We find that the producer of foodgrains is forced to under-sell at a very low price his production of wheat and rice. Yet, when the product reaches the market, the market price for the average man is rising very steeply and there is a large margin of difference between the price of procurement and the price at which it is distributed to the ultimate consumer. Unless the Government are in a position to control these prices and are in a position to assure the producer that he will get a reasonable price not only at the time of harvest but throughout the year, until the next harvest season, and also assure the common man, the average consumer, that he will also get rice and wheat at a reasonable price throughout the year, state trading will not be worth the name. It should be the earnest and honest endeavour of the Government to see that black-marketing by their purchasing agents is severely checked and adequate punishment is provided for any infringement of the rules regarding the price paid to the producer and the price at which it is sold to the consumer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Supakar: Unless the Government is in a position to do so, I feel that the food position of our country will not improve. On the other hand, it will result in discouraging the producers in taking more active interest for producing more

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food and it will also affect the general price of other commodities as well, because all other commodities in India are to a large extent dependent on the prices of foodgrains. Therefore, of these two matters, the Government must be very careful.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I desire to speak on nearly a dozen demands, and I shall be extremely brief. On page 3, Demand 5, the demand relates to Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure on the Ministry of Commerce. That relates to an item under exhibition which is a matter of curiosity for me rather than comment. The exhibition is supposed to have cost Rs. 64 lakhs out of which I think nearly Rs. 30 lakhs or perhaps a little more represents sold structures constructed, there, and which are likely to be of use. I do not know if I am correct in saying this that is, if the receipt is Rs. 48 lakhs, I do not know how the exhibition was a source of profit to the Government. That point requires clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 64 lakhs minus Rs. 48 lakhs. Rs. 48 lakhs represent the income from the stalls. He wants to know how this Rs. 20 lakhs remain as a loss if the exhibition is supposed to have profited. It comes to Rs. 78 lakhs as against Rs. 64 lakhs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is the point. The second point is about the introduction of metric measures. I would like to know what steps are taken to have these weights and measures popularised. I should like to know whether stalls are opened or whether any demonstration is given to popularize these weights. I also want to know whether the metric weights are going to be used in the railways and when they will switch over to the metric system and in what departments of the Government the metric weights are going to be introduced.

On page 17, Demand 35, there is a minor point which I desire to

make, namely, the introduction of new coins. May I inform the Minister that actually in the matter of small change, difficulty is experienced in getting 25 nP coins. Of course, nowadays four-anna coins are used instead. I should like to know whether and when the 25 nP coins are going to be minted.

Coming to page 25, Demand 69, under the Ministry of Irrigation, about the canal water talks, I am told that in USA some canal water talks are going on and the delegation is likely to stay there till May, 1959, for those talks. I should like to know whether the talks are proceeding from day to day and why so much expenditure is being incurred on the delegation which is carrying on talks which may be intermittent. Perhaps the delegation could better return to India. I should like to know whether it is absolutely necessary for the delegation to remain continuously till May, 1959, in USA.

Coming to page 26, Demand 7, about the multi-purpose river schemes, we are told that survey and plans are being made for the ultimate utilization of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej waters. Only on survey and plans, Rs. 61 lakhs are going to be spent. This seems to be perhaps on the high side. I should like to know an explanation on this subject.

Then at page 27, Demand 72, about the Working Journalists Wage Committee, Rs. 2 lakhs are going to be spent. One does not grudge that amount. But I would like to know exactly how far this Committee has progressed and when we are going to have the final report about the adjustments.

Coming next to page 33, Demand 88, about the expenditure on national highways, the demand includes one item, regarding roads. Now, Rs. 16 lakhs were demanded for the maintenance of roads in the Naga Hills-Tuensang area. This Naga Hills-Tuensang area has been an eternal problem with us, but so far as I know,

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

roads to the capital value of only Rs. 60 lakhs have been constructed there, and if Rs. 16 lakhs are going to be the cost of annual maintenance expenditure, I have not the least doubt that this maintenance expenditure is extremely on the high side. It virtually means that the road's life is only for six to seven years. I would like to know the reason and have the explanation from the Minister concerned, on this subject

Then, on page 40, Demand 97, about stationery and printing, we are told that a staggering figure of Rs 4 36 crores is the overall demand for purchase of paper, etc, in regard to printing and stationery. There is no doubt that this is excessive expenditure on paper. There is excessive consumption, and I should like to know from the hon Minister what steps are being taken to check this excessive consumption and whether there are any checks applied on such consumption

Government publications probably consume a lot of this paper. But the surprising thing is, when we go to the Government publications department for getting publications, we get all publications except the ones that we want. It is in my own experience, and it is not only my own experience but it is the repeated experience of everybody. People have felt thoroughly disgusted at this. It will surprise the House to know that even books such as the Industrial Disputes Act—the amending Act—are also not available and so is the case with the Central Electricity Rules. I should like to say that if you are going to spend Rs. 4.3 crores on paper, surely, those books which are in current use should be made available, and it is quite by chance that one comes across the books that one wants at the Government book-stalls

There is also some reference about the paper used by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The other day I made a suggestion and said how paper

is wasted and how it should be prevented. Now, if one wants to send a registered letter today, one has to fix three postage-stamps—50 nP, 20 nP and 1 nP. Why can we not have a stamp of the denomination of 71 nP? That will reduce the quantity of paper, ink labour, etc., to the extent of two-thirds. This is ordinary common-sense. Where there is demand for the consumption of stamps of certain denominations on an extensive scale, then, surely, stamps of those denominations must be printed and we should not be made to lick three postage-stamps instead of one.

Coming then to page 42, Demand 106, about the Capital Outlay under the Ministry of Commerce, I would like to say this. The Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd, is a Rs 30 crores project which is now under construction. Strangely enough, there is no information given to us as to how this particular project has progressed and strangely enough, again, by coincidence, the hon Minister for Commerce only today presented to the House the annual report on the progress of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd. I should like to ask the hon Minister—we are not as quick as he is with figures—how we can digest these figures within the space of half an hour or one hour, figures contained in this entire report, and then sanction the grant which he has asked for. What is the reason for asking Rs 70 lakhs nearly? He says, "we are short of the estimates". That is hardly any reason. Unless you are short of estimates, you will not come here. That is obvious, but why do you go wrong in your estimate? So far as additional work undertaken is concerned, no information whatsoever is given and this House is simply asked to sanction Rs. 70 lakhs without reading the annual report.

For the Hindustan Machine Tools, Rs 85 lakhs are required. When the Government say that they want money either to invest as equity capital or for loans, they must make out a very clear case as to why their estimates

went wrong, what was the special factor which necessitated the additional investment, etc. But nothing is said about it in the notes.

We are also told that Rs. 10 lakhs are required for the foundry project. I am surprised because the foundry is a necessary part of the project for which provision should have been made already. But late in the year, we are asked to give Rs. 10 lakhs for this.

I now come to page 45 regarding Nepa Mills. A very peculiar method of adjusting finance is seen here. We are told that after the reconstitution of the capital structure, it was decided that the paid up capital of the company should be Rs. 5 crores—shares to be held by Government of India Rs. 2,55.00 lakhs; shares to be held by Madhya Pradesh Rs. 169.73 lakhs and shares by public Rs. 75.27 lakhs. To achieve this, it is necessary to convert a sum of Rs. 250 lakhs out of the loans sanctioned to the State Government for financing the project into equity shares. There may be good reasons for that; I have got nothing to say about it. But the point is that this Nepa mills project has been in existence for 12 years. In the beginning, it was guaranteed by the State Government and extensive forest rights, rights to draw water and so many other facilities were granted to it. But we are told now that after 12 years, the gross profits are Rs. 22 lakhs. But these are illusory, because they do not provide for Rs. 35 lakhs for depreciation and about Rs. 19 lakhs by way of interest on loans. After all this, there will be a loss of Rs. 33 lakhs. I am sorry that in a project in which we have invested over Rs. 5 crores, which has been working for 12 years, still we are not in a position to find out why it is not making a profit. At the rate of Rs. 33 lakhs loss a year, the equity capital would be practically wiped off in less than half a dozen years. A committee was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the company in 1953. I think the time has come again for another committee to be appoint-

ed to enquire into the working of the Nepa Mills.

Coming to Demand No. 112 on page 48—"Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage"—it is a matter of adjustment and book-keeping. I quite agree that Government, with the object of strengthening the country's monetary reserve, may purchase gold from the Mysore Government. But why is it that the price which is to be debited to the capital outlay on currency and coinage should be at the International Monetary Fund rate of \$ 35 per ounce, instead of the full purchase price and the balance is debited as subsidy to the Mysore Government? What is this subsidy? The terminology is wrong; it is really part of the price paid to the Mysore Government for the gold purchased. There is a disparity between the import price and the price at which gold actually sells in the country. The Mysore Government has to be paid the whole price prevailing in this country in the free market. Therefore, why should only a part of the price be debited to the capital outlay on currency and coinage? The whole thing should have been debited to that. There is no such thing as subsidy to the Mysore Government.

Mr Speaker: Instead of the State Government, if it were a private concern, possibly it will have to pay excise duty.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): That is another reason. According to international law and Monetary Fund rules, we cannot pay more than the price obtaining in the international market. But the Mysore Government would have got more if they have sold the gold in the market in this country, because the price in this country is more. So, we are paying them the price at the international rate, but to compensate them for the rest, we give them a subsidy. It is only a matter of accounting.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is not subsidy, but part of the purchase price.

[Shri Neelbir Bhargava]

Coming to Demand No. 117, page 47, it seems out of order for this reason. It says "A—Charges in India—Advance to State Governments—charged—Rs. 25,00,00,000". Under Article 118(3), advances to State Governments are not charged; they are voted items, because what is charged is debt services. Once the amount becomes a debt, that loan, the payment of interest, etc., are regarded as charged items. So, this demand for Rs 25 crores seems out of order.

Coming to other things in the same demand, Rs 39 crores more are required for the steel plants. Unless we get a fuller report as to how the steel plants are progressing, I do not think we should spend anything more on them. I am against Rs 39 crores which the Government wants to put into this inexhaustible sink which we call the Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited. So far as the loan to the railway development fund is concerned, I will speak about it during the railway budget discussion.

Coming to Demand No 119, page 50—"Purchase of Foodgrains", as my hon friend, Shri Supakar, has rightly pointed out, how is it that the estimates of foodgrains imports are so very widely fluctuating. The obvious reply of the hon Minister would be that they could not foresee the failure of the monsoon. But there is no reply to the other point, viz., why is it that we do not exert more to procure rice internally and why is it that only after the failure of monsoon, we become more energetic and find that we can get 5 lakhs tons of rice procured internally instead of 1.5 lakhs tons that we decided earlier. So, I submit that this type of making estimates of imports requires to be looked into carefully.

These are the points, I wanted to put forward and I hope the hon Minister will give very satisfactory answers.

12.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Mishra (Dhankanal): I would like to confine my observations to Demand No. 58. It is unfortunate that the cut motion I gave notice of was not received by the Secretariat, but nonetheless, I will confine my remarks to Demand No. 58 which relates to "Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers". I will confine myself to the voted aspect of it. What I would like to bring before the House is the fact that political and partisan motives are working behind the grant of allowances to the rulers' dependants. It is a matter of serious concern that behind the facade of Presidential discretion, an amount of discrimination should be there in this matter and that too for political considerations. The House knows that such rulers who are continuing to enjoy the recognition of the President, under article 296 of the Constitution, are in enjoyment of a certain quantum of privy purse, which has been guaranteed to them by the Constitution. These are charged items. But over and above those privy purses, the rulers' dependants and the relations are in receipt of monthly allowances from the State Governments concerned. These are not charged to the Consolidated Fund of India, but charged to the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. There is a matter of great constitutional propriety in this. I would like to know from the hon Minister in the first instance how allowances and grants to the dependants of the rulers are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and under what law.

Secondly, you will find from Demand No 58 that we are making provision for allowances to relations of rulers of Nandgaon, Athmalic and Baudh. It will be quite interesting to recall that the Orissa Government, by an executive order, had stopped the allowances of all the rulers' dependants and relations. The Chief Minister of Orissa in a statement on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly had announced that the allowances which were being paid to the

rulers' relations and their dependants in continuation of what they have been getting, which essentially is a liability of the successor government, was stopped with effect from a particular date. But an exception was made in the case of dowager Ranis. They were all permitted to draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 500. This, I believe, was mainly to accommodate a dowager Rani in the Orissa cabinet, who was getting Rs. 500 per month. Therefore, in order not to inconvenience her this kind of discrimination was made to start with. But another discrimination was noticed soon after and even some other dowager Ranis in the State of Orissa are now receiving monthly allowance to the extent of Rs. 5,000. But the other dowager Ranis who were not to the political liking or choice of the party in power were granted only Rs. 500 per month. Now what we find is that the Rani of Baudh is being given Rs. 2,000 p. m.

Now the genesis of the matter is like this. After the death of the Rajasahab of Baudh, the President did not choose to grant recognition to the adopted son of that family. Here I am constrained to observe that because the late Rajasahab of Baudh was not politically very sympathetic to the party in power, even though in the case of adoption in Dholpur and Manipur other procedures were followed, in the case of Baudh those time-honoured principles were not followed but a tribunal was appointed, on principles completely different from those applied in the case of Dholpur. The Government could not give any satisfactory answer to this, except merely stating that it was left absolutely to the discretion of the President, to appoint whatever tribunal he chooses. But even though the tribunal in its findings decided that the adoption should go in favour of a particular person, the President chose to annex the State by lapse, and after that the Rani has now been granted an allowance of Rs. 2,000 p. m. To start with she was getting

Rs. 1,000/- and it has now been increased to Rs. 2,000.

My point is that if the Rani will get Rs. 2,000 per month, then her allowances have to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State. You will find that in Kerala the rulers' dependants are in enjoyment of allowances. In other States like Bombay also they are in enjoyment of allowances. But those allowances are not credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. I would like to know why this novel procedure, why this strange departure, has been made and allowances are being provided for, from the Consolidated Fund of India. The reason is very simple and to that I make very strong exception.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was this Rs. 1,000 being paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India?

Shri Mahanty: Yes, from the Consolidated Fund of India. Actually, it should be from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, it is only an increase from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

Shri Mahanty: My humble submission is: firstly, if they are increasing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 let us know the reason; secondly, why should the allowances be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and why not to the Consolidated Fund of the State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That must have been discussed at that stage, because that Rs. 1,000 is already being paid. Now the hon. Member can legitimately object to the increase and ask why should there be an increase. That is all right. But so far as the original Rs. 1,000 is concerned, why that was being charged to the Consolidated Fund of India, that was settled long ago.

Shri Mahanty: I hope it is not time-parred. I wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to this and ask

[Shri Mahanty]

him why it is not being done and why this discrimination is being permitted.

My second submission is this: if you are relaxing this in favour of certain individuals—may be due to your political inclinations, likes or dislikes—why not extend the same benefits to the dependants of rulers who may be getting Rs. 5, Rs. 200 or Rs. 500?—My submission is: to start with, why this discrimination? Why are you seeking through the back-door of the Indian Parliament to get these kinds of allowances increased and why this is not being credited to the State exchequer? Why are these matters not taken up on the floor of the State Assembly? Since this is being done through the Parliament, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to consider whether the dependants of other rulers should not also be extended this benefit, notwithstanding their political differences, inclination or disinclinations.

I will not take more time of the House but before I resume my seat I will request the hon. Home Minister to give us satisfactory reasons why this kind of discrimination has been made and how long this discrimination is going to continue.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I will refer to Demand No. 1 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is stated that the Demand is for the creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the increase in work due to expansion of the activities of the Ministry in the various fields, namely, working of several schemes for various purposes including development of export promotion. I will confine myself to the question of development of export promotion.

During the last one year I have always been bringing to the notice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also the Ministry of Labour that more than 137 manganese mines

have already been closed, and they are closed for the last one year. Most of these mines are situated in the State of Orissa and more than 15,000 labourers have gone out of employment because of this closure. When I brought these things to their notice I was told that the situation will improve because of the efforts that the Government is making to promote the export of iron and manganese ores to different countries and to explore new markets. While they are incurring more and more expenditure for promoting exports, I would like to know from the Ministry how far they have been able to find new markets for manganese ores in those countries which were not exporting so far, leaving aside the traditional country to which we were exporting, namely, USA. How many new markets have been explored through the efforts of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry so that all those manganese mines which remain closed for the last one year may be opened? Can we at least have an assurance that they will be opened very soon?

Among those who are engaged in this particular trade of manganese ore there are many small mine-owners as well as some big mine-owners. The difficulty is more keenly felt by the small mine-owners. They have repeatedly asked the Government to extend the facilities to them so that they will be in a position to export their ores and the mines will work. But no concrete or positive steps have been taken so far to see that these mines start working.

I now come to Demand No. 58, to which my hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred. I do say that there is discrimination in allowing these allowances to the relatives of the ex-rulers of the Indian States. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the necessity to increase the allowance of the Rani of Baudh from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month. In Orissa itself, every year, the Government is pay-

ing Rs. 18 lakhs to the ex-rulers towards privy purses. So far as the Government of India is concerned, we are paying more than Rs. 5½ crores every year. Besides that, there are these allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. In Orissa, they were paying more than Rs. 3 lakhs every year. It is good that as a result of popular demand and as a result of those forces which did not want to give any privy purse or any allowances to the families of the ex-rulers, the Government considered and they have been able at least to stop these allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. I would like to submit that the Government should take a positive line in this respect. Eleven years have passed and a definite time has come when the Government of India should assess the strong feeling of the people as to why so much money should be paid to these people, and why, after all, so much money should be paid towards the allowances of families of these ex-rulers. This is really a question which concerns mostly with our State of Orissa and the people are very much agitated over it. I would like to know in respect of increasing the allowance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per month without giving any reason to us, why this increased allowance was given to a particular Rani when there are 25 Ranis in Orissa—why this partiality for one Rani. I submit that the Government should really take into consideration the ever-growing feeling in the State of Orissa with regard to giving allowances and privy purse to ex-rulers and to their families and to their wives, of course.

Then, I come to demand No. 117 with regard to loans advanced by the Central Government. Last year also, I brought this thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. Till March, 1958, so far as the Government of Orissa are concerned, they have incurred a loan of more than Rs. 112 crores from the Government of India. This is a question concerning all the State Governments. I again bring this fact to

the notice of the hon. Minister. Last year, the Government of Orissa has paid an amount of Rs. 3 crores towards interest on the loans which the Government had taken from the Government of India. The Government of Orissa really is not in such a position. I am not pleading for the Government of Orissa. The Government of Orissa is trying to impose certain new taxes to collect this interest which is due to the loans which have been advanced by the Government of India to that State. A great agitation is now going on in Punjab. The whole peasantry in the Punjab are revolting and they are agitating against the imposition of betterment levy. Why then the Punjab Government is being forced to levy this charge? It is because they have been constantly reminded by the Government of India to pay us the loans or the interest that is due to the Government of India on the loans advanced to the Punjab Government. The same situation exists in Orissa also. The Government of Orissa is trying to impose new taxes on the people so that the Government of Orissa may be in a position to pay up the interest as well as something towards the loans. This is really the last straw on the camel's back. The people of Orissa are very poor. It is really something impossible for the Government to pay Rs. 3 crores towards the interest on the loans advanced to the State Government. Let there be a policy; let us decide; let the Government come to a conclusion. So far as the loans advanced for multi-purpose river valley projects—take the case of Hirakud or Machkund or the Delta irrigation schemes....

An Hon. Member: Nagarjuna Sagar.

Shri Panigrahi: I mean all the States—Andhra, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal, all the States which are receiving loans from the Government for carrying out multi-purpose river valley projects or medium or major irrigation projects—let those loans be consolidated. If they come to Rs. 100

[Shri Panigrahi]

errors, let the State Governments be informed that after 30 years you are going to pay these loans. If they are consolidated, at least the State Governments will be in a position to know and assess their resources and they will also calculate as to how they will be in a position to pay these loans. This is constantly agitating the minds of the State Governments. I am quite sure that many times, the Chief Ministers of the different States whenever they meet in person or by writing, they must be bringing these facts to the notice of the Minister of Finance or the Deputy Minister of Finance or whenever he visits our State or any other State.

With regard to the last demand for Purchase of foodgrains, I would like to point out that I am not opposed to the introduction of State trading in foodgrains. I very gladly welcome it. It is a good measure that the Government has brought forward. But, the manner in which it is being worked needs improvement. In Orissa, you have fixed the price at Rs. 7 for paddy and Rs. 15 per maund of rice. When you have fixed this price, the peasants, the producers themselves are not getting this price. For whom has this price been fixed? The Government of Orissa has appointed recently purchasing agents and they amount to 300. If you look at the list, you will find that really 70 per cent or 80 per cent of them are rice mill owners, who are really famous for hoarding and profiteering during the last 30 many years in the State of Orissa. They have got completely black records—not a white spot. These people have infamous records. Most of them have been appointed as purchasing agents on behalf of the Government of Orissa. The Government of India has advanced money. The cultivators do not know who has been appointed as the purchasing agent in his area because the State Government does not take responsibility to give any publicity to the fact, that such and

such a person has been appointed as the purchasing agent of this area. The Publicity department is there. Whenever a V. I. P. comes, the Publicity department is busy. The people should know that here is the man who is appointed as the purchasing agent and he is authorised to purchase rice and paddy at such and such fixed price. The Publicity department is not working and the State Government is not in a position to direct the Publicity department to approach the people and tell them that here is the man who has been appointed as purchasing agent. On account of this, the peasants are selling their rice and paddy at Rs. 6 per maund whereas the price fixed is Rs. 7 for paddy and Rs. 15 for rice, per maund. The Government of Orissa has also repeatedly requested the Central Government to increase the price of rice to Rs. 15-8-0.

Another question comes with regard to inter-State agreement regarding purchase of rice and paddy. Besides the purchase of rice and paddy by the Central Government from Orissa, the Government of West Bengal entered into an agreement with the Government of Orissa to purchase rice and paddy separately from that State. A price was fixed. I would like to know why it is that in the later stages, the Government of India intervened and did not allow the West Bengal Government to purchase rice and paddy directly from Orissa Government. In the case of Kerala, the other day, the Food Minister told us that Kerala has been asked to procure rice and paddy from Andhra and from Madras States. Is this not discrimination? The Government of India says, from Orissa we will purchase rice at the price fixed by the Government of India and we will sell only to the Government of West Bengal. Whatever requirements are there of the Government of West Bengal for rice and paddy, the Central Government takes the responsibility of supplying the entire rice and paddy to West Bengal. The Central Government will purchase directly from the State of Orissa. Why is it that in the

case of Kerala State, when that Government wants all the purchases should be made by the Central Government and should be handed over to the Kerala State, that principle is not being accepted. The Government of Orissa was getting more price when they entered into an agreement with the Government of West Bengal. As a result of the intervention of the Government of India, that agreement is not going to be carried out. The Government of Orissa has not got the price for which there was agreement with the Government of West Bengal. Why this discrimination so far as Orissa rice is concerned? With these words, I conclude.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai). I sent notice of certain cut motions by post, but since they did not reach here in time, I am not at liberty to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Most of those that have been received through post are unsigned!

Shri Tangamani: I shall confine myself to the ten cut motions in respect of Demand Nos. 5, 37, 67, 69, 84, 96, 106 and 119.

Regarding Demand No 5, already Shri Bharucha has said something about the India 1958 Exhibition. We are all glad that the receipts were Rs. 48 lakhs, although our expenditure side including the capital part of it was only Rs 64.46 lakhs. Although I would like to congratulate the Government on this Exhibition, I found that there had not been enough response from the State Governments. I have seen many exhibitions run by the State Governments, and I cannot but say that there has been a certain amount of non-co-operation from the State Governments in respect of this Exhibition. I would like to know why the State stalls were not as attractive as they ought to have been.

My second point in respect of this Demand is in regard to the attention paid to the various employees who were drafted from all over the coun-

try. The Exhibition was being extended from time to time, and the final date was 31st January 1959, although it was 1958 Exhibition. There was intense cold in Delhi, and many people who came from the South have written to some of us and complained that they were not provided proper quarters or enough warm clothing and that they were not told that the Exhibition would be extended from time to time. I would specially like to mention the railway employees who were drafted from Golden Rock. They were put to a lot of suffering. That is the information I have received. So, I take this opportunity to impress upon the Minister to check up this matter and see that such a thing is not repeated when the next exhibition comes.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr B Gopala Reddi): What exactly is the suggestion?

Shri Tangamani: "Lack of attention to the employees drafted from all over the country for the Exhibition in spite of the extension of India 1958 Exhibition." That is my cut motion. That is what I wanted to move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motion may not be referred to.

Shri V. P Nayar (Quilon) He says he wanted to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why refer to that? He is speaking only on the Demand. He might give his suggestions.

Shri Tangamani: Demand 37 deals with payment of superannuation allowances and pensions. I would like to know whether this is due to the enhanced pension that was being paid or whether any enhanced pension was being paid at all. If not what exactly is the reason for the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs demanded now?

Demand 67 mainly deals with the arrears of rent for the building occupied by All India Radio, Bombay and allied matters. I would like to

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point out that there are still many radio stations in rented buildings, and in such cases, they have either to be shifted to other buildings or an improvement has to be made to the building, or a new building put up. I would specially like to mention the dilapidated condition or the very unsatisfactory condition of the AIR Station in Trichinopoly.

Now I come to Demand 69, Ministry of Irrigation and Power. We know there has been a lot of delay in the settlement of the canal waters dispute between India and Pakistan. Although during the Question Hour some light was thrown on the present position, I would like to know what exactly the present position is so far as this dispute is concerned, because this Demand also deals with this particular aspect of the dispute.

Coming to Demand 84, Ministry of Transport and Communications, we are told the excess is due to the creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the expansion of the activities of the Ministry in connection with the setting up of a separate Department of Tourism, the constitution of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee etc. This Road Transport Reorganisation Committee like many other committees, has been set up and we occasionally read in the papers that it has been visiting certain centres. I would like to know whether any interim report has been submitted by this committee and whether any firm date has been fixed for submission of the final report. If they have submitted an interim report what is the nature of the report, and how far have the recommendations contained in it been implemented?

Coming to Demand 96, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, I find that the original grant voted was Rs. 25 crores. The supplementary estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1959 come to Rs. 2,89,93,000. This shows a big disparity, and the reason that

is given as to why they were not in a position to assess the estimates beforehand is not convincing. This may be due to lack of planning. I would certainly like a further explanation from the hon. Minister in addition to the note that has been given here. Is this the regular practice that when the original grant voted is Rs. 25 crores, there is a supplementary demand for Rs. 3 crores under the particular head? That is exactly what I would like to know.

Under Demand 106, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a sum of Rs. 95 lakhs is required for the purchase of shares in the Hindustan Machine Tools and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is required for the foundry project of the Hindustan Machine Tools. It is stated:

"Due to the diversification of its manufacturing programme and stepping up of production, the requirements of the company for good quality castings have increased steadily. In the absence of Foundry of its own, the company has been experiencing great difficulty in its full requirements of castings."

14 hrs

Arising out of this, I would like to know something about the functioning of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. We were told that it was here that all the targets fixed for the Second Plan had been exceeded by nearly three hundred per cent, and they have produced during this period of one year about 100 lathes. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether the lathes that are now produced in the HMT are of a superior quality or of an inferior quality. I have myself visited this factory, and I have, therefore, got special reasons for advancing this point. I would like to know whether there is any ban on their manufacturing the different types of lathes of an inferior quality, and whether we want to protect certain other in-

dustrialists by not manufacturing the types of lathes which are very much in demand in the market. That is the royalty that we are paying to the Swiss firm for every lathe that we are now producing? I would also like to know whether the import of lathes by the Government of India from the foreign countries has in any way affected our production here. And what is going to be our regular target of production?

In the report, we also find mention at different places about the diversification of the manufacturing programme. What are the other things which are now being manufactured, and which are proposed to be manufactured in the HMT?

Again, this is one of the important concerns in the public sector where there is workers' participation in management. What is the experience that has been gained so far by enforcing this scheme of workers' participation? I would also like to know whether training is given to these workers, what the nature of this training is, and whether we propose to give more training and also increase the number of trainees in this particular factory. And what is the sort of incentive which is proposed to be given to these employees who have really exceeded the target of production?

Having said this, I now come to Demand No. 119. Enough has been said about this particular Demand already, which relates to purchase of foodgrains from abroad. The point that is not clear to me is whether this increase by Rs. 67 crores, that is, an increase from Rs. 124 crores to Rs. 191 crores is due only to the quantity that we imported or due to the excessive price that we had to pay. These are the two points that I would like to know. What is the extra amount that is required on account of increased quantity, and what is the extra that is required on account of increased price? A certain break-up is necessary.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): If I may satisfy my hon. friend, it is entirely due to increased quantity; no portion of it is due to increased price.

Shri Tangamani: My next point is this. By the year 1958-59, we would have imported foodgrains to the value of Rs. 191 crores. In this connection, I would like to know what steps have been taken during this period for increasing food production. We hear that several steps have been taken through the Ministry of Community Development, such as the Japanese Method of Cultivation, and so on. How far have these methods helped to really minimise the imports? If that increased production had not taken place, how much would we have imported? Would the imports have increased, and would we have required more than Rs. 91 crores?

I would also like to know what steps are proposed to be taken in regard to procurement of foodgrains, and whether it is proposed to start State trading in foodgrains, and if so, by what method. So far, there is no indication about this. It is an important item, and I am sure the country is very anxious to know how much we are going to import next year. This year, we are going to import to the tune of Rs. 191 crores. Are we going to import more than Rs. 191 crores worth of foodgrains or less next year? That is the point which is now before us. On this particular point, I would also like to know, as I have stated already, what steps we have taken to increase food production.

I find from the explanatory note that the import of rice is not considerable; mostly, we have been importing wheat only. I would like to know whether this import of rice was sufficient to meet the needs of the country, especially, so far as the rice-eating area was concerned.

As I have stated already, I wanted to confine myself only to these six or

[Shri Tangamanu]

seven Demands, and I shall be happy to know the hon Minister's replies

Shri V P. Nayar: I would confine my remarks only to two Demands, namely Demands No 97 and 1

I find from page 41 of the explanatory memorandum that on account of the purchase of paper which have become necessary for Government use, we have to spend an additional amount of something like Rs 39 to 40 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon Minister how, when the Tariff Commission has only recently been asked to enquire into the structure of the paper industry, with special reference to its costing, this has become necessary. There has been many a time when we have heard from the hon Minister a very powerful defence of the paper industry in our country, but from the information which we have at our disposal, we are convinced that this industry has been making the highest profit for any industry in our country. I do not want to quote the profit index, of which the hon Minister is himself aware. In this case, when already Government have chosen to ask the Tariff Commission to make an enquiry, Government which consume the bulk of paper produced in these mills are trying to give at the rate of Rs 154 more per ton than what they paid last year. I am afraid that if this is the attitude we should not find fault with the private trade for boosting up the prices of paper, which, as you know, is one of the very vital requirements of many sections of our people. I would like to know from the hon Minister why it has become necessary to pay instead of Rs 1423 64 per ton, which they used to pay last year, Rs 1577 90 per tons, for 28,000 tons which Government intend to purchase.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The reason is the Central Sales Tax and the increase in the excise duty which was begun to be levied in the latter part of 1957-58.

Shri V P Nayar: I shall be very glad if the Minister would also say that the prices which Government had to pay were less than those that they paid last year; if that be so, I shall be very glad. But, according to me, seeing the reaction of the prices of paper in the market, I find that this increase in prices, is probably due to the fact that some influences have worked in such a way that before the Tariff Commission arrives at a fair price, the mills must have made Government purchase and keep stocks. I shall be glad if I am contradicted on this point.

The second point which I would like to express is about export promotion. What is the trouble with our export? I do not want to go into the figures here again because shortly we shall get an opportunity to discuss the whole matter of export at the time when we discuss the General Budget. But I am very sorry to read in a paper published by a very important person who was sitting over there before—and as you know he never writes anything or speaks anything without the fullest sense of responsibility, I mean Dr Lanka Sundaram—what he has written about a particular appointment.

Dr P S Deshmukh: Is that why he is not here?

Shri V P Nayar: That may be so. There may be a variety of reasons for that. But in asking for supplementary grants, the explanation given is that they had to appoint one or two officers. This is the explanation.

“Creation of additional posts during the year to cope with the increase in work due to expansion of the activities of the Ministry in the various fields, namely, (i) working of several schemes under Engineering Industries, (ii) promotion of Khadi and Village Industries, (iii) Development of export promotion and (iv) revision of Trade Marks and Patents Bill”

I want to touch only on export promotion because there is something for the hon Minister also in that I know that an organisation has been set up in West Germany with headquarters at Frankfurt and an officer has been deputed from the Commerce Ministry to go and take charge of it I do not know whether it is to meet the pay and allowances of that particular officer that this sum has been provided for or not, but in Dr Sundaram's paper there is a very interesting account of this particular gentleman. With your permission, I want to read a few sentences so that afterwards I need not make any comments. This is from the Editorial

"What we object to is the selection of an individual who is innocent of the German language"—

and he is going to head the Mission at Frankfurt—

"and who is eventually to hold charge of the greater portion of the Continent where this language is essential. Further the following is the circular this officer is stated to have sent out before his departure from New Delhi for Bombay where he reportedly had secured a number of receptions and other entertainment on the basis of his circular"

This is from the issue dated February 18, 1959. He quotes the letter which this officer is said to have sent in a circular form to some of his friends in Bombay, with the result that in a short sojourn in Bombay it appears that he was really unable to meet his commitments for accepting invitations to dinner, lunch and what not. This is what he writes

"This is just to formally inform you that I have been appointed as Director European Trade with headquarters at Frankfurt (West Germany) having jurisdiction over the whole of the Continent. The pay and allowances attached

to the post come to Rs 5,000, free from income-tax"—

Probably that must decide the standard of entertainment to which he is entitled—

"We will be leaving Delhi about the 1st of February, 1959, for Bombay"—

I do not know how this 'we' comes in. Probably 'we' means 'including his family'. It was an indication that if at all he was to be entertained, it must be for the whole family. I have not seen the face of this gentleman for my life and I do not think I will see also. But that is not the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nor has he any other source of information besides this responsible person.

Shri V P Nayar. I have. I will come to it. That may not be necessary because it is clinching in this

"We will be leaving Delhi about the 1st of February, 1959, for Bombay from where we sail on the 7th of February, 1959, by the luxury air-conditioned vessel 'Victoria'."

Dr Lanka Sundaram in his usual way makes a very cryptic reference like this

"We regret to say that is a very stupid letter"

I do not know how I would have described it. But I think we must give credit to Dr Sundaram.

I want to know what are the purposes for which this organisation has been set up. Elsewhere I find that a very large percentage of our foreign trade still remains in the hands of companies controlled by foreigners. This is not the opportune time for discussing that, but I want to know whether in setting up this organisation Government have under contemplation any scheme by which the monopoly of the foreign-controlled interests in the matter of export—which is more than a third of this country's exports, as

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

revealed in another issue of the same journal—will be looked into, and whether this organisation will try to do anything to break that monopoly which is now strangling the industrial progress of this country. With these few words, I oppose these two Demands

14.15 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before I proceed with my observations on these supplementary demands, may I point out that the Ministry of Labour and Employment is not represented here, and there is a demand also under that Ministry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are all here, labouring

Mr. Speaker: Other hon. Ministers will note down the points

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But we want a reply

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member worry so much?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Previously you had ruled that when supplementary demands were taken up, the Ministers concerned with those demands should be present in the House

Mr. Speaker: I find so many Ministers today

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
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Mr. Speaker: The other Minister will come and reply. But it must be left to the Minister to find out whether it is worth replying or not.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then it is all right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How can another hon. Minister find out? I can understand the Labour Minister being able to say whether a reply ought to be

given or not, but in respect of a matter pertaining to the Labour Ministry—if we raise it—how can the other Ministers say whether it ought to be replied or not?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Wait and see

Mr. Speaker: All this is unnecessary. Why does the hon. Member anticipate that there is really an important matter which the Labour Minister alone can explain? I am sure he or his Deputy will come. Hon. Members need not worry themselves on that scope. If they say something very unpleasant, it is for Government to reply to it. Why are they worried?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I will first take up Demand No. 10 pertaining to Scientific Research

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): That is not under Labour and Employment Ministry

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I recently happened to visit the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur. There some very good work has been done. Recently, they have found out an alloy to replace nickel. We import nickel from foreign countries at Rs. 15,000 per ton. By the discovery of this alloy of manganese, chromium and other things, they have proved that the import of nickel could be done away with. Therefore, I would like to know—there is another Demand under Mint, Demand No. 35—whether any use is being made of this alloy for minting coin. I was told that it had not yet been done, but some sample coins had been made.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not know what use it is being made of. But it could be very usefully utilised.

Secondly, I am very glad to know that under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, they have opened a pilot low shaft furnace plant recently. The opening ceremony was

performed by our Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel. By utilising fuel other than coking coal, they would manufacture steel. We have got iron ore deposits in various parts of the country. We have also got coal mines here and there which have coal not of the coking coal variety. I would like to know whether this coal and iron ore—like the iron ore in Salem district and in Andhra Pradesh and the coal in Andhra Pradesh—could be utilised for making steel. This could be experimented at this pilot plant. They should not confine themselves to only certain regions where they get iron ore and coking coal.

I now come to Demand No 95—I will refer to Demand No 72 concerning the Ministry of Labour and Employment later—which relates to Supplies. The Railways had sent a team in order to procure steel for them. For that someone from the India Stores Department under the WMS Ministry was deputed to help them, with the result that their places in the India Stores Department were not filled up. Therefore, inspection of stores and materials was left to a private agency. Sir, the purchase or import of stores from foreign countries has been the subject matter of criticism in this House. Time and again we have been raising this question. Our own people are there either in the India Stores Department in U.K. or in the Supply Mission at USA. I do not know why this responsible work has been entrusted to a private firm. I would like to know which is that private firm. Even if experienced people were not available, they could have at least tried to fill up those places with nearly experienced people.

I now come to Demand No 106—Foundry Project for Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. For want of this there has been a handicap, and they do desire that this foundry should be set up. I do not know whether it will be done on the basis of global tenders or, as we have to rely upon the development loan from USA we will have to purchase it. Because those who worked in the beginning were Swiss

experts, I think it would be better if we invite global tenders for this so that we can be sure that we pay the fair price. Recently, in another place, a contract was entered into for setting up a foundry at a very exorbitant cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. I do not want that to be repeated here. At the same time, efforts must be made to speed up the setting up of this foundry in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

Then I come to Demand No 84. I do not want to go into the question of reorganisation of road transport service—my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has dealt with it—but I would like to know what happened to the Ship Repairs Committee. This Ship Repairs Committee was appointed several months ago. We do not know when we are going to get its report. We would like that report to be expedited. In the details supplied the honorarium or the allowance that is paid to the Chairman of that Committee is not given, whereas in another place where a non-official has been appointed the honorarium has been given. I do not know why this is not given here. Our former Deputy Minister of Railways, Shri. Alagesan, is the Chairman of that Committee. We are hearing rumours that a very fabulous amount is being paid, and absence of that information in the details given here gives rise to suspicion. Therefore, we would like to know when that report will come, what is the honorarium that is being paid to the Chairman of that Committee and how long they will take to submit the report.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Since I will not be giving a detailed reply, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the final report is expected by the end of June. We are quite conscious of the need that no greater time should be taken than is necessary. It is being kept in view. As a matter of fact, the Committee has got to go from place to place, from

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

installation to installation, and study each in full detail before submitting a report. That they are doing. There are big installations like Mazagaon in Bombay and the Garden Reach in Calcutta. With regard to each one they have got to go in thorough detail. Therefore, I think, whatever Shri Alagesan and other members are doing, we should be grateful to them. Shri Alagesan is not getting a fabulous amount at all, it is just what a Chairman of such a committee should get.

Shri V P Nayar: How much?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Subject to correction—I am saying from memory, because there was no cut motion relating to that—I think he gets Rs 2,000 subject to all those cuts and other things.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am thankful to the hon. Minister for the clarification.

Regarding Demand No 117, I would like to know how these appointments under the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd.—I am referring to high officials and not appointments to the lower ranks—are made. This is the next biggest undertaking under Government. This comes next to the Railways. We are going to invest something like Rs 500 crores in the near future. I find that some retired high officials of the Railways get crashed into this Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. I have no quarrel about these things, but what I find is that those who have not had any outstanding merit, those who have not been responsible for any big engineering feat or any such thing during their tenure of office in the Railways are also brought in. How is it that only railway officials are brought in? I would like to know how these high officials are recruited.

Now I come to Demand No 72 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Something has been

said about the Working Journalists Wage Committee. Firstly, as there has been a vacancy caused due to the premature death of one of its members, I would like to know whether the Committee will have to wait for the filling up of this vacancy before finalising its recommendations. This question of wages for working journalists has been hanging fire for the last three to four years. It was said, let the Press Commission's Report come, then we will consider their case. The Press Commission in their report have recommended the minimum wages for correspondents. That has not been accepted. Then the Wage Board was appointed. The Wage Board recommended the same thing. But, when one of the employers went to the Supreme Court, the whole thing was declared null and void by the Supreme Court. Later on this Committee has been constituted. Firstly, there has been a scaling down of salaries by the Wage Board compared to those recommended by the Press Commission, but now the Wage Committee is recommending something less than what the Wage Board had recommended. Again, we are told that they are also going into the paying capacities of individual newspapers. This is going to raise problems concerning the various industrial disputes. For instance, Sir, there are 842 coal mines in India. There was only one All-India Tribunal and whatever recommendation they made was applicable to all the mines in India—big, small or uneconomic. Here, I believe, they are going to make some distinction.

Then, before these recommendations are published, we find that certain newspapers are closing down. *Bombay Chronicle*, I believe, has given three months notice of closure. Also, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Allahabad and *Amrit Patrika Hindi Edition* are being stopped. No State Government is doing anything in the matter. I think something should be done to expedite the recommendations of the Wage

Committee and also to see that there are no closures before the Wage Committee's recommendations are known

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे डिमांड नम्बर ६९ और ७० के बारे में कुछ भ्रज करना है। इन डिमांड्स में सतलज, व्यास, और रावी के पानी के इन्तजाम के सिलसिले में जो डेलीगेशन गये हैं उनके लिए खर्च की मांग की गयी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस में एक नम्र निवेदन यह है कि क्योंकि यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामला है इसलिए हालत यह है कि अगर पंजाब को इन नदियों के पानी के बटवारे में कुछ नुकसान होने की भी सम्भावना हो तो भी वह इसको प्रकट करने से डरता है। सरकार की जिन तरह से नीति चल रही है उसको देखते हुए यह अन्दाजा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस तरह की बात कहते हुए अफसरों के दिल में कितना डर हो सकता है।

पंजाब में ग्राम जनता को यह आशंका है कि यह जो नहर के पानी का फैसला होने सकता है कि जब यह आखिरी तौर पर हो तो ऐसा हो कि जिसमें पंजाब की जनता के दिल की तसल्ली न हो और जितना पानी हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब को मिलना चाहिए उतना न मिल पाये। इस सिलसिले में मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर एक पैमफ्लेट छपवाये, जिस में नहरों पानी के झगड़े की सारी कहानी और सारे वाक्यांश दर्ज हों और जिस में बताया जाये कि किस तरह से पहले पाकिस्तान के पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब के बीच में इस बारे में फैसला हुआ, वह क्या था और उस के बाद वॉड बैंक के इस झगड़े के बीच में पड़ने के बाद क्या हुआ और अब क्या पोलीशन है। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है कि दिल्ली से हुकम चलता है कि आखिरा बन्ध से जो पानी इकट्ठा किया गया है, उस को सतलज में पाकिस्तान के इस्तेमाल के

लिए डाल दिया जाये, चाहे पंजाब की नहरों के लिए पानी काफ़ी हो या नहीं। इस की वजह यह है कि इधर उधर से इन्टरनेशनल दबाव पड़ने हैं, हालांकि जो पहला फैसला हुआ, उस के तहत इन तीनों दरियाओं का पानी हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब को मिलना था, लेकिन वॉड बैंक ने कहा कि जहाँ खड़े हैं, वहाँ ही खड़े रह जायें और उस के बाद जब पाकिस्तान वाले उस समझौते से बैंक कर गये, उस के बाद भी हमें तर्ककी करने में कई दफा रोका जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इरिगेशन एण्ड पावर मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल एंजियर्स में मनाह मन्वरा कर के इस बारे में एक पैमफ्लेट छपवाए, जिस में बताया जाये कि क्या हमारी पोलीशन थी और आगे क्या होना है, ताकि ग्राम पंजाबी और आगे हिन्दुस्तानी को इस बारे में जो गलत-फहमी है, वह दूर हो सके।

जहाँ तक माहू टनेल प्रोजेक्ट और प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए रुपया देने का ताल्लुक है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी दूसरे पांच-सात प्लान के तहत इतना रुपया तलाश किया जाये कि पंजाब की सरकार व्यास, रावी और सतलज के पानी का इन्तजाम कर सके। आप जानते हैं कि जिस तरह पाकिस्तान सरकार काश्मीर वगैरह दूसरे झगड़ों में अदलती बदलती रहती है, उसी तरह पानी के झगड़ों के बारे में भी अदलती बदलती है। जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दिला सकेंगे, उतनी ही जल्दी हम मसले का हल हल कर सकेंगे।

इसमें अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाखड़ा में पहला पावर हाउस १९६० में चालू होगा और दूसरे पावर हाउस बनाने के लिये हम रुपया इतना दिया जाये। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ पर बाढ़ तरह हज़ार आदमी काम करते हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ काम सीखा है। परतो हम आखिरा गए। वहाँ के

[श्री० रसाबीर सिंह]

एक अफसर ने बताया कि जो बाल्टी सीमेंट डालती है, उसमें काम करने वाले अमरीकन तो सात हजार रुपए तनख्वाह मिलती थी श्री अब जो हिन्दुस्तानी काम करता है, उसके डार्ड सी, तीन सी, पए हो मिलते हैं और उसकी काम करने की शक्ति अमरीकन से भी ज्यादा है। मेरा निवेदन करने का मन्दा यह है कि पंजाब में भाखरा में लोगो ने जो रिकल सीखी है, वे उसको भूल न जायें और उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठाये, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वहा कम जारी रहने। लिए रुपया दिया जाये। असल बात यह है कि भाखरा पावर हाउस से जो बिजली मिलनी है, पंजाब वालो के लिए उसका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बाकी नहीं रह गया है। कुछ नागल फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी के लिए रखी गई है और कुछ दिल्ली और राजस्थान की सरकार को दी जायगी। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि पंजाब की तरक्की के लिए बिजली की अभाव जरूरत है। अगर कहीं आम आदमी और देहात के लोग बिजली का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, तो वह जगह पंजाब है। यह बहुत नामुनासब है कि पंजाब का सिर्फ इसलिए पीछे रखा जाये कि वहा बिजली पैदा न हो, हालांकि वहा के लोग पैदा कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस काम के लिए जल्द से जल्द पया देना चाहिए।

अब मैं डिमाण्ड नम्बर ११७ के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हू। आप को मान्य ही है कि पंजाब में ३२ लाख एकड़ भूमि खराब हो गई। अगर यह जमीन खराब न होती और उसको खराब न होने दिया जाय— उसको ठीक कर दिया जाये, तो यहा पर नहरी पानी से खेती हो सकती है और अन्धाडा लगाया गया है कि यहा पर १७२ लाख मन फूड-गेन्स पैदा हो सकते हैं और २५ लाख मन चीनी पैदा हो सकती है और २० लाख मन कपास पैदा हो सकती है। आज ये तीनों चीजें हम बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। आपको जान

कर ताज्जुब होगा कि बिहार स्टेट को कौसी प्राजक्ट के लिये दूसरे पांच-साला प्लान में जितना पया दिया गया है, उमसे कालसू रुपया दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन पंजाब के लिये पहले जो चार करोड़ पया रखा गया था, उसको घटा कर अब २ ६६ करोड़ कर दिया गया है, हालांकि पंजाब के फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड की स्कीम्स ५ ४ करोड़ की तैयार है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर से अनाज अना बन्द हो, लम्बे रेशों की कपास अना बन्द हो, और देश में तरक्की हो सके, और जिस पए से हम अनाज और कपास मंगाते हैं, उमसे हम मशीनें मंगा सके, तो यह निहायत जरूरी है कि पंजाब के फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने जितने पए की स्कीम्स बनाई हैं, उनमें लिए पूरा रुपया दुमरे पांच-साला प्लान में दिया जाये। उसको घटाने की कोई वजह नहीं है। हमें इस बात का गिना नहीं है कि कौसी के प्राजक्ट में फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए ज्यादा पया दिया जा रहा है। अगर वहा ज्यादा रुपए की जरूरत है, तो वह बेगक दिया जाए हमें हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इस देश को नहरों के इरिगेशन पोर्टेसियन का पूरा फायदा नहीं पहुंच पाया है, क्योंकि नहरों का पानी इस्तेमाल करने की लोगों की आदत नहीं है। इस के बर-अक्स पंजाब में भाखरा की नहरे तीन साल पहले कम्प्लीट हो चुकी थी और वहा के किसान उनसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि पंजाब का किसान हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अनाज, कपास और चीनी पैदा करने के लिए तैयार है, वह मेहनत-कश है, वह जगलों को काटता है और पैदावार करता है। यह दुख की बात है कि हमारी फूड मिनिस्ट्री बाहर से अनाज मंगवाने के लिए बजट में जितना रुपया रखा गया था उससे भी अधिक ६६ करोड़ रुपए खर्च करती है, लेकिन पंजाब को पांच करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं दिया जाता है। यह अन्धाडा लगाया गया है कि वाटर-मार्गिंग की वजह से ३४ करोड़

रूप्य सालाना का मुकसान हो रहा है। हम जो सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कौनसा बनिपे का हिस्सा है। अगर कोई ग्राम बनिया या साहूकार होता, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमको जरूर यह रुपय दे देता।

सहबाद मुझे यह भी कहना है कि पंजाब को दो हिस्सों में तकसीम किया गया है— एक का नाम पंजाबी रिजन है और दुसरे का हिन्दी रिजन और इसको इस सदन ने माना है।

हिन्दी रिजन को और १६ करोड़ रुपया अगर मिले तब उनको वेस्टर्न यमुना कैनाल का जो पानी है उसका पूरा फायदा पहुंचा सकता है। अगर इतना रुपया उसको मिले तभी वाटर लागिंग जो है उसको रोका जा सकता है। लेकिन इस पांच करोड़ में से बहुत कम रुपया ही उस इलाके को मिलने वाला है। हम पत्राब के छोटे भाई हैं और गिनती के हिसाब से भी हम कम हैं और इसका नतीजा यह है कि डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर हमारा जो दबाव है वह थोड़ा है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने वहाँ के लोगों की मर्जी के खिलाफ उनको पंजाब के साथ जोड़ रखा है। लेकिन हमें इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा ऐनराज नहीं है। यह बात जरूर है कि उस इलाके के रहने वालों के प्रति हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की जिम्मेवारी आती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत की सरकार हम को पूरा रुपया दिनाये।

घब में डिमांड नम्बर ११६ और १२० के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। ये डिमाण्ड्स फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री से तारलुक रखती हैं। आज हमारे देश के अन्दर अनाज की कमी है और हमको अनाज के बास्ते दूसरे देशों के आगे खोली पसारनी पड़ रही है और इसके बावजूद भी जो कमी है वह दूर नहीं हो पा रही है। अगर बनिये का हिसाब भी लगाया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि अनाज के महंगा होने के कारण गवर्नमेंट को डीयरनेस एवाउन्स बढ़ाना पड़ा है और घब दूसरी इन्स्टाब्लिमेंट की जो मांग है वह भी जोर पकड़

रही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का खर्चा करोड़ों में बढ़ा है और बढ़ता जाता है। लेकिन एक अजीब सी हालत चली आ रही है हमारी फाइनेमिनिस्ट्री की। मेरे जिले के अन्दर जो एक कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी है उसका पेड अप कैपीटल ३६ लाख के करीब है। इनका होने पर भी जो रिजर्व बैंक है वह वहाँ तीस लाख से ज्यादा की क्रेडिट की लिमिट नहीं रखता है हालांकि कागनबाग जो कर्जा लेते हैं इसके खिलाफ वे अपनी जमीन रखते हैं और जो जमीन इस तरह से रखी जाती है उसकी कीमत कर्जों से कहीं ज्यादा होती है। काश्तकार अपनी जमीन को बेच नहीं सकता है और न ही कर्जों को मार सकता है। इमान को अगर वह मार दे तो मार ले लेकिन सरकारी कर्जों को वह मार नहीं सकता है। इसके बावजूद भी वह उसको ज्यादा कर्जा नहीं देता है। इस रुपये का इस्तेमाल वह शादी में करना नहीं चाहता या किमी और चीज में करना नहीं चाहता, इस रुपये में वह अल्लाम के लिए अनाज पैदा करना चाहता है या इसी चीजें पैदा करना चाहता है लेकिन फिर भी उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता है। रिजर्व बैंक कुछ बैंकों का रिजर्व बैंक नहीं या साहूकारों का रिजर्व बैंक नहीं है और अगर वह ऐसा होना तब तो बान समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का रिजर्व बैंक है और इतना होने पर भी अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिए रुपया न निकाल सके तो यह बान समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। इस सदन के अंदर भी ज्यादातर जो नुमाइन्दे हैं वे किसानों के ही हैं। उन्हीं के फंसनों में यह रिजर्व बैंक चलता है लेकिन इतना होने पर भी किसानों को कर्जा लेने में दिक्कत होती है या उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता है।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर बेंटरमेंट लेवी के खिलाफ कुछ भाई लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। यह लड़ाई लड़ी जानी चाहिये या नहीं इसके बारे में

[बी० रणवीर सिंह]

से कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आप करोड़ों रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं, दूसरों के आगे झोली पसार रहे हैं क्या इससे यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि आप सुबों को बगैर सूद के कर्ज़ दे और अगर आपने बगैर सूद के दस पन्द्रह साल तक कर्ज़ दिया तो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपका दूसरों के आगे झोली पसार कर जाना नहीं होगा। अगर आपकी यही बनिये की नीति चलती रही तो यकीन जानिये कि हम दुनिया के सामने भिलारी ही बने रहेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा रिज़र्व बैंक और हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और ज्यादा बिना सूद के रुपया दे ताकि पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके। मुझे मसूरी की बात याद आती है और दुख होता है जहाँ पर १४६ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है और वह रुपया न देकर पता नहीं आपने कितना रुपया, कितने मौं कराड रुपया विदेशों को दिया है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार रेडियो पर प्रचार करने से बढ़ सकती है तब तो ठीक बात है लेकिन अगर पैदावार खेतों में बढ़ सकती है तो आपको जितने रुपये की किसानों को आवश्यकता है वह देना होगा और बगैर सूद के देना होगा और अगर आपने ऐसा न किया तो आपका भिलारी ही बने रहना होगा।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I want to confine my remarks to Demand No 119 under the heading 'purchase of foodgrains' Our country has been suffering from shortage of foodstuff and so it is necessary that we should import them from outside and produce more internally also But before that I want to draw the attention that took place in the Tripura State in the month of January, 1959. As soon as I reached Tripura State in the last week of December, I came to know that rice amounting to 25,000 to 30,000 maunds was lying in Churaibari. The Government did

not take any care to protect that rice. On the 2nd of January 1959, when I learnt this, I wrote to the District Magistrate requesting him to keep all these things in the godowns or protect that and also to keep some guard or watch over that as there was nobody to look after that. On the 16th of January the District Magistrate was good enough to inform me that the administration was keeping a watch over the situation and it is prepared for any situation. He wrote like that and I got that letter on the 16th But on the 22nd January this calamity took place There was a heavy rainfall in Tripura State and it continued for 3-4 days and all the rice stocked in the open air had been drenched and wasted In reply to question No. 462 the Food Minister was good enough to say that about sixteen thousand maunds of rice were there But my information is that it was not sixteen thousand maunds but much more because it was a huge stock there It is a heavy loss to the country no doubt. At least in future our Minister should be more careful and instruct the staff working there to keep a watch over the matter. Since 1954, we have been taking rice from the Centre and after the sealing of the border with Pakistan we have had to carry all the rice and cement through Kalkalighat to the different parts of the Tripura State. But till now we have not during the last 3-4 years constructed a single godown or a temporary shed in that particular spot (Churaibari) to store rice or cement. If any Minister or Member of Parliament would visit that place, he will find huge stocks of cement lying like this and wasted... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am constantly being reminded that today there are a very large number of hon. Ministers present

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I want to draw the attention of the House and ask why this has happened. There are

certain loopholes in the contract also. I understand on the 29th of August the tender of one Mr. Kalimohan Sen of Dharmanagar was accepted. This gentleman has signed a contract. In the contract, it was mentioned that Shri Sen has to "clear all the wagons that would be placed at the siding of the Kalkalighat Railway station on the very day of placement and carry the same to the destination godown within seven days of its receipt at Kalkalighat." Further, in this contract, he was to carry a fixed minimum maund of rice per day so long as such stock was available at Kalkalighat. These are contained in article No. 13 of the contract bond.

But there is an amazing thing. I understand that this gentleman who was given the contract has not got a requisite number of trucks. Before he was given the contract, the Government should have at least found out whether this particular person would be able to carry out the contract. But the administration did not take any care to look into that matter.

In another portion, the contract says that it was agreed that though Shri Sen should take proper steps for the prevention of deterioration, shortage and damage of grains, he should not be responsible for any such loss due to any unforeseen or unexpected event. That is contained in articles 3 and 4 of the contract bond. This is silly.

This gentleman, Shri Sen, escaped from being punished for such a heavy loss. How it happened is an amazing thing. Further, there are so many people, carrying agents, like truck-owners' association, transport association, and others who have got sufficient number of trucks. But these people were not given any contract. The trouble is this. This gentleman in question agreed to carry rice at Rs. 2-1-0 per maund from Kalkalighat to the Agartala godown. It was a very low rate and nobody was agreeable to accept this standard.

Ultimately, of course, this gentleman's contract has been cancelled. If other people had been given the contract, it would have been much better, and if that had been done much earlier, it would have been correct. That is why I want to invite the attention of the House to the fact that effective steps should be taken so that in future such a calamity would not happen.

From now on, at least the administration should provide some place at Churaibari to keep the grains; at least some temporary godowns should be built in which we can store the commodities such as cements, foodgrains and other things. Otherwise, it would be a heavy loss in future also.

In this connection, I want to put certain questions which the hon. Minister should consider and make a reply thereafter. Why did not the Administration think it very risky to allow such a huge quantity of rice to be kept in the open air? Secondly, why did not the Administration contract the other transport agencies and seriously negotiate the rate so that carrying of grains could be taken up forthwith? Was it only complacency or was it the result of any attempt to entrust the carrying work to some other contractors for their narrow selfish interests; which always very frequently happens in our State?

I would like to refer to another case in connection with the Education Ministry. Here, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that some money has been sanctioned to start a basic training college at Kakrabani in Tripura State, but up-till now, no house was constructed and no class was opened. In 1958, perhaps it was in September, one lecturer was appointed. He was idle for long and yet got salary from the Government.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): May I respectfully submit that what he is saying has very little to do with what we are discussing.

15 hrs.

About the irrigation problems in Sunderbans area, I would like to point out that Sunderbans is a very big rice-producing area. This was once regarded as the granary of West Bengal, but due to the negligence of the Government, frequently the embankments are broken and floods occur. As a result of this, Sunderbans has become a deficit area. A few days ago, our Prime Minister ridiculed the people of West Bengal, particularly Calcutta, saying that it is a city of processions. But some thought should be given to the point as to why they have such processions.

The food prices have become so high that again people are coming to Calcutta on the 12th March to place their grievances before the Cabinet. They are not coming to fight with the Government, but only to protest and have a remedy from the Government, so that they are supplied with rice and other foodgrains regularly.

Lastly, I come to the question of relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might reserve his remarks for the budget discussion.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Some hon. Members opposite have said something about the steel plants. I would attempt to reply very briefly to the points raised. My hon. friend, Shri Supakar, said something about the delay, saying that the delay is costing us quite a bit. I agree with him that delays in the commissioning of projects like steel plants always cost and it is for this reason that every attempt is made to cut out all delays. If he has carefully studied the present demand, that would be proof of the fact that concrete steps have been taken with good results and delay has been cut out. That is explanation for the supplementary demand for which

we have come before the House. At the time when the budget proposals were framed, a certain amount had been asked for and was provided in the budget. At that time, both the Bhilai and Rourkela steel projects were in some difficulties, but I am happy to inform the House that as a result of various steps that were taken, it was possible to expedite the pace of execution and so, we have come to this House for more funds. If the hon. Member had carefully studied it, that was a point upon which he could have certainly complemented the Hindustan Steel for expediting the work and asking for more funds.

Both in the matter of execution of civil works and with regard to the arrival of plant and equipment, the speed has very much increased and that is why we have come up with this additional expenditure. Regarding the estimates going up, that has been discussed on the floor of the House on a number of occasions. On this point also, I am happy to inform the House that the estimates as given about two years ago, with regard to the expenditure on these three steel plants, still hold good; the estimates have not all been more than what was given at the earlier stage about two years ago. This additional money that is asked for has not got anything to do with pushing up of the estimates. The estimates remain, but the pace of execution and arrival of equipment has been increased. So, there is additional expenditure during the current year and there will be a corresponding reduction in the subsequent year.

One hon. Member said that the cost of steel projects is double in the public sector as compared with the private sector. I thought he did not have much contact with the private sector to give that figure boldly. I wish the private sector could really stand by these estimates, because according to the indications that we have got with regard to the expansion

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

undertaken even in the private sector, the order of expenditure is not likely to be very much different from what is being incurred in connection with public sector steel plants. I do not know wherefrom he got those figures. Even the private sector does not claim that their expenditure is half of what we are incurring in the public sector. I would appeal to hon. Members of this House not to make statements in that loose manner, because that unnecessarily embarrasses the Government and the project authorities. If one says something which is not claimed by anybody and if he makes out a special plea on that score, it would perhaps not be fair.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How does he arrive at the figure of Rs. 52 crores on Page 49?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. There are two points which require to be explained in connection with the query now raised. There is an increase in the estimated expenditure from Rs. 157.88 crores to Rs. 196.88 crores, and then there is a surrender of Rs. 13.6 crores in Grant No. 128—Capital outlay on investment of share capital of Hindustan Steel. This is due to the fact that tentatively, we have taken a decision that the share capital will not be over Rs. 300 crores. The additional financing is by loan and hence this surrender under one head and additional demand under another head.

About arriving at the figure of Rs. 52.60 crores, it is a very simple thing. There is available under this grant of the Ministry of Finance a sum of Rs. 18.58 crores as savings from other anticipated expenditure. The supplementary demand is only for the balance of Rs. 34.02 crores. If these two amounts are added, they give Rs. 52.60 crores.

Shri Vittal Rao said something about the metallurgical laboratory at Jamshedpur. I am glad that this experiment with low shaft furnace

has already been started; the intention is precisely of the type to which the hon. Member referred, viz., to try iron ores of lower grade and also to try non-metallurgical coal and maybe even lignite. This is precisely the purpose with which this low shaft furnace has been started and I hope the results that ensue from this would be of far-reaching importance. That might open the way for diversification of this basic industry to produce iron and steel.

He also made a reference to the stainless steel which has been developed in the national metallurgical laboratory. I think the national metallurgical laboratory should be congratulated for making this very good discovery, and it is the intention of Government to utilize this method in the new stainless steel and tool alloy plant that they are proposing to install. With regard to the particular point of the suitability of it for one or the other purpose, it will certainly receive all the attention that is due to it.

He unfortunately raised the question as to why retired people should be employed, particularly from the railways. I have no hesitation in offering my thanks to the railway administration for sparing those officers. They have lent us quite a few officers for the execution of work and so on. They have done a very good work, they have made a magnificent job of it. I would like to recognize their effort publicly and so I would say that the officers whom we have received from the railways at the various levels have really carried a good load; because, the railways are well organised being the biggest public sector we have got and they have got diverse experience both in construction as well as in administration. So, we should unhesitatingly make use of them, if the railways can spare those officers not only in these steel plants but in perhaps a number of other construction projects. I am

happy that our experience with regard to these officers has been very good.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I am happy that the first stage in the steel plants has been completed and inaugurated, and these steel plants are going ahead more or less according to schedule. A certain effort that was at one stage being made to indulge in dust-raising has subsided to a great extent. Then, nothing is a better argument than the actual performance, as in this case.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in respect of Demand No. 96 "Other Civil Works" and Demand No. 97 "Stationery and Printing" a few hon. Members have chosen to make some observations to which I would like to briefly refer.

Taking Demand No. 97 first, "Stationery and Printing", the hon. Shri Bharucha referred to the increased cost that has to be borne by the Government for the purchase of papers. He seems to be under the impression that the Supplementary Demand for which we have come forward now has to be entirely accounted for by the increased quantity of paper that we have possibly purchased. I would like to disabuse him of that impression, because this has happened due to one or two important reasons.

Firstly, when the budget estimates for 1958-59 were formulated, we proceeded naturally on the basis of the then existing price, the price that existed in October 1957. At that time the prices were very much lower than what they are at the present moment. Moreover, later in the year 1957-58 there was also the excise duty and also the Central sales tax which became two additional charges which entered into the composition of the price. So, in 1958-59 when the budget estimates were prepared, those estimates were prepared, on the basis of the price, as I said, existing at the

time of the formulation of those budget estimates, namely, October 1957. The hon. member may note that the price of paper at that time was about Rs. 1,400 odd and the price that we had to pay later on during the year was Rs. 1,577, a difference of about Rs. 150 per ton. That accounts mainly for the increased expenditure and that explains why we have come forward with the supplementary Demands.

So far as the economy aspect is concerned, as compared to 1957-58, in 1958-59 there has been an increased consumption of paper only up to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 tons and not more. The fact remains that as against the allocation to the Central Government of 37,000 tons or thereabouts, the actual supply in 1957-58 by the paper mills was of the order of only 23,000 or 24,000 tons. During 1958-59 there has been a somewhat better supply and the supply has gone up to 27,000 tons. That will show that so far as the economy aspect is concerned, against a total allocation of about 35,000 tons the supply has been actually of the order of 23,000 tons in 1957-58 and 27,000 tons in 1958-59. So, owing to the limitation in respect of the supply of paper because of the short production in the country, there has been a compulsory economising in the use of paper in all the Government departments. If more paper had been available, perhaps our consumption would have been more.

The second point that I would like to mention is that in order to secure economy against a shortfall in supply, and also because of other considerations, only recently Government has taken a decision to impose an economy cut of 15 per cent in the use of paper in all Government departments. Immediately after this cut was decided upon by the Government, there have been persistent and insistent demands from various Government departments that this cut has operated very unfavourably, a lot of difficulty has been caused and so that cut has to be

(Shri K. C. Reddy)

restored and the department should be enabled to use the same quantity of paper that they have been using uptill now.

Another point was made by Shri Bharucha, and that was about Government publications. He seems to argue "here you are spending so much on paper; you have come forward with a supplementary demand for about Rs. 90 lakhs and still there are no Government publications in the Publications Depot." He seems to me arguing on that basis, though he did not actually argue and he seems to have that kind of impression.

Regarding Government publications what I would like to say is this. My Ministry acts as the agent of the other Ministries. That is to say, we print as many copies as are asked by the sponsoring administrative Ministries. If, for example, a particular publication is not available—he referred to the Industrial Disputes Act,—it is very simply explained by the fact that the copies that were printed on the order of the sponsoring Ministry have been exhausted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whenever I go they say that the publications I want are out of stock.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid, the hon. Member is making a general statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member makes demand for things that are very rare.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am afraid, the hon. Member, in the heat of the moment, is indulging in a very exaggerated statement that whenever he goes to the depot whatever publication he asks for is not available. I think it is very unfair.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Eighty per cent. of the times I visited the depots, whether in Bombay or in Delhi, I could not get the required publications.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to have fuller information on this point and if I am satisfied that on 80 per cent. of the times the publications were not available, I can assure the hon. Member that I will take it up with the concerned administrative Department and every endeavour will be made to see that the essential number of copies of some of these important documents are made available to the public.

Then something was said about the price of paper. I do not want to take much time on that point, because the hon. Member who referred to it does not happen to be here—I am referring to Shri Nayar. As I have already said, the increase in price is mostly accounted for by the levy of the excise duty and the Central sales tax towards the end of 1957-58. Also, wages and certain other manufacturing costs have gone up. It was only after protracted negotiations and very careful consideration of the whole matter that the price increase was agreed to. He also referred to the retail prices being very high. I do not know about that. He seems to suggest that anticipating the possible decision of the Tariff Commission, the retail merchants are pushing up the price of paper in the market. That is a matter to which I have not paid attention. I think my colleague, the Minister of Commerce, and Industry will take note of it and find out what exactly the position is.

The hon. Member who made reference to Demand No. 96 under Civil Works is also not here—I am referring to Shri Tangamani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tangamani is here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Is he there? I am sorry. I think it was he who referred to the gap between the original budget estimate and the actual estimate for which we have

come forward to cover with a supplementary demand of Rs. 289 lakhs or something like that. I would not take much time of the House over this matter to explain this to the hon. Member. He has already gone through the memo that has been circulated to the House. I would like only to add this. It should be noted that the entire supplementary demand of Rs. 289,93,000 is under the head Suspense. That is to say, it is only a transitory head. The debits under this head will be cleared by passing on the cost of the materials to the individual works in the usual course. Out of the supplementary demand of Rs. 289 lakhs, Rs. 2,82,70,000 will be adjusted as reduction of expenditure. I am referring to this particular aspect only to emphasise the fact that it is not so much by way of outright expenditure for which we have come forward with a supplementary demand, but for the purpose of purchasing some materials which have to be stocked and which have to be supplied over certain points of time to inaccessible areas. The break-up of this sum of Rs. 289 lakhs, I would like briefly to mention. So far as the C.P.W.D. is concerned, the supplementary demand that is put forward for their purposes is about Rs. 1,18,23,000. The balance of the amount is in respect of stocks that have to be built up for various administrations like the Himachal Pradesh Administration, Delhi Administration, the North East Frontier Agency Administration and a few other Administrations like that. They are the budgetary authorities and we have to budget on the information that we receive from these budgetary authorities, namely the Delhi Administration and other authorities that I mentioned a little while ago. It is under these circumstances that this supplementary demand has arisen. If it is borne in mind that this is not a sort of outright expenditure, but is only a suspense head, I do not think there will be any serious objection or criticism to this matter. I would also

like to say this. This is a provision under Suspense. It may be argued by the hon. Member, why is it not estimated properly and precisely at the time when the budget estimates are presented. The simple fact is that under the Head Suspense, we cannot forecast with any reasonable degree of accuracy on account of unreliable factors like the supply position of the materials, delivery of consignments, changes in the scope of works in various parts of the country, scattered all over the country. It is in these circumstances that the supplementary demand had to be made. I do not think there are any other major points that were made by hon. Members in the course of their speeches. I have briefly referred to them. I do not think there is any need for me to say more.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though there was no cut motion so far as Demand No. 58 was concerned, two hon. Members from Orissa made two complaints. One was that certain amounts of allowances were being paid to the descendants of ex-Rulers and the second was that in one case, the amount has been increased. May I point out here, that the practice that we follow, so far as privy purses are concerned is, as the House is aware, they are debited to the Consolidated Fund of India under the rules as also under the Constitution. So far as allowances are concerned, these allowances are carried forward on account of an understanding at the time of integration and they are to be paid out of the revenues of the State Government. In this case, the two Rulers died and the question arose as to whether a successor should be recognised by the President under article 366 (22). The Government had evidence before it and after consideration of the circumstances, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to recognise any person as heir or successor at all.

[Shri Datar]

For this purpose, may I point out, that a large amount of privy purse lapsed in respect of the State of Nandgaon in Madhya Pradesh. The privy purse amounted to Rs. 3,53,658. The Government came to the conclusion that no successor should be recognised at all. There was his own widow who had to be provided for. For that purpose it was considered necessary that some amount of allowance should be paid to her. That is the reason why a sum of Rs. 4,000 per month has been recognised and is being paid to her. Ordinarily, whenever there are allowances, as I have stated, it is the State Governments who have to pay. But, in this case, a large amount lapsed to the Government. In consultation with the State Government, it was considered proper that the amount of the allowances, namely Rs. 4,000 per month or Rs. 48,000 a year should be paid out of the Central revenues. Even then, you will find, after paying Rs. 48,000 per year, the Government of India will be making a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd.

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt, Sir? It is not a question of saving or spending. It is a question of under what law, under what rules.

Shri Datar: It is not a question of law. When we did not recognise any successor at all, certain sympathetic considerations had to be taken into account.

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know.....

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member wait for some time. Here, there was the widow of the last Ruler who had been recognised for privy purse. Therefore, out of considerations of sympathy, especially when the privy purse had lapsed, Rs. 4,000 per month was granted and as I have said, still we are making a saving of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. This is so far as Nandgaon is concerned.

In the other case of Baudh in Orissa, there also, the President came to the conclusion that a successor should not be recognised at all. There, when the last Ruler died, only an interim arrangement of payment of Rs. 1,000 was being made by way of allowances when ultimately Government came to the conclusion that no successor was to be recognised, on consideration similar to those that I have just now pointed out in the case of Nandgaon, we raised it to Rs. 2,000. Thus Rs. 2,000 are being paid and for that amount grant has been asked for.

Shri Mahanty: Why not credit it to the State? We have not got any reply from the hon. Minister. Here, we are giving sanction to certain expenditure. He has asked us to wait. But, he does not give the real position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has given the explanation. That may not satisfy the hon. Member. He has given an explanation of what he feels about why the Government took that decision.

Shri Datar: In the case of the Baudh State, the privy purse that was being paid was Rs. 69,300 per year. As against this, what we are now paying to the widow is Rs. 2,000 per month or Rs. 24,000 per year. Here also, the Government of India have made savings. It is but natural that when there are widows of the last Rulers who were recognised....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Member put that objection on account of a certain principle. He said because the allowances that were being paid to the relatives of the Rulers were to be paid by the State Government, whether the Central Government have made savings or not.....

Shri Datar: In this case, we are dealing with those persons who were immediate heirs. Here the class is entirely different from the cases dealt

with at the time of integration. There, certain immediate dependants of the Ruler were being paid certain maintenance allowances, and they were charged on the revenues of the then States. That is the reason why at the time of integration it was considered that they should be continued. It was further agreed that they should be paid out of the State revenues. Here, these cases stand by themselves and they cannot be compared to the other cases.

So far as the third case is concerned, there the Ruler of Athmalic has died leaving three Ranis or widows.

An Hon Member: Only three?

Shri Datar: The question under consideration is who should be recognised as successor from among a number of claimants. Therefore, as an interim measure, until the President comes to a conclusion about the successorship, this arrangement has been made to pay Rs 1,450 per month to the three Ranis put together. Therefore, this is an interim arrangement, and no objection can be taken to it. When the final settlement is made, this question also will be considered.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Most of the Members have spoken on Demand 119 and the sum of Rs 67.59 crores that has been asked for on the purchase of foodgrains.

We are not ourselves quite happy at the large difference that has come about between the estimated figure and the revised estimates, but if the hon. House is told the circumstances under which the figures were originally estimated, and how they have come to be shown now, I am sure it would be seen that there has not been any deliberate intention on the part of Government to show a low figure.

Usually, the estimates are made in the month of December before the Budget is presented to this House. The estimates for the purchase of

foodgrains were made in December, 1957. At that time we had a comfortable reserve stock of about a million tons and we could not also anticipate the extent of damage that actually came about in 1958. We now know, judged from production, that we had a loss to the extent of 7 million tons during that year compared to the production of 1956-57. The House will also appreciate that there were heavy demands for supplies of wheat. We were confronted with a continuous increase in the demand not only for wheat, but also for other foodgrains on account of failure of rains and shortfall in production.

We have also to appreciate the position that we had not entered into firm arrangements at that time when the estimates were made in December 1957. Additional supplies were arranged from the USA under a supplementary agreement under P.L. 490 that was signed only in June 1958, and a second agreement was signed only in September 1958. It was under these two agreements that we were in a position to import quite larger quantities.

The requirement of wheat to meet the current demand is now estimated at 33.26 lakh tons, and the original estimate was only about 20 lakh tons. Broadly speaking, the items under which this additional amount came to be submitted for the sanction of this hon. House are as under. Larger quantities had to be imported, to the extent of 13.26 lakh tons of wheat in addition to the quantity estimated originally. Then, in importing coarse grains of about 1.21 lakh tons, we had to incur about Rs 3.09 crores. As regards internal procurement, in December, 1957 we thought we could procure about 1.5 lakh tons, but then the policy of the Government also underwent a change and we went in for larger and larger procurement, so much so, we were able to procure about 5.27 lakh tons of rice itself internally. An expenditure of Rs. 21.22 crores had to be incurred for internal

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

procurement in addition to the amount provided for in the Budget. Then, other charges like advances to State Governments, came to Rs. 8.27 crores, but we had a shortfall in the expenditure with regard to the purchase of rice from Burma. That came to about Rs. 7.07 crores. So that, the net additional amount that we will have to incur will be about Rs. 67.59 crores, and it is for that amount that the supplementary demand has been placed before the House.

Incidentally, some other questions also have been raised with regard to the adequacy of the procurement prices, especially with reference to the State of Orissa, by Shri Supakar and Shri Panigrahi. By and large for 1958-59 we have adopted the procurement prices that we had fixed for 1957-58. In 1957-58 there had been a substantial drop in production; so, we had to import larger quantities. Even then, the same price which we had fixed for that lean year we have continued for this year also when, as I said, we expect a bumper crop. So that there cannot be any justification for a substantial increase; if at all, there was scope only for some reduction. All the same, we have adopted the level of prices that we had fixed for the year 1957-58. If at all we have made any modifications, we have only made modifications to the benefit of the producer as will be indicated even with regard to the State of Orissa.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the modification?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. House knows that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee had recommended for 1957-58 procurement prices ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 and the procurement prices that we fixed for 1957-58 were broadly based on that. For this year also, as I have already stated, we have just continued those prices that we fixed for 1957-58, but we have made some modifications with

regard to some States, especially for superior variety of rice, and that only for the benefit of the grower.

With regard to Orissa, the procurement prices that have been fixed are: coarse farm and naked grain Rs. 15; paddy Rs. 8.80—not Rs. 7 as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Shri Supakar; fine rice: Rs. 15.81; paddy: Rs. 9.30; superfine rice: Rs. 17; naked paddy. Rs. 10. These prices have been fixed as a result of discussion between the representatives of the State Government and also the Central Government.

An hon. Member put the question why the arrangement between the West Bengal and Orissa Governments had not been put into effect. On 27th January, 1959 the entire situation was reviewed and it was thought feasible that the procurement should be made only on behalf of the Central Government and that the requirements of West Bengal, which would be necessary to be given from Orissa, would be given as per the directions of the Centre. The hon. Member asked why, if the Kerala Government can be asked to procure from Andhra, the West Bengal Government cannot be asked to procure from Orissa. There is an essential difference between the situation that we find in the South and the situation in Orissa. Orissa has been cordoned off. West Bengal and Orissa are not in one and the same zone, while Andhra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras are in the same zone. That is the difference.

Shri Panigrahi: Does the hon. Minister know that rice from Orissa goes to Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and also to West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Orissa is cordoned off.

Shri Panigrahi: Because there is a direction, or is it really cordoned off?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been actually cordoned off. The procurement is done only on behalf of the Central Government by the State Government.

The Orissa Government was also very keen to ensure a fair price to the grower even in the interior of the State, and with a view to achieving that, it was decided that the railway out-agency at Jeypore in the District of Koraput would be considered as a railhead, so that transport charges from Jeypore to the nearest railway station at Salur were borne entirely by the Central Government. It was also decided that for some other districts, the Central Government would bear an overall subsidy not exceeding Rs. 2.5 lakhs to support partially the prices in the interior of the State and that the extent of subsidy in respect of any particular crop of paddy or rice would not exceed one-half of the actual cost of transport from the interior to the nearest railhead, so that 50 per cent. of the transport charges would be borne by the Centre. There is an advantage in that the railway out-agency has also been recognised as a railway station wherein delivery could be made. In addition, in order to meet the State Government's expenditure on establishment etc. for procurement on behalf of the Central Government, it has also been agreed that the State Government would be paid an administrative charge of three annas per maund of rice and two annas per maund of paddy, procured and delivered to the Central Government.

All necessary safeguards have been taken as far as the Centre is concerned. The State Government, we should normally think, are also interested in safeguarding the interests of the growers there, and we can expect that a proper price based on the procurement prices of the Centre would be given to the growers there also.

Then, some other minor matters have also been raised. The hon. Member from Tripura has raised the question of some contract. There was also the question concerning the fact that 16,000 maunds of rice were allowed to lie in the open at Churalbari. It is true that even the Members sent telegrams, and soon after the questions were tabled, we made the necessary inquiries, and we find that much loss has not taken place; only about 500 maunds of rice were damaged.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Has the hon. Minister got this information that it was raining continuously there for three days, and the rice was drenched, and now that drenched rice is being dried and then mixed with good rice and being distributed?

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is that special rice which has not resulted in much loss?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got the necessary inquiries instituted. In that part of India at that particular period usually rains were not expected. But, unfortunately, for two or three days, it was continuously raining there. It is true that there was no godown there. The construction of one is under the consideration of the Central Government. After all, the transport was entrusted to a contractor, and if the contractor did not carry out his undertaking within the period stipulated, all that we could do was to cancel the contract and make alternative arrangements which also we did. I do not think it was so serious a thing as to....

Shri Dasaratha Deb: It is serious to us

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be serious according to the hon. Member but it is not so serious. That is all.

The question of the supplies to West Bengal was raised by one hon. Member, as also dearth of supplies in the market; it is true that the trade has become a little restless on account

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

of the State trading that we are going to adopt. In the transitional stage, we shall certainly have to face difficulties. But as far as West Bengal is concerned, the harvest season is now over. It is only a few days since the harvest was over; nevertheless we are making to West Bengal, to meet this particular situation, large supplies. For February, the West Bengal Government wanted 30,000 tons of rice, and we have allowed them the full 30,000 tons of rice plus 20,000 tons of paddy. For January, also, we gave them 12,000 tons of rice. Usually, during these months, no substantial supplies need have been made; all the same, to meet this particular situation, we have made large supplies. Although we are not committed to any figure for supply to the West Bengal Government, we shall meet their reasonable demands. We are supplying 50,000 tons of wheat per month to West Bengal all along. The full requirements of Calcutta and the reasonable requirements of the districts will certainly be met from these supplies that we are making of wheat also.

Shri Halder: May I know the assurance given to the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The assurance is that all reasonable requirements would be met.

The question of production has also been raised, and it has been asked what steps we are taking to increase food production. We are taking the necessary steps, and the House is already aware of the rabi campaign and the next kharif campaign that we are launching; the production also has been increasing. I am afraid the House will not be correct in judging that in spite of our efforts, production is decreasing. But for the year 1957-58 which was rather an abnormal year the production suffered a great deal on account of natural calamities, drought and other circumstances

The year 1956-57 was a record year, as far as we are concerned. In the present year, as has been stated by my senior colleague the Food Minister in the other House, we expect that the production may even reach about 70 million tons, that is, in 1958-59. So, it indicates that production is gradually rising. Of course, we are not satisfied with the level of production. We are making all efforts to increase production.

I think I have covered all the points that were raised.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri AMD Ail): Reference has been made to the committee which has been appointed concerning the working journalists, and one hon. Member wanted to know whether in place of Shri Vaidyanath Iyer, who unfortunately died a fortnight ago, we were appointing any other member. The inquiry part of the committee's work has already been concluded, and it is now in the stage of drafting its final report. Therefore, we do not propose to appoint a substitute. Besides taking evidence in New Delhi, the committee has toured round the country and visited Bombay, Madras, Calcutta etc. and recorded evidence there also. A large number of income-tax officers were lent to the committee by the Income-tax Department who examined the accounts and other statements which were submitted to the committee.

Then, the tentative proposals were formed and circulated, as everybody knows. Now, about 180 representations have been received from the organisations, and individuals, both employers and employees. And it is hoped that the committee will be able to submit its final report within three weeks, but certainly before the end of March.

About the *Bombay Chronicle* and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, as I have stated earlier, this matter is within the State sphere. In spite of that, in

case any occasion arises to help the workers, we shall always be glad to be of assistance to the extent possible for us

Regarding the personnel of the committee, there has been no whisper even. My feeling is that the appointments on the committee were well received, all were happy with the personnel, and up to this time, no complaint of any kind has been heard. I am sure that the procedure followed by the committee has been liked by everybody.

No other information has been sought for, though there has been some criticism. But as there was no substance or basis in the criticism, I need not take up the time of the House in dealing with it.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): My hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha mentioned a few points regarding the 'India 1958' exhibition. It is true that on the whole, the exhibition, even from the financial point of view has been more or less a self-supporting business. As against an expenditure of about Rs 64 lakhs, Rs 48 lakhs as mentioned in the explanatory memorandum, have been received as gate money as well as rents for the stalls etc. Therefore, it only leaves a deficit of Rs 16 lakhs. Against that, we have got permanent assets worth Rs. 14 lakhs. So, the only loss that the Government may sustain on this project will not be more than Rs 2 to 3 lakhs. But the need for this supplementary Demand has arisen because under the normal Government budgeting procedure, all the expenditure has to be brought before the House for being voted upon. Therefore, I can assure the hon Member and the House that this Demand of Rs 35 lakhs is only as a result of the difference between the original provision, for all the exhibitions throughout the country, of Rs. 33 lakhs and the amount which we economised and saved, namely

about Rs 25 lakhs. The actual amount that was available to us was only Rs 28 lakhs. Therefore, we had to come in for a supplementary demand for Rs 35 and odd lakhs.

Regarding the public sector projects, to which some references have been made, I will only mention so far as the Nangal Fertilisers are concerned that the original estimate of the Nangal Board approved by our Ministry for the current year was round about Rs 5 crores. But because at the time of budgeting last year, we could not provide for a heavier capital budget, only about Rs 4,04,00,000 were provided. Therefore, in order to see that the programme is completed, this time, at the time of the supplementary grants, the Nangal Board wanted a crore and a half of rupees. In consultation with the Ministry of Finance, we could not provide for more than Rs 75 lakhs extra, which is accounted for in the supplementary demand placed before the House. It is not as if the estimates have gone up or that some machinery has become more expensive than before. It is within the sum estimated, the cost of the project that provision has been sought to be made.

Regarding the Hindustan Machine Tools, Shri Tangamani had occasion to make certain remarks. I can assure him that the foundry was an integral part of the original project as the House is aware. The foundry was going to cost over a crore and a quarter of rupees. It is a result of the further progress of the Hindustan Machine Tools that we have now decided to establish that foundry which was originally contemplated and not provided for. As a result of the foundry coming into operation, the cost of production is likely to go down considerably. More than that, the quantity of the casting which we have to buy here from any number of sundry foundries—which purchase will be avoided—will improve and we shall have a high class casting right at the door.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

That is why we have come forward with this proposal and provision for expansion of the foundry.

Shri Nausahir Bharucha: In this particular project, how much has been spent so far? They are asking for Rs 10 lakhs

Shri Manubhai Shah: Uptil now we have been buying from Cooper Allen, Kirloskars, Jessops and so many other foundry concerns in the private sector. The whole thing has been explained. This amount of Rs 10 lakhs is the current provision. The total requirement will be round about Rs 56 lakhs. Provision has been made for the balance in the next year. But so far the foundry was non-existent. We were buying the entire thing from industries outside. Now we want to give up that practice. Even in the beginning, we were clearly of this opinion that there should be a built-in foundry for a project of this high precision type.

Shri Tangamani also referred to the question whether we are going to manufacture everything in this factory or we are going to be retarded or restricted by any consideration whether there are other factories in the country manufacturing, not inferior types but ungraded tools, which the Hindustan Machine Tools was not designed to produce. As the House is fully aware, the Hindustan Machine Tools is a high precision machine tool factory and it will not pay for such a capital-intensive project to go in for very, very small types of machine tools, whether they are lathes or drilling machines or radial drills or twist drills or various other types of machine tools.

Regarding the royalty payment, about which he enquired, even under the revised agreement we are to pay in the first five years 4 per cent on the lathes of the Oerlikons alone, not on the collaboration that we might enter into with others. For the second instalment of 5 years, it is 3½ per cent, on the third five year period it is 3 per cent and on the fourth five-year

period it is 2 per cent, as stipulated in the original agreement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is a 20-year agreement.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, it is a 20-year agreement—on production. But now under the revised agreement we have left ourselves free to tie up with different producers of the world for high precision machine tools. This royalty which will continue to be paid will be confined only to the Oerlikons type of particular lathe.

Regarding the general working of the Hindustan Machine Tools, I only want to clarify one point lest there may be some misunderstanding. The target has not only been exceeded in the Hindustan Machine Tools, but we are very happy and proud that this public sector project has added a glorious chapter in the history of public sector projects in the country, the other projects also, like Hindustan Anti-biotics, Hindustan Cables National Instruments Factory, Sindri and others, have done equally remarkable work. Therefore, I would add here my personal note and that of the House and the Government in congratulating the organisation, the management, staff and the board of directors of all the public sector projects which have really exceeded their targets and done remarkable work.

Regarding the third project, NEPA, it is true that some hon. Members have asked, this is a project going on for such a large number of years; yet why does the Ministry every time come before the House for supplementary or other grants? The only reason is that we have taken over this project only since last year. As the House is aware, originally it was started as a private sector project. Later on the Madhya Pradesh Government—the then Central Provinces Government—took interest in it. But when we found, at the instance of the Madhya Pradesh Government and on our own examination of this project that unless the Centre took a

hand, just as in the case of Praga Tools, the factory was not likely to improve rapidly, we took over the management. The present proposal is to convert a part of the loan capital which we had advanced to share capital more than 51 per cent of the shares are held by the Central Government so that complete control—managerial, programme, implementation, financing, sales and all that—will vest in the Government of India. That is the reason why the present supplementary demand has been brought forward.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is a loss of Rs 33 lakhs in the factory. The Government has not to go about hawking or sale of their goods? All the paper is taken up immediately. Then how is it that there is a loss of Rs 33 lakhs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The history is long and I have repeated it on the floor of the House several times. The loss is not only of the current year, it is being continued over a period of time. All I can assure the House is that since we have taken over, as the memorandum which I had occasion to place before the House also suggests, the working has improved. In 1956, the production was not more than 9,000-10,000 tons annually. Last year when we took over, we raised it to about 15,000 tons. The House will be glad to know that in the current year the production is touching up to 25,000 tons, and I have no doubt that with the Rs 1 crore which we are providing for the power station to be installed there—where both steam and electric power will be generated—we will reach the rated capacity of 100 tons a day or about 30,000-33,000 tons a year. The quality is also likely to improve.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the loan capital will be made into share capital. I would like to know what is the value of the shares, whether the shares will be acquired at par when they are really very much below par.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not acquiring shares at all. As a matter of fact, the whole break-up has been given there. Only the loan is being converted to share capital. There are infructuous shares—about a lakh and a quarter—which were forfeited, which are being revived. The shares are of the same value as that of the shares existing now, that is, par value. The loss also being carried forward are divided into separate portions. The Madhya Pradesh Government has agreed to write off certain of the losses. They also decided that the interest, which was accumulated, will be now taken as an interest-free loan to be spread over ten years—the amount being about Rs 1 crore. The Government of India also found that the loans were very heavy and were causing a very great burden of interest, and for a public sector project of this magnitude to have an investment-production ratio as very low as this was not a healthy feature under any public finance or company finance projects. Therefore, it has been considered that we raise the share capital so that the ratio between share capital and the loan outstanding would not be as high as at present.

There was mention about a letter which one of the Directors of Trade in our Ministry seems to have written. Of course, we have no knowledge of it. One can only say that it might have been better worded, and one cannot be happy at the way it has been worded. But that I would like to say is that the gentleman is a person whom we all know has been a very competent officer. He was Director of Export Promotion before he went to West Germany on selection. He was a well-reputed officer and continues to be a very efficient officer on export promotion. I can assure the House that irrespective of that minor slip—which one might like to avoid—there was no intention to send an officer of less competence. He is going to be in charge not only in Germany but he is in charge of export promotion all over Europe. Therefore it is

[Shri Manubhai Shah].

that he is called the Director of European Trade along with his designation in West Germany.

16 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does he have power to negotiate at site contracts on behalf of the Government of India, or will he have to work under the Embassy at Bonn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: He has to work under all channels of Government. Nobody, no officer of the Government of India has absolute right to negotiate any contract. He can place the proposal, he can canvass, he can try to sell Indian goods as much as possible through the co-operation of all agencies both in the private sector and also under Government, but he will be subject to all superintendence and control from here as well as the Embassy at Bonn, and also the Commissioner-General for the Continent, Shri Swaminathan, whose headquarters are in London.

While asking for a few posts like Officer on Special Duty for Trade Marks, Planning Officer for the new Heavy Engineering Corporation and a special officer on Export Promotion, we have tried to economise the administration cost as much as possible. As a matter of fact, we have held in abeyance the post of Chief Industrial Adviser. With the new works on the public sector projects, particularly after most of the works of the Production Ministry were transferred to this Ministry, it was not possible for the existing set-up of staff to carry on without the addition of a few more officers and one Joint Secretary.

As for the metric system, about which Shri Bharucha made a mention, it has just started. We have the policy of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan to State Governments. There is a provision of Rs. 34 lakhs of which half will be loan and half will be grant to State Governments. This is just the starting phase of the programme for converting all weights into the metric system.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will it be introduced in the Railways first?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We propose to take it up in a ten-year programme, as the hon. Member is aware, and it will be done in the best manner. It has started working, and we all hope it will be better if, with the co-operation of trade, industry, business and a large number of government departments, we go over to the conversion of metric system as early as possible without causing any hardship or distress or major dislocation in any sphere of trade or business.

Sir, I have tried to cover most of the points raised by hon. Members in respect of the Demands that are before the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the Supplementary Demand provides for a salary of Rs. 3,500, while the officer himself has indicated in the letter that was reproduced in the paper that he is getting a salary of Rs. 5000. May we know which is correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here we are only concerned with what we have to sanction.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddy: Sir, after six of my colleagues have replied, I shall confine myself only to the enquiries made of the Finance Ministry. Shri Naushir Bharucha enquired why the 25 Naye Paise pieces are not being minted. We are just now concentrating on the one naya paisa, two naye paise, five naye paise and ten naye paise coins, and we will switch on to 25 naye paise and also 50 naye paise coins. Further, we do not have also the nickel for minting 25 naye paise coins just now. Also, there is no urgency about it, because the old four anna pieces will serve the purpose of 25 naye paise coins.

He also enquired why all the loans that are given to the States are being charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Article 293(2) says that all loans given to State Governments must be charged and not voted by Parliament. It is stated there that the loans must be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

With regard to the sum of Rs. 13 lakhs due to enhancement of pension and superannuation charges, of course, we could not anticipate it quite correctly. Also, there was a little enhancement of pensions in the course of the year especially in respect of low-paid pensioners. That is why it came to something more than the estimated amount.

With regard to Shri Panigrahi's point, he has been raising it for a long time. He wants that all loans to State Governments with regard to irrigation and power should be interest-free. I do not know whether it can be done because the Government of India are paying roughly about Rs. 140 crores as interest every year. We have to pay interest when we borrow from the market and we cannot be going on giving interest-free loans to State Governments. Anyhow, the point is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission, and the loans may be consolidated and there may be some little relief given to them ultimately. But, I cannot give the assurance that they will be interest-free altogether on the irrigation and power projects. As I said, the Government of India themselves are roughly paying about Rs. 140 crores as interest charges. We cannot be generous at our own cost. We have to stabilise ourselves before we can be in a position to help the State Governments. These are the points which I have to state and I think I have nothing more to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the cut-motions of Shri Supakar to the vote. He is not here.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already taken one hour and 5 minutes beyond the scheduled time. I will now put these two cut motions together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the Demands to vote.

The question is:

That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 5, 8, 18, 32, 35, 37, 40, 58, 67, 69, 70, 72, 79, 84, 88, 95, 96, 97, 106, 112, 117, 119, 130, and 134.

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill.

The Minister of Finance *(Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, be taken into consideration.

This Bill seeks to replace the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance I of 1959 which was issued on 17th January, 1959. I have already explained in a separate statement which I have placed before the House the urgency which necessitated the promulgation of an Ordinance by Government. Briefly, a judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 19-11-58 rendered void and unenforceable settlements in regard to concealed incomes which had been completed under the Investigation Commission Act on or after 26-1-1950. Consequently the recovery of the outstanding amounts of tax in respect of these settlements could not be proceeded with. Also, even the amounts which had already been collected from the assessee concerned were open to the danger of being claimed back by the assessee. Indeed, some claims had already been made. The total demand involved under both these counts was of the order of over Rs. 17 crores, covering over 500 cases. The only way to regularise the situation was to reopen the cases and complete the assessments under the normal provisions of the Indian Income-Tax Act, i.e., under section 34 which deals with assessment of escaped incomes.

At this stage one other difficulty supervened. As hon. Members are aware, until 1956, there was a time limit of eight years for reopening cases under this section. But in 1956, the section was amended to remove this time-limit for re-assessing cases involving substantial tax evasion. The hon. Members may recall that this amendment was made under circumstances somewhat similar to the one we are having now. The Supreme Court had delivered a judgment by the end of 1955 declaring invalid all the cases disposed of by the Investigation Commission after 26-1-1950 on:

what may be called 'investigation' basis, i.e., where the assessee had not agreed to the determination of their concealed income by the Commission and consequently the concealed income had to be assessed by resort to regular assessment proceedings. By the time this judgment was delivered, the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission had also come out and that Commission had recommended that there should be no time-limit to reopen cases involving deliberate concealment. Both these factors led to the amendment of section 34 in 1956, by which it was laid down that in cases where the concealed income was Rs. 1 lakh or more, the time-limit of eight years should not operate against the Income-Tax Department proceeding against the assessee. It was felt that the amended provision would enable the Department to re-assess all the cases affected by the Supreme Court judgement, but the Calcutta High Court has held recently that in the absence of express provision for giving retrospective effect the amendment made in 1956 does not empower the Department to re-open cases which had become more than eight years old on 1-4-1956. In view of this decision the Government was advised that before issuing notices under section 34 in the settlement cases affected by the Supreme Court's judgment of November last mentioned by me, it would be necessary to make it clear in express terms that the provisions of section 34 as amended in 1956 have in fact been intended to apply to all such cases. Clause 2 of the Bill which seeks to insert a new sub-section (4) in section 34 clarifies this position. Further clause 4 of the Bill also validates the proceedings which might have already been initiated in such settlement cases under section 34 as it stands now.

The second main provision of this Bill is Clause 3 which inserts a new section, namely, 49EE in the Income-Tax Act. The object of this section is to enable the Government to retain the moneys and securities which are

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

already with the Government in partial or full satisfaction of the demands arising from the settlement cases. The General position is that about 50 per cent of the tax amounts covered by the settlement cases have been realised, and for some part of the balance, securities have been deposited with Government by the assesses. These monies and securities relate admittedly to income concealed from the Income-Tax Department. In the fresh proceedings to be completed under section 34, the resulting liability will relate to more or less the same concealed income as formed the basis for the settlements that have been rendered null and unenforceable by the Supreme Court's judgment and hence it is necessary to provide for the retention of these monies for being set off against the demand to be created afresh, and to retain the securities to enable the Government to realise the outstanding demand. And this is what the new section 49EE seeks to do. Government is empowered to retain monies and securities until the completion of assessments in cases where notices under section 34 have already been issued and for two years in other cases. This latter provision of two years enables Government to complete departmental examination of all the affected cases in connection with the issue of notices under section 34 in those cases. As a safeguard to the assesses, however, suits or legal proceedings which could have been filed within these two years but for the provision under the proposed Bill will get the benefit of automatic extension by two years of the period of limitation. These matters have also been provided for in the new section 49EE.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion made:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this is four hours and the Business Advisory Committee made that allotment.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Why? It will collapse of itself

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had that resolution also, disapproving of the Bill. That is withdrawn. Therefore, we have got only this Bill. I was about to suggest that if we could save that one hour extra which was allotted to the supplementary Demands

Shri Bimal Ghose: It will be saved

Shri Morarji Desai: I think it will be saved. I do not know.

16.15 hrs.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is indeed with a sense of disappointment that I am welcoming this Bill. Not that we are against the position taken up by the Finance Minister to enable him to recover all the Rs 70 crores odd which have escaped assessment, but we find that the Income-tax Act, having gone through a certain amount of surgical operations every now and then, ultimately has reduced itself to a position, if I may with respect say so, where it has undergone a series of plastic surgeries, that the law on this subject has become a cumbersome machinery and, if I may use a Latin expression, it has become just *confucio* or, law has become confused.

With respect to the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, as series of judgments of the Supreme Court have given it a burial. The last funeral note, if I may say so, has been sung by the decision of the Supreme Court in what is known as Bisheshwarnath Income-tax Commissioner in a recent judgment reported in the February, 1950 issue, I think, of the AIR.

When the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 came into the picture, we did not have the Constitution. Subsequently, the

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Constitution came into force in 1950, and a challenge to the various provisions of that Act has been taken by various quarters, particularly by those persons who have been fortunate enough to escape taxation. The first challenge came up with respect to section 5(4) of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947. That has been taken up under article 32 of the Constitution. That was taken up by a number of persons, and when the matter reached the Supreme Court under article 32, it was declared to be void by the Supreme Court. It was, I think, Surajmal's case. It was in connection with section 5(4) of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act. When that was declared invalid, the Finance Ministry thought it fit that another surgery may be made to the income-tax enactment for the purpose of enabling assessment. So, an amendment came into the picture in 1954.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There was an ordinance again.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Yes. The Act was amended by an amending Act XXXIII/1954 to enable assessment on the amount that had escaped. Again, the procedure was not properly kept in view. Probably the department might not know the ambit or the impact of article 14 of the Constitution. But they rushed through this enactment with the result that what happened was, paradoxically enough, although they wanted to save section 5(4) of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court declared section 5(1) of that Act *ultra vires* of the Constitution. So, section 5(1) collapsed and then later on, while this Investigation Act had a chequered career like this, one gentleman thought it fit to challenge section 8(2) of the Investigation Act, by which an assessment could be made. The matter arose like this. The Income-tax Investigation Commission made a report to the Central Government that he had escaped

income-tax and the Central Government directed the income-tax department to take such appropriate proceedings under section 8(2) of the Act. That was promptly challenged before the tribunal. The matter went to the High Court and from there to the Supreme Court, which declared section 8(2) *ultra vires* of article 14 of the Constitution.

Then, now we find the question arising in the case of settlement made under section 8A; that is to say, it is open to a person against whom investigation is proceeding under the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act of 1947, to settle the dispute between himself and the Government and come to a compromise—an unhealthy compromise or a healthy compromise. If on the basis of the settlement that is being made, the Central Government proceeds to recover the tax, he may be allowed to pay the tax in instalments or as a lump sum. In the case which had just come up to the Supreme Court and which has caused this ordinance and this enactment, he was paying the settlement amount in instalments, but later on, he found it would be better for him to make the challenge under article 14 of the Constitution. It was held by the Supreme Court again that even in the case of a settlement that has been made, it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. In spite of the able argument put forward by our Attorney General that the fundamental right of an individual could be waived, with great respect, I would say that it has not found acceptance by the Supreme Court.

So, we are in this nebulous state. We are performing operation after operation, giving a sort of artificial respiration to the income-tax enactment to meet the challenge of the so-called evaders, but with what results? Every now and then, the matter is taken to the Supreme Court and section after section has been declared *ultra vires* either validly or invalidly. I have nothing against the

Supreme Court, certainly one's fundamental rights have to be protected. But what is it that prevents the department from forestalling this event and coming to a correct perspective regarding the taxation laws? Why not codify the entire Income-tax Act instead of giving it an operation here and an operation there, removing a limb here and putting on a limb there, and again leaving us in a nebulous state, so that the evaders might escape with Rs 700 crores?

The Investigation Commission, I believe, has submitted its report in 1959 wherein it has been said that the entire law requires a restatement. We have restatement of laws in America. In the light of the Constitution which we have imbedded and in the light of the experience which we have gained regarding the challenges made under fundamental rights or otherwise, why should we not look into the income-tax laws through a body of experts and suggest ways and means by which the entire law can be codified, so that these evaders who have been a threat and a menace to society could be hauled up for proper payment of the income-tax? That is one aspect of the matter I would respectfully commend to the Finance Minister to be looked into.

Regarding income-tax arrears, I believe that we have found—I am speaking subject to correction—that about Rs 280 crores have yet to be collected. Some big bosses have been escaping. I am speaking of cases where there has been an assessment of the income, but there has been no recovery and the arrears amount to the huge figure of more than Rs 280 crores, speaking subject to correction. Is there anything wrong with the machinery for recovering the arrears? I would respectfully submit that we must find out some machinery by which we must be able to recover the income-tax from persons who are evading it. It may be pleaded that whenever we seek to recover this by a process, either under the Revenue Recovery Act or other processes or

machinery available to us, then again it can be taken up to the High Court or the Supreme Court under either article 226 or article 32 of the Constitution. Sometimes one is led to feel are we preserving these extraordinary remedies under article 226 or article 32 for the purpose of preventing our national income which is due to our State and which is necessary for our developmental activities? Why not think urgently of amending article 226 and article 32 for the purpose of preventing the abuse of powers under the extraordinary powers or jurisdiction of the High Court so that whenever there is a question of recovery of arrears or tax due to the Government, either under the income-tax Act or under the Sales-tax Act or any Act in which provision for taxation has been made, there is no jurisdiction to the High Court or Supreme Court either under article 226 or article 32? I am referring to the writs of *certiorari*, *prohibition* or *Mandamus* or whatever they may be. I wish no interim stay is given in such cases where there is recovery of tax or alternatively, an undertaking or security deposit is asked for the amount that may have been due to the Government. Let the deposit of money be a condition precedent for such stay being given.

I would also suggest for the consideration of the Finance Minister that let us enact a provision that in cases where tax is due to the Government, let the court send a notice to the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General regarding the matter before the stay is granted. If the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General is objecting to the issue of a stay, let no stay be granted. I am only suggesting certain constructive points for the consideration of the Finance Minister.

We often find big businessmen evading recovery. How is it done? When the time of recovery comes his entire assets are transferred in the name of some other person. It has happened in our State also. After the assessment of tax which may come to

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only a lakh or two in our State, the entire assets of the businessmen goes into the hands of his near relatives. There are no assets in his name from which any recovery can be made. When the income-tax officer goes to the bank to freeze his accounts, he will find an overdraft of 25 with the result the income-tax machinery is helpless. I would suggest that strict instructions should be given to the income-tax officers that in such cases the Provisions of the Insolvency Act have to be resorted to.

The income-tax officer may well proceed under the Insolvency Act and declare him to be an insolvent and set aside all transactions on the ground of insolvency. That is not being done. I made this suggestion to the Income tax commissioner as an advocate that such recoveries could be made when a person is declared insolvent even though he has been transferring his assets to the near relatives by benami transactions. But it has fallen into deaf ears. He has power even under the present Act. So, I would suggest that strict instructions be issued on this matter.

Coming to the senior officers of the income-tax department, we find that all the senior officers of the income-tax department who are about to retire or about to get superannuation have an eye on their private practice. The senior officers, immediately on their retirement, go to practise income-tax cases. The result would be this. Before retirement he will be hobnobbing with big businessmen so that he may be on good terms with them so that he may be able to build up a good clientele on the eve of his retirement. We must by law prohibit all these senior officers or any officer serving in the Income-tax department on retirement practising before the Income-Tax Authority. You will say that it would be against the fundamental right to carry on profession. Let there be reasonable restraint on his fundamental right because he has been knowing the secrets, defects or

loopholes in the department by serving in the Government and it will be against the public interest to practise that profession. These are things which must come before the Finance Minister for his consideration.

He has come forward with this piece of legislation called the Income-tax Amendment Act. In 1956 we passed an enactment like this. In 1959 we are passing another enactment. Where is the guarantee that this will not also have the same fate as the Income-tax investigation Act at the hands of the Supreme Court? I have grave doubts and I do not want to indulge in legal jargons with my friend there whether this is open to challenge. That is my belief. We shall not argue this matter because he is going to press for this enactment and I also want some sort of a measure by which this money may be recovered for our development programme. We also agree that this lay should be passed. But, as I said, it is with a deep sense of disappointment that we are welcoming this. Because, the Finance Minister has not yet chosen to come forward with a comprehensive Bill whereby the entire machinery could be codified. We want the machinery to be so simple, less cumbersome so that recovery may be made as easily as possible.

Look at the Income-Tax department itself. I would invite the Finance Minister to go to any Income-Tax office. If he goes on a surprise visit to the Commissioner's office at any place, he will find, if he goes on tour, there will be a number of cars waiting for him. How is it possible? However the car is placed at his disposal. The Income-tax officer is able to get a number of cars to be placed at his disposal.

Shri Morarji Desai: At whose disposal?

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have seen at the disposal of the Commissioner so that he may tour from place to place:

I am only submitting this as an instance to show—this may not amount to grave corruption in the sense that nothing is being lost there—that he is hobnobbing with big businessmen with a favourable eye may be on these persons.

What is section 34 of the Income-Tax Act? This has been put in for the purpose of assessing those persons who may escape assessment consistently. But, we find a misuse of this section 34 also. In our State we have passed the Debt Relief Act in which we have defined an agriculturist. We say that an agriculturist who has been paying Income-tax three years prior to the coming into force of that Act will not get the benefit of the exemption under the Debt Relief Act. So that, those persons even though they are agriculturists who have been paying Income-tax within three years of the coming into force of the Debt Relief Act will not be exempted. Then came promptly a number of applications for assessment under section 34. Then also, I believe,—I am submitting subject to correction—persons who have never been hauled up till now, persons who have never been thought of as running any business or having big capital are served with notices under section 34, for the purpose of assessment or re-assessment are proceeded against on the ground that he has escaped Income-tax, so that he may escape the Debt Relief Act. Money lenders are at the door of the Income-tax Officers to prompt them to send notices under section 34, and collect Rs. 2 at least as escaped tax. Is this the way of utilising section 34 whereas big bosses of industry are escaping? I am only submitting that the other day I was reading a newspaper report that the late Agha Khan owed to the Income-Tax Department Income-tax to the extent of Rs. 1 crore. What is it that has been done by the Government to recover that? His successor is there and I am told that his assets are liquidated into money and somehow or other it disappears into foreign countries. Is this newspaper report correct? If it is

true, what action has been taken by the Income-Tax Department to get Rs. 1 crore which is legitimately due to the department. We hear of persons dying pauper although they were millionaires just the moment before death to escape estate duty. The Income-Tax department with its staff has now to do Income-tax work, estate duty work, wealth tax work and the expenditure tax work. The staff has not been planned and co-ordinated. The Income-Tax Officer either does estate duty work or sometimes Income-tax work or sometimes, keeps quiet and sleeps under the fan. There is no plan. All this has to be looked into. As a person who used to have some acquaintance with income-tax practice—of course, I have given it up as useless—I am saying that there are a number of rules, notifications, circulars and other things coming month after month which makes the whole law cumbersome. Even the sections of the Act are not understandable. One section runs into three or four pages. I invite the hon. Finance Minister to read the Income-Tax Act as we have got it. What is it we have got here? Section 49EE. It has 49C, 49E and it goes on, and we have come to the stage of 49EE when we have exhausted "Z". This is the type of Income-tax Act we are asked to deal with. I am not saying anything in a humorous vein. I am sorry for the present state of affairs. Why have Rs. 70 crores not been collected from 1950 to 1959? Is it because the Supreme Court has been giving judgments that these are ultra vires of article 14 or article 19 whatever it may be? It is because, I would respectfully submit, of a lack of absolute planning on the part of the persons who want the taxes to be collected. We must have thought of amending the Act, subsequent to the coming into force of the Constitution, in 1950, in a manner consistent with the Constitution or the fundamental rights that have been declared in the Constitution. This is the state of affairs we are finding ourselves in.

A number of persons have escaped income-tax. The other day we found

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in the newspapers a report that one Shri S P Jain has been found with a colossal amount of foreign exchange in his hands. Is his case investigated? It is a fit case for investigation. How was this income coming to him, this concealed income either in foreign banks or otherwise? These are matters that require investigation. For the purpose of such investigation an efficient machinery must be envisaged by a proper enactment instead of coming up with piecemeal legislation again and again, an amputated piece of legislation which is not going to serve the purpose.

Shri Bimal Ghose. I am not a lawyer. I shall not go into the legal implications of this. The previous speaker has gone into the Income-tax Act and its defects.

To a lay man it does appear that in this legal battle with tax-dodgers Government always seems to get the worst. Why should it be so? The laws appear to be defective. And not only in the matter of this law, but other laws also, amendments come in galore in this House. It is necessary to ask Government to do something about the draftsmanship of the laws that are brought forward in this House so that so many amendments may not be necessary and the time of the House may be better utilised for the purpose for which the House meets.

I endorse the suggestion which was made by the previous speaker that it should be seriously considered whether the Constitution really requires amendment so that tax-dodgers may not get away under certain laws or under the Constitution. We have amended the Constitution many times for many purposes, and this purpose is certainly a very laudable one, because it seems to me to be a very absurd situation that under the Supreme Court judgment we cannot collect taxes that the assessee has agreed to pay on his admitted concealed income, because that is the effect of striking down section 8A of

the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act. Even assessee who have agreed to pay concealed income are not being permitted to pay it. Legally, we are unable to collect it. That position requires examination.

Sir, the two things I want to say on this—not bearing on the law of income-tax—are as follows. The first is about concealed income. What are we going to do about it? The main purpose of the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act was to get the taxes that were evaded during the war period. But it is well known that a lot of tax is evaded. What are we going to do about it?

Certain suggestions were made. There was a suggestion by Prof Kaldor about a comprehensive return. What has become of it? It is not merely Rs 70 crores. If it is true that, say, Rs 100 or Rs 200 crores or even Rs 50 crores annually are being evaded by way of tax, that is a very serious matter. What can be done about it? How can it be evaded if we cross check incomes from all sources? That was the purpose of the comprehensive return which Prof Kaldor had suggested. What has been done about that? Although we have accepted most of the taxation measures recommended by Prof Kaldor, yet it is clear that we are not getting the revenue that he had expected. Most of the new-fangled tax measures we have are non-existent in many other countries, but still our revenue from taxes is very low. Why should it be so? It is, necessary therefore, that the avenues by which this income is concealed should be closed so that there may be no concealed income. One of the measures suggested was this comprehensive tax return. I should like to know what has happened to it.

Another point, which is rather ticklish, is one that was raised during the discussion in this House in 1951—how long Government want to keep upon the provision enabling inquiry

into concealed incomes in the past. I say this because a point of view was put forward that this might have a bad effect on investment, on this income coming up in the open market. That was in 1951. Now we are in 1959. We are still continuing that Act. Of course, there is argument on both sides. I can quite see that if a man evades income-tax, he should be caught and made to pay his income-tax. But should there not be something in the nature of a law of limitation? The original period dated from 1941. We are now in 1959. Will this go on so that it means that the income-tax officer can open up the case of any period, whether it is 20 years past or 25 years past as years roll on. Should that be so or should there not be a certain period of time after which we shall say that we shall not open up cases? Of course, there is the question why should we do it if a man has concealed his income? I concede if there are grave cases which come to notice, one might inquire into them. There might be a provision in the law to that effect, to cover exceptional cases with the sanction of the Ministry and so forth. But this is a point which requires consideration, as to the period upto which really this provision should be kept open so that a concealed income made upto a certain period of time can be inquired into.

16.44 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Otherwise, this may function as an engine of oppression. I do not say that it does, but it might, and that might have a bad effect also.

So far as concealed incomes are concerned, the income-tax department should be in a position to find out if there has been concealed income, say, within 8 or 10 years—in a reasonable period of time. I believe that point requires examination.

I have nothing against the contents of the Bill. I support the Bill. But

it is rather surprising, if not annoying, that such amendments have to be brought forward from time to time because the law is found to be defective and struck down by the Supreme Court.

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore). I welcome this Bill for one reason, namely, that we are preventing a huge sum of Rs 70 crores being claimed by the assessee because the judicial pronouncements happen to be in their favour or because article 14 or 19 has been interpreted in their favour. So, it is a timely amendment that has been brought forward with a view to ensure that this amount is not refunded. With this end in view, it has been proposed to introduce new section 49EE.

Though this section has been worded in all perspective, yet I have got my own doubts. I feel that still it suffers from certain lacunae. I hope the Finance Minister will see that there is substance in what I propose to say. It is true that it has been very well worded to ensure that no refund is made, if any demand should be made, but it covers only two types of cases. One case is where a notice under section 34 in respect of the income, profits or gains relating to the settlement aforesaid has been issued before the 17th day of January, 1959, and the other is 'in any other case, for a period of two years from that date' and if during the period of the said two years any notice under section 34 is issued, etc. If any suit or any application is filed in such case, it will not lie in any court.

But I would point out that a lacuna is there. Take a case where a suit has already been filed, where no notice has been issued before the 17th day of January, 1959. Such a case will not be covered by this amendment. I shall make the position still clearer. Suppose a particular assessee files a suit for the recovery of a certain amount which he has paid, but which is now declared to be invalid on account of the Supreme Court's decision. Even

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though no notice may have been issued under section 34, still that suit may not be registered in court because there is always some lacuna between the plaintiff-assessee and the court in respect of certain relief and in respect of some court fee, and it takes about five to six months before it is registered. After the suit is registered, notice is sent to Government. In such cases, when the notice is received, Government will be made to pay the amount that he has claimed, and Government may have to fight out the case on merits.

So, I would say that there may be cases where even without our knowing it, the suits may have been filed, but no notices may have been issued from the courts to the Government for refunding the amount. Such cases have not been covered by the proposed section 49EE. That section covers only two types of cases, cases where notice under section 34 has been issued, and in other cases, where within two years such notice is issued. But the case that I have pointed out may not be covered by this section. I hope the House will kindly consider whether this section covers the case which I have pointed out or not.

The first speaker has been very pertinent in bringing up analogies from surgical terminology. As a relief he suggested that we must amend articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution. We are all aware that the government of a country is carried on not only by the judiciary but also by the Executive and the Legislature. The three wings function together for the purpose of running the government. So, if there is any lapse in our legislation, that has to be remedied by an amendment of the legislation or by the judiciary bringing to our notice that there is a defect in our legislation, through their judicial pronouncements, and then we come forward with amendments. It is not by just amassing wealth or money that we run our government, but through the harmonious func-

tioning of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. So, I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri Easwara Iyer that we must amend articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution. It is not by curbing the power of the judiciary that we can get money for the running of the Government. All the three wings together form the government, and therefore wherever we go wrong, things have to be remedied and wherever they go wrong, that is to say, wherever our intentions are not carried out by the judicial pronouncements, we come forward with amendments. Therefore, I do not think that the remedy lies in the amendment of the Constitution.

Sir, the other point which I wish to bring to the notice of this hon. House is this. With regard to the financial memorandum wherein it is stated that a sum of Rs 4.81 lakhs is needed because there is a heavy load of work for this organisation in respect of the fresh cases of resettlement and all that, I find from the same memorandum that there is already in existence a special organisation with the Director of Special Investigation to which this portion of the cases invalidated by the previous judgment of the Supreme Court have been entrusted. It is said that they need extra staff.

I would respectfully submit that this may not involve any extra cost because the cases which have been taken up by them have been now thrown out by the Supreme Court. They have to work once again the cases which they have already finished. That is why I say they do not need extra staff, and if they need, it would be only temporary, say, for a month or two. But here I find several persons are mentioned, Inspectors, Assistant Commissioners, Income-tax Officers, Class I and Class II and so on. All these are given in the memorandum and the estimate is about Rs 4,81,000.

We are now thinking of cutting down expenditure and we want to effect economy and I do not think he

is justified in having this amount of Rs. 4,81,000 for this extra work.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The entire life of the Commission will have to be extended by one year. Their terms expire by the end of February or March and they are being extended for another year.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: That is with regard to the Commission. I say with regard to the staff needed for re-assessing work. The work has already been done by the department; but because of the judicial pronouncements these cases have to be worked again.

Shri Morarji Desai: All this work will have to be redone.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Is that your intention?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not a question of intention; that is the law.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Settlement cases also?

Shri Morarji Desai: We will see what can be done.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: I can only bring to the hon. Minister's notice that this can be done with the existing staff. But, I do not know. The man on the spot alone knows the real difficulty of doing things. At this distance we may not be able to know the real workload for the staff. I only say that this could be possible with the existing staff.

The other point which I wish to place before this House is this Section 18 of the Finance Act of 1956 has sought to introduce some amendment with regard to the main Income-tax Act. That has been attacked by the Supreme Court. I have seen that Finance Acts are introduced in this House wherein amendments to the main Income-tax Act are also brought in. It does not confine itself to modi-

fication or changes of rates. For amending the sections we must have separate amending Acts. We have to get money for which we have to change the structure of the rates. If it is one rupee and we want to change it to two rupees or if it is 4 annas and we want to change it to five annas we can do that. Even prior to section 18 of the Finance Act of 1956, I have seen that this is resorted to to change the main Act. Therefore, I would say that the Finance Act should not be resorted to to effect any substantial change in the very Income-tax enactment. Another thing has been suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Bimal Ghose and that is with regard to the composite or comprehensive return. That has exercised my mind for a long time. We are having various direct and indirect taxes and they are ten or fifteen in number. So, I ask you whether it would not be possible to have one single tax which should cover all the possible and existing taxes that we now have. Instead of these several taxes, there should be one tax alone which should be comprehensive. After collection, we can distribute it between the States and the Centre. It may look ludicrous but there is some substance in it. When he says that we should have a comprehensive overall return, he visualises this type of thing. He wants a big form with several columns: a column for the gift tax, another for the expenditure tax and so on. I am only saying that instead of such returns, if the Finance Minister could think of having one single type of a tax by which we can embrace all the existing taxes, people could not easily escape. Supposing a person now escapes income-tax, he also escapes the other Gift tax and the expenditure tax. The ingenuity of human beings is such that whatever may be done, they find loopholes whereby they can escape and then we have to come with several enactments like this. Thus, the result is that you are not able to go ahead of them. Even if we chase them, we have to remain behind them.

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

I have stated with regard to the proposed section 49EE that there is a lacuna which must be covered. Otherwise, it is quite possible that crores of rupees might be asked to be paid by the Courts to the assesseees.

The last point is with regard to the method of collection of the income-tax. In the mofussil area, we find there are various types of persons who have their own ways of escaping income-tax.

Mr. Speaker: Does it arise out of this? The Bill has got a limited scope.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The Finance Bill has been referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Section 34 of the Income-tax Act has been amended and I am saying this only in connection with that. It says here:

"The objects of the Bill are two-fold,

(1) to make it clear that section 34, as amended by section 18 of the Finance Act, 1956 applies to all escaped incomes relating to any year commencing, from the year ending on 31st March, 1941; ..."

Because section 34 has been amended I am saying that. I am saying that the Finance Act ought not to tamper with the Income-tax Act.

Mr. Speaker: But this is not the Finance Act. As I understood it, the Finance Act has amended section 34. When was it passed?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: It was passed in 1956.

Mr. Speaker: But how are we concerned with it here?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: We are basing our argument on the Finance Act of 1956 wherein they have given juris-

diction which a Finance Act ought not to have given. I am simply saying that the method adopted by the Government is always to amend such sections through the Finance Act. That method ought not to be resorted to.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid that the hon. Member is three years late!

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is a fair proposition.

Mr. Speaker: It may be so, but it does not arise out of this.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The whole Statement of Objects and Reasons starts only with that. The first sentence is ...

Mr. Speaker: What is the substance of it?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: The substance of it is that we shall hereafter not do ...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may have an opportunity in the Finance Act.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: It will come very shortly, and we will have again an opportunity to speak on that

Mr. Speaker: I cannot guarantee opportunities to every hon. Member; possibly he may get. Let him proceed to any other point. He said he was coming to the last point. He has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; he may continue tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1959|Phalguna 5, 1880 (Saka)

[Monday, February 23, 1959/Phalguna 4, 1880 (Saka)]

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680	Production of Khadi in Punjab	2379-80
681	Employment Pattern Survey	2381
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691	Loss incurred by A.I.R.	2389-91
692	Recruitment of Employees	2391-92
693	Closure of Textile units	2392
694	Production of Machinery and Equipment	2392-93
695	Labourers in Coir Industry	2393
696	Export of Indian Textile to Iraq.	2393-94
697	Labour Participation in Management	2394
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701	Indians in Malaya	2396-97
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728	Slum clearance in Bombay State	2419
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730	Export Restrictions	2420
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733	Export of Indian Handicraft	2422
734	Industrial Estates in Andhra Pradesh	2422-23

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCE	2423	MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT	2427-28
The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri Vaidipatis Gangaraju who was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly		The Speaker communicated to Lok Sabha the following message from the President :	
Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.		"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 9th February, 1959."	
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	2423-27	MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	2428
The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Hem Barus regarding the situation arising out of the reported firing by Pakistan troops on the Assam border on the 18th and 21st February, 1959.		Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1959, Rajya Sabha had passed the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1958, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	2427	BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE	2429
The following papers were laid on the Table :		Secretary laid on the Table the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, as returned by Rajya Sabha with Amendments.	
(1) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 :		REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	2429
(i) Annual Report of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts		Thirty-fourth Report was presented.	
(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts.		CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	2429-30
(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 14, dated the 3rd January, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain amendments to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956.		Shrimati Renu Chakravarty called the attention of the Minister	

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of Labour and Employment to the lay-off at Indian Standard Wagon Co. of M/s. Martin Burn Ltd., of Burnpur

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

2430

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 10th February, 1959 to Supplementaries by Shri N. R. M. Swamy on Starred Question No. 4 regarding arrest of Captain Kinnier.

BILLS INTRODUCED 2430-31

- (1) The State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill
- (2) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill

BILL PASSED 2431-36

Clause-by-clause consideration of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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was taken up and concluded. The Bill was passed as amended.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1958-59. 2446-2532

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1958-59 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2532-54

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1959/PHALGUNA 5, 1880 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill and consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill.