

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1614

Third Series

Volume VI, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 6 to 18, 1962/Sravana 15 to 27, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the 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

Saturday, August 18, 1962/Sravana
27, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now
take up questions. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Question
No. 403. Sir, question No. 428 may also
be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It also relates
to Phizo.

Situation in Nagaland

+
*403. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the activities of Naga
rebels have increased after the visit
of Mr. Phizo to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Pakistan has
some hand in these hostile activities
of Naga rebels?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of External Affairs (Shri
S. C. Jamir): (a) The activities of
the Naga hostiles have been generally
on the decrease due to the pressure
exerted by our Security Forces.

(b) The Government have no defi-
nite information.

1515 (ai) LSD —I

Phizo

+
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
*428. { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. N. Reddi:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have any
authentic information about the pre-
sent whereabouts of the fugitive Naga
leader A. Z. Phizo;

(b) whether it is a fact that Mr.
Phizo secured an American visa in
London in July; and

(c) whether Government have ac-
quainted British and U.S. Govern-
ments with the anti-national activities
of Mr. Phizo?

The Parliamentary Secretary to
the Minister of External Affairs (Shri
S. C. Jamir): (a) The Government
have no authentic information but
there have been unconfirmed reports
that Phizo had proceeded to the U.S.A.

(b) Phizo was granted a visa for the
U.S.A. on the 25th June, 1962, by the
American Embassy in the U.K.

(c) Our views have been made
known to the British and United States
Governments through our Missions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know
whether it is a fact that Phizo, during
his stay in Pakistan, assured the Naga

rebels that some of the Western Powers have assured him that the question of Nagaland will be raised in U.N.O.

Shri S. C. Jamir: We do not have any such information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any reply has been received from the American Government as to their considered opinion and whether they confirm that his activities are anti-national and that he should be given no weightage there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The reply of which Government?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether we have made known our views to the U.S. Government that his activities were anti-social and anti-national and that we have confirmed reports that he is there. If so, what is their reaction? Will they still help Phizo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our views in regard to this matter have, in the past, been stated fully to the U.S. Government informally through Ambassadors. There is no question of writing and getting a reply. I cannot, at the moment, say what they said in reply.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शस्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि फीजो ने भारत की राष्ट्रियता छोड़ कर किसी दूसरे देश की नागरिकता ग्रहण कर ली है ? यदि हाँ, तो पहले सरकार ने उस को पकड़ने के लिये जो १०,००० रु० के ईनाम की घोषणा की थी वह जारी है या उस को स्थगित कर दिया गया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो माननीय सदस्य का पहला सवाल था उसके बारे में मुझे मान्य है कि वह यूनाइटेड किंगडम के नागरिक हो गये हैं, भारत के नागरिक नहीं रहे । लेकिन फीजो के खिलाफ जो वारंट

था वह अभी जारी है । उसके अन्दर जिस ईनाम का ऐलान किया गया था वह है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन वारंट जारी है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that Gen. Khaito, the self-styled Commander of the Naga Hostile Forces in Pakistan, has left for U.K. in spite of the U.K. Immigration Act? If so, may I know whether Government have ascertained from the Pakistan Government if the Pakistan Government helped him to go there?

Mr. Speaker: That would be quite a different question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this question is related to the first question. It may have nothing to do with....

Mr. Speaker: The first question relates to Phizo and not to another individual.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. The second one relates to Phizo. Part (b) is,

'If so, whether Pakistan has some hand in these hostile activities of Naga rebels?'

This question arises from that.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Prime Minister is prepared to answer I have no objection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; we have no information.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, question No. 428 may also be taken together with this.

Mr. Speaker: That has been taken up and answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there have been any surrenders on the part of the Naga rebels during the last month or two?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Yes, Sir; 39 surrenders were there during the last few months.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since Phizo has acquired the citizenship of the United Kingdom what *locus standi* has he to roam about in western countries and speak about Nagaland?

Shri S. C. Jamir: He has no authority on behalf of the Nagas because he is now a British citizen.

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that Phizo is carrying on anti-Indian propaganda have we taken some positive steps to make our feelings known to the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States and see that they prevent him from using their country for this purpose?

Shri S. C. Jamir: We have already made our feelings known to them.

Shri Daji: Somethnig more positive than feelings.

Mr. Speaker: If feelings are positive or not, that is a matter of opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Prime Minister stated that there was a warrant pending against Phizo. What steps are being taken to see that he is handed over to us and arrested?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No steps are being taken in regard to that.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports that four Naga rebels went to the U.N.O.?

Shri S. C. Jamir: Except the newspaper reports, we have no information.

Concentration of Pak. Troops on N. Bengal Border

+

- { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *404. { Shri Tridib Kumar
 { Chaudhuri:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri Hilmatsingka:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been concentration of Pak. troops around and close to the Indian villages in north Bengal—Banagram, Durrerjote, Naya-basti, Daikhan and Bawanpur;

(b) whether Pakistan Government have set up observation posts and have dug trenches thereby converting areas contiguous to Indian borders into a war-field; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given diplomatic warning to the Pakistan Government to bring home to them the consequential dangers to peace?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Reports about the deployment of additional contingents of East Pakistan Rifles in the border areas in Ranpur and Dinajpur districts in East Pakistan, contiguous to Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar districts of West Bengal, have been received. Reports about some trenches being dug in some villages adjoining Natwari-Nawabganj, opposite PS Kotwali District Jalpaiguri, have also been received.

(c) West Bengal Government have protested to East Pakistan Government about concentration of East Pakistan Rifles in Daikhata and Natwari-Nawabganj areas. The Deputy High Commissioner of India at Dacca has also lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan about the encroachment made by the East Pakistan Rifles personnel on Indian territory at Daikhata and about the concentration of Pakistani forces in the area. The West Bengal Government lodged their protest on the 9th July while the Deputy High Commissioner protested on the 19th July. There has been no reply to either of these protest Notes, from the Government of Pakistan.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : इन विरोध-पत्रों के भेजन के बावजूद भी पाकिस्तान की ओर से भारतीय सीमाओं पर, जैसा कि कल प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने भी हमारे प्रधान के उत्तर में बताया था, आज सैनिक जमाव चलता जा रहा है

और तैयारियां हो रही हैं। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारी ओर से सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक है और क्या उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार सन्तुष्ट है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी हाँ, हमारी तरफ से जो व्यवस्था की जा रही है, वह सन्तोषजनक है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बार्डर पर बंगाल पुलिस का इन्तजाम है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मिलीटरी का इन्तजाम है ? और वहाँ की प्रजा की रक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जैसा मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया, वहाँ की सुरक्षा का सरकार की तरफ से पूरा इन्तजाम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ पर पुलिस का इन्तजाम है या मिलीटरी का ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : वहाँ पर बार्डर पुलिस का इन्तजाम है। जहाँ जैसी भी जरूरत पड़ती है, वह फौज वहाँ चली जाती है।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is it in the knowledge of the Central Government that the border force in West Bengal is entrusted to the West Bengal Government Home Department and it is mainly drawn from the irregular service, West Bengal National Volunteer Force, who have no lien on any service and who are not a regular police force and that there are no troops anywhere near about the border as the Defence Minister stated yesterday?

Mr. Speaker: That answer has been given; the border police is there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member says about the national volunteer corps.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It is the West Bengal National Volunteer Force; recently they cleaned up the streets of Calcutta.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; they may be kept round about there. Essentially border security is the work of the border police and the military, the military keeping in the background.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरा अनुमान है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर जो इस तरह की हरकतें होती रहती हैं इसका बुनियादी कारण यह है कि वह भूमि किस की है इस बात का झगड़ा है। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में जो पहले एक समझौता हुआ था उस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और खास कर इन स्थानों के सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा बंदोबस्त-कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणुशक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : बुनियादी कारण तो मेरी राय में भूमि का नहीं है बल्कि कुछ एक दिमागी है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : फिन्ट्र ड्रे दिमाग में।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कहीं जमीन के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े निकलते हैं तो वह झगड़े की बात नहीं है। कुछ दरियाएँ निकल आती हैं, दरिया इधर से उधर हो जाते हैं। ऐसी बातें हैं, इस पर झगड़ा हुआ जाता है इस लिये कि उसके पीछे दिनाग झगड़ालू है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In view of the fact that Pakistan has resorted to all these activities there and dug trenches there, may I know what steps on our part have been taken to create confidence in the people of the border area?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो कहा गया है कि हमने सन्तोषजनक इन्तजाम कर दिया है।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: To create confidence in the people of the surrounding area, whether any steps have been taken by us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सन्तोषजनक इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है अब इस से ज्यादा वह क्या कह सकते हैं ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सन्तोष किस का का हो रहा है, अपना या उनका ?

Shri Jashwant Mehta: People are perturbed by the activities of the Pakistani forces.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can quite understand some perturbation among the people. So far as defence is concerned, steps are taken by the military and the police. How can I talk about some people being perturbed and some not? One might try to tell them not to be perturbed.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो प्रतीत हो गया है कि हमारी सरकार ने सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था कर ली है, तो क्या हम प्रश्न करें कि जैसे पाकिस्तानी भारतीय नागरिकों को उठा कर ले जाते हैं और कभी उनको गोलियों से बीच देते हैं, अब भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटना नहीं होगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसका तो मैं इकार नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तब सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था क्या हुई ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

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- *405. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation to the effect that owing to large accumulation of iron ore at railheads and pitheads, the operating capacity of Iron Ore mines in Orissa is remaining idle and some mines are being closed down; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to fully utilise the idle capacity of iron ore mines in Orissa?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; some representations about the accumulation of stocks at railheads and pit-heads have been received.

(b) The State Trading Corporation purchases iron ore to the extent it is required for export and also to meet the requirements of Steel Plants in India. However, some stocks do get collected at the pit-heads and rail-heads. New rail and port facilities are being developed to divert the burden on rail traffic and relieve congestion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On the 15th June last, while replying to a question, the hon. Minister said that the State Trading Corporation has been able to lift only half of the commitments so far as the accumulation of ore in that region is concerned and added that things should be improved. May I know what is the position at the moment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The position has slightly improved. The bottleneck on that sector, as the House is aware, is the Sini-Rajkharsawan station on the Barajamda-Tatanagar line. This has already been doubled and electrified. Any further expansion, is therefore, unlikely in this line capacity. We have, therefore, proposed the laying of a broad gauge line between Hatgambaria and Rairangpur, 35 miles distant, which will make it possible to strengthen the Sini-Rajkharsawan section and develop at least an extra half a million ton capacity.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It seems that the operating capacity of the mines there is about 12 million tons of iron ore, and because of this difficulty, even the 3.5 million tons of iron ore have not been properly transported. May I know whether any arrangements have been completed to

lift that quantity and also to help them to utilise the idle capacity of the mines?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the total capacity of the railways is concerned, from the figures of the actual performance which we have, they have been actually increasing the movement. But the real difficulty is that the private mines were selling to us for internal use, and today, because the Hindustan Steel has developed the captive mines, almost all the orders of Hindustan Steel are being diverted to the captive mines. Therefore, there has been a surplus rendered, which can only be taken off when greater movement is given.

Suri P. K. Deo: The State Trading Corporation is the only exporter of iron ore from this country and these private mines which used to supply iron ore to various steel mills of this country are not in a position to supply it now because, as the hon. Minister said, they are working their own captive mines now. May I know what steps are being taken now for selling this iron ore, which has accumulated to such a large extent at pitheads?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even though the accumulations are large, they are not unreasonable from the point of view of mining operations. But it is true that it is a matter of anxiety, and as I mentioned even last time, we have taken up the matter with the Ministry concerned and the Hindustan Steel Limited, to purchase some of their requirements from the existing private mine-owners of Orissa and also to develop further movement capacity, so that the export from that port can be increased, to give them better working conditions.

Shortage of Technical Hands in Delhi

*406. **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey conducted by the Delhi Administration's Directorate of Employment and Training showed that there is an

acute shortage of technical hands in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking or propose to take to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No special survey was conducted but a study of the Employment Market Information reports and an examination of the records of the Employment Exchanges has revealed that there is a shortage of experienced technical workers (skilled workers and operatives).

(b) Due to rapid industrialisation, no industry can spare its experienced workers. The industry must recruit skilled workers and allow them to gain experience on the job. Similarly the operatives must be trained by the industry on the job.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : क्या इस बात का कोई सर्वे किया गया है कि किस किस प्रकार की श्रमिकों की जरूरत है और क्या स्टेट वर्कर्स मंत्रालय को आपने लिखा है कि उन से कोई मदद मिल जाय ?

श्री हाथी : जीटैज इन-इन लोगों की है— professional technicians, related workers, administrative, executive and managerial workers, stenographers, accountants, craftsmen, doctors, nurses, etc.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि क्या इस बारे में राज्य-सरकारों को लिखा गया है ताकि वहाँ से कोई मदद मिल जाय और यहाँ का आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके ?

श्री हाथी : नहीं, जो वह तब दिल्ली प्रदेश की बात है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the shortage of skilled personnel and managerial personnel is only in Delhi or there is an over-all shortage of these personnel in the country.

Shri Hathi: There is an over-all shortage of managerial personnel, stenographers, accountants, etc.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि दिल्ली में स्किल्ड और ट्रेड लोगों की कमी है। क्या वह बतलान की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने लोगों की कुल कमी है और उसके लिए क्या खास इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ताकि वह कमी पूरी हो सके ?

श्री हाथी : मैंने बताया कि स्किल्ड वर्कर्स की कमी है, ऐक्सोरिएन्ड स्किल्ड वर्कर्स की कमी है। एम्प्लायर्स ३-५ साल का एक्स-पेरिएन्ड मांगते हैं। इस तरह के एक्स-पीरिएन्ड हैंड्स एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नहीं आते हैं लेकिन नये स्किल्ड वर्कर्स...

प्रव्यक्त महोदय : वह संख्या कुछ रहे हैं कि कितना है ? अगर आप को मालूम हो तो बतला दीजिये।

Shri Hathi: In the category of professional technicians and related workers, the number of vacancies notified was 2,590 and the number filled was 1,607. The shortage in professional, technical personnel, etc. is 12.4 per cent and shortage in craftsmen is 33.61 per cent. Therefore, shortage in these two categories is 45.61 per cent.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that industries are developing all round Delhi and existing industries are gradually resorting to diversification, which will mean that the demand for the number of technical workers will increase, may I know what steps will be taken to meet this increased demand?

Shri Hathi: By the end of the third Plan, we will be having 318 industrial technical institutes and the total number of craftsmen trained will be 1 lakh.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: As the gap has been just mentioned, and it seems to be quite a big gap, may I know what attempts are being made by Government to fill up this gap at present in Delhi and then, as was referred to throughout the country?

Shri Hathi: I said that we are having training institutes for that purpose.

Export of Cloth to U.K.

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*408. { **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether there is a move to cut the import of Indian cloth into U.K.;

(b) if so, what action Government of India propose to take to counter such a move; and

(c) how such a move will be helpful to national economy?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to cut the import of Indian cotton textiles to the United Kingdom, but certain negotiations have been going on to stabilise the imports into U.K. from certain countries, including India, at the existing levels. The views of the Government of India on this subject have been communicated to the British Government.

Shri Basumatari: In the statement it is said that certain negotiations are being carried on. May I know with whom the negotiations are going on and with what result?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question pertains to the United Kingdom, and the negotiations are with that country.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that there has been opposition from the United Kingdom textile producers against the import of cotton produced in India and a deputation met the British Prime Minister also; if so, whether this is one of the reasons for creating some sort of a deadlock?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, that there has been opposition from the textile interests in the United King-

dom against the entry of our goods. But between the two countries and the broad trading communities there has been a concurrence of opinion that the present ceiling, which was raised only a few years back to 195 million yards excluding the 11 million yards extra, handloom cloth etc., should sustain up to 1965 after which further consideration can take place.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that there will be a great damage to the entry of our goods into the United Kingdom as a result of Britain entering the ECM; if so, may I know what attempts are being made by the Government to see that this stabilisation of imports is done before any damage is done?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the common external tariff as per the recent announcement in Brussels, where 30 per cent external tariff is sought to be placed, will put us into a difficult position. Therefore, as the House is aware, we are trying to discuss the matter not only with the Common Market but with the enlarged European Community to see that all these damages are avoided by permitting us free entry for a sufficiently long period of time.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि भारतीय मिलों का कपड़ा यहाँ स्वेयर पड़ा हुआ है और फिर भी हम कपड़ा बाहर से मंगाने हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कपड़ा बाहर से बिल्कुल नहीं मंगाने । मिलों का कपड़ा भी स्वेयर नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि उसकी देश में और बाहर काफी मांग है । बाहर से तो कोई कपड़ा नहीं मंगाना जाता ।

Coordination in various Ministries

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- *410. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
 { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

Will the Minister without Portfolio be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any special organisation or improv-

ed upon the present ones for bringing about better coordination and efficient working between different departments of Government; and

(b) what was the machinery for the purpose and what improvements have been effected now?

The Minister without Portfolio (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A department of Special Economic Coordination has been set up in the Cabinet Secretariat to deal with such specific matters of economic coordination as may be assigned to it by the Prime Minister from time to time.

(b) This organisation is expected to act as a liaison between Government departments dealing with economic matters specified. At the present moment, it is engaged in collecting data. However, it would not be possible for this organisation to claim credit for specific achievements considering the nature of its work, nor would it be wise for it to do so as its effectiveness as a liaison organisation would be best served by its maintaining a degree of anonymity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that this department cannot take up any problem or difficulty *suo motu* except those assigned by the Prime Minister; if so, may I know what are the problems and difficulties which have been assigned to this Department and whether that is enough to keep the Minister and staff engaged?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow that question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is the specific purpose of this question

Mr. Speaker: Whether there is enough work for a particular Minister or not, it is for the Prime Minister to see. It is not to be discussed here. We are not to allot or distribute work to different Ministers here inside the House. That is for the Prime Minister to see. Whether he keeps every Minister busy or he gives them some leisure, I am not concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point is whether the Minister is fully employed, unemployed or under-employed.

Mr. Speaker: Whether they are under-employed or unemployed is not being discussed here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, this question was addressed to the Prime Minister. It has been put on to the Minister without Portfolio. When a particular department or Ministry is created, this House is entitled to know what work is assigned to it, and what is its present assignment.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If there is no published report on that, he can ask what particular subjects have been assigned to him; no further. I objected to his asking whether there is sufficient work for him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is the first part of my question where I have asked whether he can take any work *suo motu* apart from what is assigned to him.

Mr. Speaker: That part may be answered.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no bar to this Department taking up any work *suo motu*. The assignment given by the Prime Minister is of a wide nature—subjects like power, railway transport, coal production and movement and other things of that nature. It does not bar the Department from looking into anything that it wants to.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Am I correct in presuming that the responsibility for overall co-ordination rests with the Prime Minister and all reports from this Department are to be submitted to him? Or are they submitted to certain other organisations or the Ministers concerned? What is the position?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Regarding the first part of the question. Since the Prime Minister is the only person who can really co-ordinate,

any Minister who undertakes the responsibility delegated to him by the Prime Minister has necessarily to report to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet unless it be that he can, because he is able to persuade other Ministries or because of friendly feelings they have towards him, help them in solving those problems in which case the problem is solved and no report is to be made. But if it is to be considered by the Prime Minister or the Cabinet, a report will have to be made to him.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the setting up of this Department is indicative of the control, check and co-ordination of the economic activities of the different departments of the Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is the idea. The very nature of the nomenclature used circumscribes its scope to the economic activities of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या माननीय मिनिस्टर बिदाउट पोर्टफोलियो का ध्यान खाद्य मन्त्री के उस वक्तव्य को आर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने फरमाया है कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय को आरडिनेशन स्कीम के मातहत नहीं आता। क्या खाद्य मन्त्रालय इस स्कीम के मातहत आता है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह क्या सवाल है ?

Shri Kamath.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, the Prime Minister is about to reply to this question.

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा बंधेसिक कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणुशक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं यह कहने वाला था कि मैंने यह बयान देखा नहीं है। लेकिन कोआरडिनेशन स्कीम में तो सारी गवर्नमेंट ही आ जाती है। लेकिन जो खास तौर से लिख कर दिया गया था उसमें कुछ खास चीजों का जिक्र था जैसा कि अभी बतलाया गया है। मैं उन चीजों को याद से जो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा ध्यान है ट्रांसपोर्ट, पावर, फ्यूअल, कोल

बगैरह के तरफ खास तबज्जह देने के लिये लिखा गया था। लेकिन आम तौर से यह ठोक है कि सब इस काम में मदद करें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if the rules of procedure for such co-ordination have been drawn up and whether any Secretariat has been allotted to the hon. Minister for carrying on his work?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The rules of procedure are already there. There is a definite rule for the functioning of the co-ordinating department. So far as the Minister is concerned, he has no Secretariat because....

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member be so concerned with this at this stage? He can raise this point during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the recent and continuing power supply muddle in the Capital of our great Republic in the monumental testimony to the better co-ordination and efficiency referred to in this question, or rather the lack of it?

Mr. Speaker: Is that all?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has everything to do with it. There is no co-ordination between the departments of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I have called another Member.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if any secretarial staff has been provided to the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members do not keep abreast of what is happening in the House and what questions are put by other hon. Members. Next question.

Export of Small Scale Industries Products

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*411. } **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 } **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 } **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 } **Shri B. K. Das:**

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

(a) whether the import cut of 50 per cent has any effect on the small industries;

(b) if so, how they will be effected;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the effect of the import cut of 50% on small scale industries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the import cut of 50 per cent the production of the small-scale industries has gone down and is at the same time creating the unemployment problem?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said in the main answer, it is too early to assess that. In any case, we are hoping to reduce the cut as and when resources are available.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have assessed it that due to this import cut the production of small-scale industry will go down and the small industrialists will have to face this loss and to make good this loss they will have to increase the prices of their products?

Shri Kanungo: Apart from the other inferences, it is obvious that a cut in the supply of imported raw

materials will result in hardship. But, as I have said, we are making efforts to reduce the cut as far as possible as and when the resources are available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know whether any other representation has come to the Ministry to the effect that some small-scale industries would not have foreign exchange, though it is very small, for buying machines and other things?

Shri Kanungo: We have a large backing of import of machinery for the small industries and we are trying to accommodate them as much as possible. But there will always remain this difficulty till resources are available.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या इम्पोर्ट में इस कट की वजह से, छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ में जो स्टाफ़ और काम करने वाले लगे हुए हैं, उनमें में से बहुत से बेरोज़गार हो जायेंगे ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात का अनुमान लगाया है कि कितने लोग बेकार होंगे ?

श्री फ़ातूनगो : इसका हिसाब नहीं है ।

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the cut is about machinery alone or it is for other materials also, like spare parts, raw materials, etc.?

Shri Kanungo: All along.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the total quantum of import required by the small-scale industry as compared with the large-scale industry? Is any consideration given to the imports for small-scale industry in the light of Government's policy to encourage it?

Shri Kanungo: I could not give the figures but it is a fact that we tried to accommodate as much of the demand as possible. The ratio between the same production in the different scales of industries is very difficult to assess.

Taxes on Tea

*413. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Assam Tea Planters' Association on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Association urged the Government to appoint a high level committee to examine the repercussions of the multiplicity of taxes on the tea industry; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on this demand?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the Press to this effect. Government does not think it necessary to appoint a committee. As a matter of fact, all these aspects are looked into at the time of presenting the Budget and the Finance Bill.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Are the Government aware of the difficulties experienced by the tea industry in Cachar and that one section of the producers of common tea is not in a position to avail of the relief in Central levy granted as an export incentive? If so, may I know whether Government are considering any suitable arrangement for helping this section of the tea industry there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, Cachar tea has been constantly reviewed by Government. Several reliefs have been announced and in the last Finance Bill and the Budget the hon. Finance Minister announced further reliefs. Those are considered adequate.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: This relief is not available to such section of the tea industry as I have mentioned, namely, the producers of common tea.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is for the common tea that we have given this further concession rather than for the other more expensive teas.

Natural and Synthetic Rubber Production

*414. { ⁺Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to co-ordinate the production of natural and synthetic rubber in the country; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to develop the manufacturing aspects of the industry?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An adequate measure of co-ordination already exists in formulating plants for production of natural and synthetic rubber in the country.

(b) A statement containing the details regarding this industry and its allied aspects is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The present level of production of natural rubber in the country is of the order of 27,000 Metric tonnes. The figures for consumption of all varieties of rubber by the rubber goods manufacturing industry are given in the table below:—

(Figures in Metric tonnes)

Year	Consumption				Production of Natural Rubber	Deficit
	Natural Rubber	Synthetic Rubber	Reclaimed Rubber	Total		
1954	25,895	19	2,266	28,180	21,837	6,343
1955	27,984	107	2,542	30,633	22,841	7,792
1956	29,460	2,457	3,313	35,220	23,819	11,401
1957	32,273	3,080	3,898	39,251	24,147	15,101
1958	35,312	3,304	4,116	42,732	24,1717	18,015
1959	39,282	4,410	4,526	48,218	23,772	24,446
1960	45,948	6,651	5,328	57,830	25,192	32,638
1961	48,319	9,600	5,929	63,848	26,992	36,856

It will be seen that the gap between demand and supply of rubber has been steadily increasing, and with the expansion envisaged in the tyre and other rubber goods manufacturing industry the gap is expected to increase further. While the overall requirements of all varieties of rubber by 1965-66 is estimated to be 1,40,000 tonnes, the availability of rubber, including indigenous produc-

tion of raw rubber, synthetic rubber from the Bareilly unit and reclaimed rubber, by 1965-66 would be only about 90,000 tonnes. It is to bridge the gap between supply and demand after taking into consideration the availability of natural rubber in the country that steps are being taken to licence additional capacity for synthetic rubber. A synthetic rubber plant for the manufacture of

SBR type rubber, based on alcohol with a licensed capacity of 30,000 tons per annum is coming up at Bareilly in U.P. Licensing of one or two more units for undertaking manufacture of General Purposes Synthetic rubber is under consideration.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In view of the fact that there are even now complaints that the small growers are not always getting the control price and that the chances of depressing the prices will be greater when synthetic rubber will come into the market in a large quantity, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to see that they get the control price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member sees the statement, the gap between our internal demand even now and in the future is of such a vast magnitude that there is no reason to believe that the coming of synthetic rubber in the country will at all depress the prices. On the contrary, the difficulty is as to how to check the prices from rising both for natural and imported rubber.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: In the Second Plan, a scheme to expand and modernise the Travancore Rubber Works was included. But, nothing was done. May I know whether schemes for the expansion of the existing unit and for the starting of new units are being taken on hand in the Third Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, recently, we have extended liberal credit facilities to the small growers in rubber and coffee and also tea. Further instructions are being issued to the Tea Board, Rubber Board and the Coffee Board to consider the question of small growers particularly with great sympathy. It will not be correct to say that the facilities provided to the small growers are inadequate.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: That is not my question. I asked: there was a scheme under the Second Plan to expand and modernise the Travancore Rubber Works. But, nothing was done. I want to know whether any scheme to expand the Travancore Rubber Works and also to start new manufacturing units is taken in hand during the Third Plan.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Second Plan scheme has been further enlarged and the Rubber Board has been given three times more money. In the Third Plan, the same scheme of loans and various concessions, interests and credit assistance to the plantations are being provided for.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: That is not my question. My question is regarding manufacture of rubber goods. He is answering about production.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Rubber goods industry in this country, in the last six years, has produced rubber goods; from almost less than 5 crores, the current production is Rs. 130 crores. Expansion is going on at such a terrific speed that if you see the statement, from a consumption in 1954 of 28,000 tons, it is currently 95,000 tons of rubber.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: My question.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What do the Government propose to do, apart from the synthetic rubber plant at Bareilly, to make up the present deficit that we have of 36,000 metric tons, apart from the growing need every day?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are more projects of synthetic rubber, particularly the superior variety of polypropylene under consideration.

Mahalanobis Committee

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- *415 {
- Shri Morarka:
 - Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 - Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 - Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 - Shri Yashpal Singh:
 - Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri Nath Pai:
 - Shri Mohammad Elias:
 - Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 - Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahalanobis Committee on concentration of wealth has submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, what are its main findings; and

(c) whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) No.

(a) Does not arise.

(c) Decision will be taken only after the receipt of the Report by Government.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the press communique or an item of news in the Press in which actually extracts from the report have appeared and it was said that the report was being submitted to the Government within a day or two?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to a report, not a communique. He is only interested in getting it.

Shri Morarka: I said report.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is true that a draft of a large number of tables and data which require careful consideration of the Government was considered at six consecutive

sessions of the committee in July this year. Certain tentative conclusions were reached which are being examined. Attempts are being made to collect additional information. The committee is expected to meet again in October this year.

Shri Morarka: May I know why this committee is taking such a long time, why it is not meeting every week or every month and why it is postponing its meetings from month to month?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Experts of some standing are asked to serve on the committee. They cannot be ordered about. They are meeting quite frequently. The work is complicated and the report may contain a lot of important appendices and data. All that is being collected.

श्री चिन्मति मिश्र : जब यह काम इतना जल्दी है, तो सरकार द्वारा निपुक्त इस कमेटी को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में इतनी देर लगाने की क्या जरूरत है ? आज स्थिति यह है कि एक जगह घन इकट्ठा हो रहा है और दूसरी जगह गरीबी बढ़ रही है। इस समस्या की इम्पार्टेंट्स को देखते हुए सरकार इस बारे में जल्दी क्यों नहीं करती है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Various data are being collected and they are being examined by the committee. A draft was considered at 6 meetings in July this year.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Is there any truth in the rumour that there are serious differences among the members of this committee itself which are hindering the work of the committee?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We are not aware of the rumour.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the press report of the speech of Prof. Mahalanobis given to the Members of Parliament in the South Avenue Club in which he has said that our economy is suffering in different ways and that it leads to wide gaps in concentration of wealth? May I know whether, in

the light of this view, the Government propose to ask this committee to submit the report earlier on this important burning issue or just play with it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I take it that the report will be submitted soon. Prof. Mahalanobis is entitled to his own opinions, because he is a man of standing in this statistical field.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We want to know this because it is an important issue before the country, and every day we are undergoing great economic suffering. What do Government propose to do about it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants that the report should be submitted earlier. That is what Government also say.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With this expanding economy in the country, may I know whether any attempt has been made to see that concentration of wealth does not take place in particular sections of the community? For instance, some tribes are....

Mr. Speaker: Instances need not be given. It is so general a question.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Are Government aware that a portion of the report has already appeared in the press, and it is mentioned that 69 per cent earn less than Rs. 19 per month? May I know whether there is any truth in it or not?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The report has not been received. It may be an intelligent anticipation by someone.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को प्रैक्टिकल शेप देने के लिये क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये तैयार है कि शहरी जायदादों का भी सीलिंग किया जाए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट तो आने दीजिये ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the pattern of wealth distribution in this country is changing very

fast, and by the time we get this report, the findings may be mostly out of date?

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from waiting patiently for the submission of the report, may I know what other steps Government propose to take to avoid further concentration in the Third Plan?

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing the report now, and not the general question about avoiding concentration.

Indian Traders Detained in Tibet

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*416. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian traders in Tibet have been detained by the Chinese authorities there;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) the reasons for such detention; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made by Government to secure their repatriation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Only one Indian trader was refused an exit permit by the Chinese authorities for some time. He has since returned to India.

(c) He was not permitted to leave for India on the ground that a complaint made against him by a Bhutanese national was under investigation.

(d) Government had made a strong representation to the Chinese authorities through their Consulate-General in Lhasa as a result of which his release was secured.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that most of our traders in Tibet

have been pauperized by illegalisation of Indian currency and the confiscation of their assets in Tibet, and if so, what arrangements are being made by Government for their rehabilitation, when they come back to India, that is, when they come back home?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No question of rehabilitation has arisen. I cannot say what they have lost there, but I think that it will be quite incorrect to talk about their pauperisation, because in the past, the trade has been very profitable there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was this. Because of the steps taken by the Chinese by way of the illegalisation of Indian currency and the confiscation of their assets, whatever they may have earned, they could not bring back to India. That was the point in my question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We cannot be held responsible for it. They went there of their own accord. We did not invite the traders to go there. They went there because trade was very profitable. They took the risk of possibly losing their money in trade or otherwise. Undoubtedly, they have been treated unfairly by the Chinese, but I do not see where the Government of India come into the picture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In spite of the harassment and the reduction to near destitution of our traders in Tibet owing to the measures taken by the Chinese Government, is it a fact that the Chinese traders in India are having merry time with business as usual, and if so, is it the policy of Government not to reciprocate or retaliate at all in any sector and to tolerate the kicks by China whenever and wherever they are administered?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the question to be put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At least

the first part of my question may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether it is intended to reciprocate or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Chinese traders are having a merry time with business as usual.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to what type of traders the hon. Member is referring to. I am not in touch with, nor have I heard of, any Chinese traders. There may be some going about or some shops here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are hundreds in Calcutta, Kalimpong and Shillong.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Many of them have been externed or their business has been interfered with. Unless he gives some specific examples, it is difficult for me to answer. Of course, there are some in Calcutta still and there is often trouble between two rival factions of Chinese.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sometime back in reply to a similar question, the Prime Minister stated that talks were going on for the transfer of their assets to this country. How far have the talks proceeded?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say off hand without enquiry. But constant effort to this end is being made.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact or has it not been brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that there has been a mushroom growth of Chinese laundry, dyeing and cleaning houses and shoe shops in Shillong, Kalimpong and Calcutta, and there are complaints against them that they are engaging in espionage activities and all that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The West Bengal Government reported this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. One hon. Member puts a question. That is permitted. But another hon. Member is prompting him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is only to make it clear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may be. I cannot answer why laundries have increased in Shillong or elsewhere. But I may mention one of the difficulties in the way of Indian traders bringing their goods. It is not the lack of permission to bring them but the cost of transport is such that it is not considered worthwhile for them to pay that cost and bring them. That is what I understand.

श्री भक्त वरुण : श्रीमन् प्रधान मन्त्री जी मे धरमी कहा कि चीन सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है कि हमारे व्यापारियों का जो रुपया पैसा या सामान वहां पड़ा हुआ है, उसको वापिस लाने दिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसा कोई धन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि कितना रुपया कर्ज या एडवांसज के रूप में वहां पड़ा हुआ है और कितने का सामान धादि रुका पड़ा है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : ऐसा धरमी पूरा विवरण हम को वहां के व्यापारियों से नहीं मिलता है जिससे कि इसका पता लगे।

फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी नियम

*४१७. **श्री भक्त वरुण :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री १ जून, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी नियमों में ढील करने का जो सुझाव विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : यह विषय धरमी विचाराधीन है।

श्री भक्त वरुण : श्रीमन् वहां तक मुझे मासूम है बम्बई के कुछ फिल्म निर्माताओं के माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के सामने इस तरह का सुझाव रखा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि

वे कौन से नियम इतने कठोर हैं जिन को सरल या उदार बनाने का उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है।

श्री शाम नाथ : पिछली बार जब वा सवाल जून के महीने में पूछा गया था तो मैंने धरुं किया था कि एक डिनर पार्टी हुई थी थी इम्प्या, एक एसोसियेशन फिल्मप्रोड्यूसर की है, उन्होंने दी थी। वहां एक सजेशन यह पेश किया गया था चूकि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए फिल्में जाने में कुछ दिक्कत होती है, इसलिये जो सेंसरशिप के स्टैण्डर्ड हैं उनमें, एक्सपोर्ट के लिये जो फिल्में होती हैं, कुछ कमी कर दी जाए। सिर्फ यह बात थी और कोई खास कानून या कोई खास ऐसी चीज नहीं थी जिस की तरफ उन्होंने तबज्जह दिखाई थी।

श्री भक्त वरुण : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस और धाकषित किया गया है कि इस समय जो फिल्म सेंसरशिप सम्बन्धी नियम हैं वे काफी ढीले ढाले हैं और जो है भी उन पर भी पूरी तरह से धमल नहीं किया जाता है, धर्यात् उनका कड़ाई के साथ पालन नहीं किया जाता है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन पर पूरी कड़ाई से धमल करने का क्या प्रयत्न किया जाएगा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : जो भी उसूल या जो भी रूल सेंसरशिप बोर्ड के लिये बनाए गए हैं, उन पर पूरे तरीके से धमल हो रहा है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इन नियमों का सम्बन्ध है तथा गवर्नमेंट डेकोरेशन करने पर ही विचार कर रहा है या सेंसरशिप के सारे नियमों पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिससे कि जो धर्नतिक फिल्में यहां पर बनाई जाती है, उन पर भी कुछ प्रतिबन्ध हो सकें और हमारे यहां नैतिकता कुछ सुधारी जा या सके ?

श्री शाम नाथ : जनाब, सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि जो फिल्में बाहर जाती हैं, उनके लिए धरर कोई ढील हो सके तो वह ढील दी जाए या नहीं।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह जानकारी है कि भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री डा० केलकर ने पिछले वर्ष इस विभाग के अनुदानों की चर्चा करते हुए यह कहा था कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे और भारत के समाचार पत्रों ने इस प्रकार की शिकायत की है कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के नियम ढीले होने के कारण देश का नैतिक स्तर गिर रहा है, इसलिये वे उसमें कड़ाई करने का यत्न करेंगे ? यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विभाग ने कुछ कार्रवाई की ? यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस की जरूरत है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बिल्कुल दूसरा है ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the same rules are not being applied in respect of films imported from abroad? I want to know whether it is having an adverse effect on the films in this country.

Shri Sham Nath: As far as the films required for export are concerned, it is not necessary for them to be censored. When a film is to be exported, it is only necessary for the producer to give a certificate that there is nothing objectionable or obscene in the film.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Film Censor Board has started the practice of stating or advertising the cuts that they have made in the foreign as well as Indian films, and if so, the reasons for it?

Shri Sham Nath: When some cuts are made in any films, a notice is issued to the producer and if he has any objections to the cuts proposed to be made, he can file an explanation or reply or representation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether there is any idea of discontinuing the issue of "A" and "U" cer-

tificates—for adults only, and universal—which is one of the main causes of discontentment, as films for adults only draw more attention of the public?

Shri Sham Nath: There is no such proposal.

Decentralisation of Central Printing Press, Calcutta

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- *418. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to decentralise the Central Printing Press and Stationery Department now located in Calcutta;

(b) if so, what is the alternative arrangement; and

(c) the reasons for such decentralisation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to decentralise the Central Printing Press at Calcutta. As some portions of the building of this Press are now considered to be unsafe, a part of the Press has already been shifted to a new site at Santragachi. It is proposed to construct some more buildings there to accommodate the rest of the Press.

As regards the Stationery Department, a Regional Depot was opened in Delhi about four years ago, as an experimental measure. As the working of this Depot has proved a success, it is now proposed to set up two more Regional Depots at Bombay and Madras with a view to giving better and expeditious service to the indentors in those areas.

Shri P. K. Deo: As the work of the Government press is on the increase, is there any proposal for establishing more Central Presses and for dispers-

ing them throughout the country instead of their being concentrated in one place?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): This does not arise out of the question, but I am prepared to volunteer the information that we are setting up a press at Coimbatore, it is under construction; another press at Koratti, we are going to sanction the scheme in the near future; we are having one near Najafgarh, and all that. That is what we are doing. Taking into consideration the requirements of printing, we are going to extend presses as far as we can, subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What progress, if at all, has been made towards implementation of the project conceived in the time of the first Speaker of Parliament, Shri Mavalankar, for a separate and independent press for Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it arises.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the Government that has to make arrangements. It was conceived in the time of your predecessor. It is the Government which has to arrange for the press for Parliament. It is not for you. You cannot set up a press. It is for them to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Are we getting our Parliament papers printed in Calcutta in this press?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No.

Mr. Speaker: No. There is no question of decentralisation of printing of parliamentary papers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. He has said not about Calcutta only, but Government presses in general.

Mr. Speaker: But I thought there was a proposal to decentralise the Central Printing Press and Stationery Department now located in Calcutta.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I draw your attention to the fact that the Minister answered the question with regard to Government presses in India as a whole, Coimbatore, here, there and everywhere. Why not for Parliament?

Mr. Speaker: If he has made a mistake, I am not allowing further questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he has made a mistake, then it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: I said, if he has made a mistake. I did not say he has made a mistake.

Afro-Asian Conference

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*419. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Tridib Kumar:
Chaudhury:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Esvara Reddy:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have agreed to attend the second Afro-Asian Conference (Bandung) proposed to be convened shortly at the instance of Indonesia;

(b) if so, whether the time and place of the Conference have been decided; and

(c) who will represent the Government of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). There is no decision as yet on the part of the Afro-Asian countries sponsoring the idea about the holding of a Second Bandung Conference. Indonesia has proposed that a preparatory meeting might be convened later this year to consider the matter. We would attend the preparatory meeting if it was held and we were invited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the names of the countries which are going to be invited to this preparatory meeting? If so, could the names be given?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We do not know anything about it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Government to the statement made by the Indonesian Ambassador in Cairo, who said that the preparatory committee would meet towards the end of this year? Further, he went on to say that the Second Bandung Conference 'will devote its attention to new and delicate problems which did not exist when the First Conference met'. If so, may I know whether the present Sino-Indian dispute is going to be included within the ambit of 'new and delicate problems' and discussed in this Conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what problems the Indonesian Ambassador at Cairo might have in his mind.

Shri Hem Barua: I have quoted verbatim.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That may be. The hon. Member might have quoted. But, I cannot answer what the Ambassador has in his mind. We are not anxious about such a Bandung Conference. If such a preparatory meeting is held to consider whether it should be held or not, we may send a representative.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 420: Shri Raghunath Singh. He is absent.

Some Hon. Members: All the Members are absent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, this is a very important question standing in the names of Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Vidyalkar and others.

An Hon. Member. All the members who have tabled this question are absent.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Credit Guarantee Scheme

*421. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commercial banks in the country have not found it profitable to take advantage of the Credit Guarantee Scheme launched in 1960 by the Reserve Bank of India in conjunction with the State Bank; and

(b) if so, whether Government are still considering to continue the scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Credit Guarantee Scheme has not been introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in conjunction with the State Bank, but by the Government of India. It is operating only for the last two years on an experimental basis. There has been a progressive increase in the number of credit institutions availing of the facilities. 26 credit institutions 9 commercial banks (other than the Reserve Bank of India and its subsidiaries) have availed of the facilities under the scheme. Many banks that have not availed of the facilities have desired its further extension on a permanent basis. Government is accordingly considering the question of its extension.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether some time ago the Reserve Bank submitted.....

Shri Yogendra Jha: On a point of order, Sir. Question No. 420 has not been answered. My name has been clubbed with that of others.

Mr. Speaker: I have not got his name here. He may raise it some time later. I was told all the Members are absent.

Shri P. K. Das: Sir, I may know whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank submitted an interim report on the working of this credit guarantee

scheme which has been working for a period of 2 years on an experimental basis? May I know the findings of the Reserve Bank in this regard?

Shri Kanungo: The report broadly says that the working of the scheme has been satisfactory.

Shri P. K. Deo: Is there any scheme to extend the scheme to various other areas and institutions on a permanent footing?

Shri Kanungo: That is what I have answered already in the last sentence, that it is under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that only the State Bank has made some use of the scheme and the other scheduled banks have not fallen in line so far?

Shri Kanungo: I have already answered that nine commercial banks are using the scheme and more have shown interest.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 420 may be put by Shri Yogendra Jha. Everyone said that none of the Members who tabled the question was present; he also did not stand up then.

Nepali Rebels in India

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*420. { **Shri Yogendra Jha:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Nepal Government have requested India to expel Nepali rebels from India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (**Shri Dinesh Singh**): The Government of Nepal have not approached the Government of India officially or unofficially for the extradition of any so-called Nepali rebel from India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation of Political Sufferers

*407. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and

Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of displaced political sufferers and freedom fighters have applied for rehabilitation grants for land purchase and house building purpose in West Bengal;

(b) whether any sum has been sanctioned by Government for this purpose;

(c) if so, how much of it has been disbursed so far;

(d) the steps contemplated for disposing of the undisbursed amounts;

(e) whether the Freedom Fighters Association has made any suggestions on this regard; and

(f) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**): Yes, applications were received from about 2,600 political sufferers.

(b) Financial assistance amounting to about Rs. 22.60 lakhs has already been sanctioned in about 1,300 cases.

(c) The actual disbursement of loan is made by the Government of West Bengal. Upto March 1962, a sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs had been disbursed as grants and loans.

(d) The State Government has been requested to expedite disbursements.

(e) and (f). The Association has been making frequent representations which have been examined and appropriate action taken.

Indian Immigrants to U. K.

*409. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Utitya:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who left India on the eve of the U.K. Immigration Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1962;

(b) what amount of foreign exchange was involved over such a peak level emigration; and

(c) what has been the position of the movements to U.K. after the Act came into force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 2,725 persons left India for the U.K. during June, 1962.

(b) Foreign Exchange released for emigration purposes during June 1962 amounted to Rs. 10,45,537.

(c) The number of emigrants declined sharply with the enforcement of the U.K. Commonwealth Immigrants' Act; during July, 1962 only 524 persons left India for the U.K.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

***412. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese version of the text of the report of the officials of India and China on the Sino-Indian border question has now been studied;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government; and

(c) what are the important points on which the report is at variance with our stand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report as published by the Chinese Government appears to be a faithful translation of the original text of our Report in English.

(c) No significant points of variance have been noticed between the Chinese version of the Report and the original Chinese and English texts.

Export of Musk or Musk Pods

***422. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unres-

tricted export of musk or musk pods is allowed from the country; and

(b) if not, how exactly the export of this commodity is being regulated?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There are no restrictions.

Children's Visit to Soviet Union

***423. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of ten children left for Soviet Union to take part in 35-day international rest camp at Artek;

(b) if so, who selected these delegates;

(c) whether children were selected from all over the country; and

(d) if so, what criterion was laid down in selecting these delegates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegates were selected by a Selection Committee of the "Pioneers—International Social and Cultural Organisation for Children" from amongst their members. The membership of the "Pioneers" is open to children from all over the country.

(d) The selection was based on merits and the artistic talent of the children.

Monochloro Benzene

***424. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi, which had been manufacturing Monochloro Benzene, a chemical solvent used in dye industry and other chemical industries, as a bye-product has stopped the manufacture of the same;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the management of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., have taken into consideration the fact that due to import restrictions and lack of sufficient supplies the price of 'Monochloro Benzene' in the market has shot up more than three times; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to resume the manufacture of the said chemical solvent in near future?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Monochloro Benzene is an intermediate product in the manufacture of DDT.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindustan Insecticides Limited have been selling all surplus Monochloro Benzene to the market, which has been increasing from year to year. They have not also increased the price at which they are selling surplus Monochloro Benzene.

(d) Does not arise.

Indians in Kenya

***425. Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the District Council in the Central Nyanza province of Kenya has decided to dismiss 2000 primary and intermediate school teachers in Central Nyanza due to paucity of funds;

(b) whether Government are aware of the number of persons of Indian origin and Indian citizens who will be affected by such dismissal; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to deal with the hardships that may be caused to teachers of Indian nationality who will be affected by this dismissal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh

Singh): (a) The Government of India have no official information about this.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Refugees Occupying Muslim Houses

***426. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is refusing to sanction alternative accommodation for refugees living in Muslim houses in West Bengal except those against whom the house-owners registered cases in the court of competent authority;

(b) the reason to deny them rehabilitation benefits if the refugees ~~can~~ **can prove their bonafide character and the date of their migration;**

(c) whether it is a fact that these refugees have made several applications within the period when rehabilitation benefits were open to refugees and have received none up to date;

(d) whether it is a fact that without giving these refugees rehabilitation, it is not possible to vacate the Muslim houses; and

(e) whether any new instructions have been given to West Bengal?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (d). Loans are advanced only to those displaced persons squatting on the properties of Muslims and others who have been declared eligible for alternative accommodation by the Competent Authority under the West Bengal Act XVI of 1951.

(e) No.

News Service Division of All India Radio

***427. Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether

there is any proposal to make the News Service Division of All India Radio an attached Office of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): No, Sir.

World Congress for General Disarmament

*429. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was also represented at the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace held in Moscow from 9th to 14th July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Conference?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Congress held in Moscow was a non-official gathering and some Indian nationals attended it in their personal capacity.

(b) The Congress adopted a declaration entitled, "Message to the Peoples of the World", which, among other things, called for early achievement of complete and general disarmament and suspension of nuclear tests.

Col. Bhattacharya

*430. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Col. Bhattacharya's sentence of imprisonment has been reduced by President Ayub Khan on appeal;

(b) whether the considerations for such reduction have been communicated to the Government of India; and

(c) whether Government have any intention of pressing for Col. Bhattacharya's release in the interest of more amicable relations between India and Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, not for the present. It is for the Government of Pakistan to contribute to the amicable relations between our two countries by releasing Lt. Col. Bhattacharya.

Jute Wage Board

*431. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Wage Board has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to say at this stage when the Board will be able to complete its work.

Non-Nuclear Club

*432. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the matter of forming a non-nuclear club of countries pledging not to develop or acquire nuclear weapons in regard to which the U.N.

General Assembly authorised the Secretary General to take steps;

(b) whether a full statement on the replies received from other countries in this regard has been received from the Secretary General; and

(c) if so, the important points that have emerged?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Resolution 1664 (XVI) of the U.N. General Assembly requested the Secretary General to make an enquiry "into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country". The Secretary General has circulated to Member States the replies he received in response to this enquiry. 44 States replied. Of these, 21 were prepared to give more or less immediately the type of undertaking referred to in the U.N. Resolution while the rest were only prepared to contemplate such undertakings, broadly speaking, in the context of complete and general disarmament.

The General Assembly's resolution called for further consideration of these replies by the Disarmament Commission, which was requested "to take such further measures as appeared to be warranted in the light of that report". The Disarmament Commission is likely to consider the replies at its next session expected to be held next month.

पत्रकारिता संस्था

*४३३. श्री भक्त वरान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २२ जून, १९६२ के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या ३६१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पत्रकारिता संस्था घापित करने के बिना

सूत्राव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उस के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : इस विषय में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

Godowns at Hyde Road, Calcutta

*434. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a total of 90,000 square feet of Godown space in the Central Government godowns at Hyde Road, Calcutta has been lying unused since November, 1960 because of the delay of the officials of the Ministry in repairing one godown which collapsed soon after construction because of structural defects and in strengthening the structure of two other godowns;

(b) whether it is a fact that the space on which the godowns are situated has been rented by the Government at the rate of Rs. 9,000 per month; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken in the meantime to undertake the repairs and to strengthen the structure of the above referred godowns and to utilise the rented space for the purpose for which it was intended?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (c). Six foodgrains godowns were under construction at Jinjerapol, Calcutta. Roofs of two had been cast and work on the roofs of two more was in progress. Two shells of one of the latter godowns collapsed soon after they had been cast. A committee of experts appointed to enquire into the accident attributed the collapse to the faulty design of the shell roof. Certain lapses on the part of the contractor were also detected. The committee recommended certain remedial measures for strengthening the godowns already constructed and modification of the design for those

still to be constructed. The recommendations could not be implemented immediately since the contractor claimed the cost of the collapsed shells but Government repudiated the claim. After long negotiations, the contract could be terminated only in March, 1962 and immediately thereafter, the C.P.W.D. took steps for strengthening and completing the two godowns that had been earlier constructed and the two roofs of which had collapsed. Work on the construction of the remaining two godowns according to the modified design is in progress. Pending completion of this work and strengthening, the accommodation in the godowns cannot be used.

(b) The land on which the godowns are being constructed has been taken on lease by Government from the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, on a monthly rental of Rs. 6,749.58 nP.

Working Hours for Industrial Employees

- *435. {
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. N. Reddi:

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

(a) whether I.L.O. has recommended 40 hours work for industrial employees;

(b) the reaction of Government;

(c) whether this is possible in some of the industries; and

(d) if so, what are those industries?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hafhi): (a) Three Conventions on 40-hour week were adopted by the International Labour Conference during the thirties. At its 46th Session held in June 1962 it also adopted a Recommendation which

provides for 40-hour week as a social standard to be attained by stages.

(b) to (d). A 40-hour week is not considered practicable in India in the existing conditions.

Export of Indian Tea to U.S.A. and Canada

- *436. {
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Trade Delegation led by the Chairman, Tea Board which has come back after visiting U.S.A. and Canada has reported that the demand for Indian tea in U.S.A. as well as in Canada has gone down alarmingly in spite of the fact that the total consumption of tea in both the countries has increased to a considerable extent;

(b) the proportion of Indian tea in the total volume of tea imports in these two countries in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 as compared to 1951;

(c) the causes of the fall of the demand for Indian tea in the U.S. and Canadian markets;

(d) what remedial steps have been suggested by the said Tea Trade Delegation and the Tea Board to retrieve the position of Indian tea in the markets of these two countries; and

(e) what steps Government have taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Delegation has observed that while during the past few years the total imports of tea in the U.S.A. have risen gradually, India's share in that market has declined vis-a-vis her competitors upto 1960. In 1961 however, import of Indian tea increased by 2 million lbs. over 1960.

On Canada, the Delegation has observed that imports of tea over the period 1953 to 1960 have been almost static at around 44 to 45 million lbs. per annum. India's share has, however, fallen.

(b) The share of Indian tea in the total imports in the two countries for the years 1960 and 1961 compared to 1951 were as follows:

	U.S.A. CANADA	
	%	%
1951	38.85	48.73
1960	22.01	34.97
1961	24.39	35.00

(c) There has been a tendency in the U.S. and Canadian markets to, on price considerations, replace Indian medium and low medium teas in the economic park, since such teas in the past were not competitive in price. This has not, however, affected the demand for quality teas like "Assam".

(d) The Delegation has recommended that India can improve her exports to the United States and Canada by offering the required teas at fully competitive prices; by fullest cooperation with the Trade through the Tea Councils; by personal visits and contacts at all levels by the representatives of the Industry and Trade in India; by the appointment of an Indian tea Expert in New York; by continuing to take all steps to improve the quality of her production.

(e) (i) Reduction of export duty on tea from 44 nP. to 25 nP. per Kg.

(ii) Rebate of excise duty at 15 nP. per Kg. for teas exported.

(iii) Measures designed to improve the quality of tea as well as to lower the cost through increasing production are in operation through the Tea Board's schemes relating to Hire-Purchase and Replantation loan.

(iv) Steps are being taken to appoint a Tea Expert on the lines recommended by the Delegation.

State-run Emporia of Handicrafts

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

(a) the number of State-run emporia and sales depots for the marketing of handicrafts which received the assistance of the Central Government or Handicrafts Board during 1958-59 to 1961-62;

(b) the amount of assistance given by the Centre and the State Governments during the above period;

(c) the total sales by these emporia and depots;

(d) the number of emporia run by cooperative societies, the amount of Government assistance and their sale proceeds;

(e) whether it is a fact that the sales by the State-run emporia is very low as compared to the emporia run by the cooperative societies; and

(f) the difference and reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 61 State-run emporia and sale depots received assistance from the Central Government during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61. Information in regard to the year 1961-62 is not readily available.

(b) The Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 32.43 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 15.79 lakhs to these emporia etc. during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61. The figure of Central assistance for the year 1961-62 and the financial assistance given by State Governments to these emporia are not readily available.

(c) The total sales by these emporia during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 were of the value of Rs. 270.87 lakhs.

(d) (i) No. of emporia run by co-operative societies

(ii) Amount of Central

Assistance given to these emporia during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61:	Grant Rs.	Loan :
	11.23 lakhs	13.95 lakhs

(iii) Sales 136.20 lakhs

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The sales of 61 State-run emporia during the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 370.87 lakhs as against the sales of Rs. 136.20 lakhs by the eight emporia run by Co-operative Societies, during the same period. A review of the working of the State-run emporia is being made with a view to finding out the reasons for low sales and the steps necessary to make them commercial units.

मध्य प्रदेश में सूती मिलें.

६८७. श्री माते : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में ६ सूती मिलें खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सब है कि प्रत्येक डिवीजन में एक मिल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) वह कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं जहाँ पर ये मिलें स्थापित होंगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में नौ सूती मिलें बनाने के लिये साइसेंस जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) मिर्झ, गुजालपुर, सतना, बिलासपुर, कटनी, राजनादागांव, देवास, खण्डवा तथा इंदौर ।

Import of Raw Films

988. { श्री M. K. Kumaran:
श्री Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of importing raw film from rupee currency areas through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) whether any decision thereon has been taken?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1957 increasing quantities of cinematographic raw films have been regularly imported through the State Trading Corporation under rupee payment arrangement.

Precision Instruments Factory in Rajasthan

989. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a decision regarding location of the precision instruments factory in the Rajasthan State during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the name of the place selected; and

(c) what progress has been made in setting up of the project?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to locate the Precision Instruments factory for the manufacture of electronic and electromagnet instruments at Kotah in Rajasthan State.

A contract for the preparation of the detailed project report for the factory has been concluded with M/s. Prommasheport, Moscow and it is ex-

pected that the detailed project report will be received by the end of this year.

Central Marketing Organisation in Tripura

990. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Marketing Organisation for industrial products in Tripura;

(b) if so, the nature of its composition and functions; and

(c) if not, steps taken to organise such a central agency?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The organisation is under the management of a Committee consisting of five members with Director of Industries as Chairman. The purpose of the organisation is to extend marketing facilities to local industrial small units by way of supplying raw materials at moderate prices and by selling their finished goods through different emporia.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans to Madhya Pradesh

991. **Shri Daji:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid and loans given to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) for what specific projects the aid and loans were given; and

(c) how far the projects were completed?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Gulzarilal Nanda): (a) The Central grants and loans were respectively of the order of Rs. 19 crores and Rs. 77 crores.

(b) and (c). According to the pro-

cedure, Central assistance is estimated on the basis of approved outlay and patterns for different schemes included in the State's Plan, but intimated by heads of development. Payment is made according to expenditure reported by State Finance Department. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate, except for specified river valley projects, the Central assistance given during the Second Plan by individual schemes.

Tea Production

992. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tea, Estate-wise in Tripura during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the reasons for the increase in production, if any?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 91]

(b) Intensive cultivation and favourable weather conditions are the reasons mainly attributable for the increase in production in 1961.

Rickshaw Pullers in Tripura

993. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rickshaw Pullers in Tripura (Division-wise);

(b) the total number of Rickshaw Pullers owning Rickshaws; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide Rickshaws to Rickshaw Pullers having no Rickshaws of their own?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c). A pilot scheme for organisation of cooperative societies for Rickshaw Pullers has been formulated by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) and communicated to all State Governments and Union Territories for organisation of one or two societies during the Third Five Year Plan. A pattern of financial assistance provided under the Scheme is indicated below:

- (i) The Central Government will provide loans to the State Governments and Union Territories to the extent the latter advance loans to societies for the purchase of Cycle| Auto-Rickshaws subject to the maximum of Rs. 20,000 per society repayable within a period of seven years in equated instalments bearing interest at usual rate.
- (ii) Grants to enable State Governments to give subsidies for managerial expenses upto Rs. 900 per society spread over a period not exceeding 5 years. It will be shareable on a 50:50 basis with the State Governments.

Production of Cycles, Sewing Machines and Batteries

894. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and

Industry be pleased to state

(a) what is the production of cycles, sewing machines and batteries in the large scale sector and small scale sector during each of the last 3 years;

(b) what is the schedule of production during the next 4 years;

(c) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table showing how many small scale manufacturers have been completely knocked down and how many have gone down in production;

(d) what is the extent to which large scale takes supply of component from the small scale and the extent to which small scale takes from large scale;

(e) what steps have been taken in the matter of supply of raw material to regulate the manufacture of components by small scale for the large scale; and

(f) to what extent large scale manufacture components are in excess of their manufacturing requirements?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

Name of Industry	Year	PRODUCTION	
		Large Scale	Small Scale
		(Nos.)	(Nos.)
Bicycle	1959	990,748	172,842
Bicycle	1960	1,053,357	228,044
	1961	1,048,946	148,672 (tentative)
Sewing Machines	1959	252,609	38,401
	1960	2,97,281	41,662
	1961	317,400	62,633 (tentative)

Name of Industry	Year	PRODUCTION	
		Large Scale	Small Scale
		(Nos.)	(Nos.)
Batteries—			
(i) Storage Batteries (Nos.)	1959	442,236	Information re- garding the pro- duction in the small scale is no available.
	1960	507,250	
	1961	520,980	
(ii) Dry Batteries (Unit : Mil- lion Cells)	1959	187.28	
	1960	208.08	
	1961	214.04	

(b) The Planning Commission have not fixed any yearly target of production. The Third Five Year Plan targets of production for bicycles, and sewing machines are 20 lakh Nos. and 7 lakh Nos. for the large scale sector and 5 lakh Nos. and 1.5 lakh Nos. for small scale sector respectively. The Third Five Year Plan target for Batteries is 8,00,000 Nos. (for Storage Batteries) and 350 million Cells (for Dry Batteries). The Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments fixes the annual targets year by year within the overall Third Five Year Plan target. The schedule of production as recommended by the Council for year 1962-63 for Bicycles and Sewing Machines is 12.5 lakh Nos. and 3.5 lakh Nos. for large scale sector and 2.5 lakh Nos. and 80,000 Nos. for small scale sector respectively.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) There is considerable inter-dependence in the matter of supply and use of components between the large and small scale sectors, but no precise figures are available.

(e) All encouragement is being given to the small scale units which are acting as ancillaries to large scale units and their import requirements are being met.

(f) In the large scale sector some manufacturers of bicycles have capacity for the manufacture of bicycle components in excess of their requirements. There are also other units in the large scale sector which manufacture only components. The present position is that against the total installed capacity of 14.4 lakh Nos. of complete bicycles per annum the production of important components in 1961 was:

Bicycle chains	15 16 lakhs Nos.
Freewheels	9 1 " "
Hubs	28 16 " "
Rims	30 8 " "
Spokes	9 7 " gross
B.B. and head fittings	23.2 " "

Since most of the units for components were licensed recently, the actual production is considerably below the licensed capacity. Production is expected to increase as the units progressively implement their licensed capacity. In the sewing machine industry there is hardly any excess capacity except for a few components at present in the larger scale sector and import of components for actual users is regulated accordingly. Information regarding the Batteries industry is not available.

Administrative set up in Goa

895. { Shri Bishanchander Seth;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri Bagri;
 Shri Hem Barua;
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Goa National Union and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Industry and Commerce presented a memorandum pleading for powers to the Territorial Council of the area to have a say also in the administration of that Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A memorandum regarding a Territorial Council for Goa has been received from the President of the Goan National union. This is under consideration of the Government.

Supply of Coal to Jute Mills

996. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri M. I. Dwivedi;
 Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall of production in jute mills due to shortage of coal;

(b) whether the jute mills have represented for improving the supply of coal; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and In-

dustry (Shri Mannabhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Quotas for the jute industry have been increased from 793 wagons in May, 1962 to 973 wagons from June 1962 onwards.

Railway Employees of East and West Pakistan

897. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway employees of East and West Pakistan who opted for the Indian Union and were or are serving on the Indian Railways had requested Government for rehabilitating them, since they did not fall within the category of refugees; and

(b) if so, to what extent their request was conceded to?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No such representation has been received in the recent past. All displaced persons are treated alike irrespective of the fact whether he is a railway employee or not.

Extension of Tenancy Act to Goa

998. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kanken Shetkari Sangh, Goa, for the extension of Tenancy Act at present in force in India to Goa; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on this representation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of land tenure and related issues regarding Goa is engaging the attention of the Government.

Coffee Board Officers**Export of Ilmenite**

999. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the emoluments and other facilities given to officers of the Coffee Boards; and

(b) the amount of T.A. and other allowances drawn by the Officers of the Coffee Board during the years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The emoluments of the officers of the Board consist of (i) pay, (ii), compensatory (city) allowance, and (iii) dearness and house rent allowances where admissible.

The other facilities given to the officers are:

- (1) Leave as applicable to Central Government servants.
- (2) Re-imbursment of medical expenses according to the Central Medical Attendance Rules.
- (3) House-building advance, conveyance advance and advance from Provident Fund in accordance with the Rules.
- (4) Free supply of electricity and water upto a prescribed limit, rent-free quarters and compensatory allowance to members of the Research Stations of the Board at Balahonnur and Chethalli

(b)	Travelling Allowance		Daily allowance	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP
1958-59	55,968	98	8,231	35
1959-60	73,603	41	9,195	41
1960-61	84,413	80	9,142	55
1961-62	62,925	34	8,095	91

1515(Aj) L.S.D.—3.

1000. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri N. S. Nair:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2930 on the 11th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the agreement with the Glidden and Company, Baltimore, U.S.A. and the Travancore Minerals Ltd., Quilon, the American Company has been purchasing Ilmenite during the shipping seasons of 1961 and 1962;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any new agreement for the purchase of Ilmenite has been entered into with any foreign company?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The Glidden Company did not purchase ilmenite from Travancore Minerals Ltd. during the shipping season November, 1961 to April, 1962.

(b) Due to the existence of certain natural impurities (comparatively high percentage of chromium and vanadium) which adversely affect the quality of the pigment produced, the American Company found Kerala ilmenite unsuitable to them.

(c) No new agreement has been entered into with any foreign company so far.

Small Scale Industries Board

1001. **Shri Bishanchandrar Seth:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 239 on the 27th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee of Small Scale Industries Board have been considered;

(b) if so, how many of their suggestions have been accepted by Government; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement them?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Committee on dispersal of industries set up by Small Scale Industries Board are still under examination by Government.

Export of Jute to Czechoslovakia

1002. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia has agreed to purchase inferior quality jute from India;

(b) the total quantity of jute she wants to purchase;

(c) whether supply of jute has started; and

(d) through whom it is supplied?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Although no specific quantity has been indicated, 8650 bales of jute have already been allowed for export to Czechoslovakia upto the 7th August, 1962, through shippers nominated by Czechoslovak buyers.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक वस्तियाँ

1003. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के दक्षिणी जिलों अर्थात्, झांसी जालौन, जिला हमीरपुर

व बांदा में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो औद्योगिक वस्तियों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था वह क्यों स्थगित रही ;

(ख) इन जिलों में इन वस्तियों की निर्माण की दिशा में अब क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) इस में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (घ) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी दक्षिणी जिले में औद्योगिक वस्तियाँ बसाने का राज्य सरकार का कोई मूल प्रस्ताव नहीं था फिर भी राज्य सरकार के पास से झांसी में एक छोटी औद्योगिक बस्ती तथा कालपी (जालौन) में एक हरिजन औद्योगिक बस्ती बसाने के बारे में प्राप्त योजनायें १९६०-६१ में स्वीकार कर ली गई थीं। चार दक्षिण जिलों में एक-एक ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्ती बसाने का प्रस्ताव तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। इस के लिये स्थानों का चुनाव कर लिया गया है तथा भूमि प्राप्त कर के निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने के लिये सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को दे दी गई है। झांसी को लघु औद्योगिक बस्ती तथा कालपी की हरिजन औद्योगिक बस्ती का निर्माण कार्य अगले वर्ष के मध्य तक तथा चारों औद्योगिक वस्तियों का १९६३-६४ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

Refugees at Sealdah Station

1004. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether there are any displaced persons or migrants (April 1958) from East Pakistan among the present squatters in the Sealdah Station area;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) what steps have been taken for their dispersal from that area?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). A majority of the displaced squatters had already received rehabilitation assistance and are deserters from the colonies in which they had been settled. If they go back to the colonies from which they had deserted, the State Governments concerned would look into their legitimate grievances. Some families were also given lumpsum cash grants and dispersed but they came back to Sealdah later. The question of removal of the squatters from the Sealdah Station is receiving the constant attention of the State Government.

Prices of Cotton Textile

1005. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final report of the Tariff Commission, looking into the several aspects affecting the problem of cotton textiles and prices, has since been received; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Commission and what decision has been taken by Government?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonus Commission

1006. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bonus Commission has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay;

(c) whether the report is likely to be submitted in 1962; and

(d) whether this Commission will also decide about the grant of incentive bonus to those who will not be covered by profit-sharing bonus scheme?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) The Commission is proceeding with its work as expeditiously as possible and, considering the nature and importance of its enquiry, there has been no delay.

(c) It is not possible to indicate at this stage when the Commission's work will be completed.

(d) No.

Demands of Coal Miners

1007. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of coal mines in Asansol, Dhanbad and Raniganj area are still not negotiating with the unions to discuss their legitimate demands;

(b) whether they have refused a wage revision even after the coal price has been increased; and

(c) if so, the steps likely to be taken by Government?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). A Wage Board has been set up to consider the question of revision of wage structure in Coal Mining Industry.

Transfer of Villages to Pakistan

1008. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether 5 villages in Patharia forest, Pather Kandi, Assam have been transferred to Pakistan;

(b) whether survey work was completed;

(c) number of families uprooted as a result of this transfer; and

(d) arrangements made to rehabilitate them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(b) The precise position will be known only after demarcation has been completed.

(d) Rehabilitation schemes are under consideration.

Release of an Indian National Kidnapped by Pakistanis

1009. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Paritosh Das who was kidnapped by the Pakistanis has since been released;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to get his release; and

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan has replied to our note?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of East Pakistan have replied to our Deputy High Commissioner's Note to say that Shri Paritosh Das has been arrested for offence under Pakistan (Control of Entry) Act, 1952 and that the case against him is *sub-judice*. The Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca is pursuing the matter.

Prices of Bricks

1010. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 468 on the 2nd May, 1962 and state:

(a) which are the other States besides Punjab, U.P. and Delhi that have responded to the advice given to impose control on the prices of bricks;

(b) the prevailing prices of bricks in various States; and

(c) how they compare with the prices prevailing at the beginning of the first Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) No other State Government has so far enacted any legislation to control the prices of bricks.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 92]. Prices can, however, vary from place to place within a State, depending on the classification of the bricks produced and the process of manufacture.

Buildings for Offices

1011. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) which are the major buildings for accommodating offices in the capital that are under consideration; and

(b) what is the precise nature of proposals under consideration?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). The major office build-

ings under consideration in the Capital are as follows:

	Area	Approximate cost
	Lakh sq. ft.	
1	At Ramakrishna Puram (prefabricated building.)	4.43 Rs. 0.86 crores (ex - cluding Departmental Charges). (Sanctioned on 6-8-62.
2	At Ramakrishna Puram (Permanent office building).	3.84 Rs. 1.07 crores (ex - cluding departmental charges) Sanctioned on 27-6-62.
3	On I, Rajendra Prasad Road.	} Under consideration.
4	On 2, Maulana Azad Road	
5	On Plot No. 35 to the South of South Block.	
6	On another plot to the South of South Block.	
7	At Indraprastha Estate	
	2.35 (approximately)	

पूर्वी बंगाल में हिन्दू

१०१२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद वहां पर जो हिंदू पर्याप्त संख्या में रह गये थे उन में से अधिकांश का विशेषतः हरिजनों का धर्म परिवर्तन कर उन्हें मुसलमान बना लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के पास क्या उन के आंकड़े हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो अल्प शेष हैं उन के लिये ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी गई है कि या तो वह भी धर्म बदलें अथवा फिर पाकिस्तान छोड़ जायें ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा बंबेशिफ-कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहर-लाल नेहरू): (क), (ख) और (ग): जी

नहीं ; माननीय सदस्य का यह खयाल ठीक नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं को और डराने की नीति से हरिजनों को मुसलमान बनाया गया, और न यह उन के भारत आने का कारण ही है । इस का पता १९५१ और १९६१ में पूर्व पाकिस्तान की जनसंख्या के आंकड़ों से चलता है :

१९५१ जनसंख्या १९६१ जनसंख्या

कुल जनसंख्या	४,१९,३२,३२९	५,०८,४०,२३५
स्वर्ण हिन्दू	४१,८७,३५३	४३,८६,६२३
अनुसूचित जाति		
हिन्दू	५०,५२,२५०	४९,९३,०४६

पाकिस्तान से अल्प संख्या जाति के लोगों के निरन्तर भारत आते रहते का कारण है उन में सुरक्षित न रहने की भावना ; व्यापार, रोजगार, यात्रा, न भेजने की सुविधा और निजी सम्पत्ति की मित्कयत आदि के बारे में भेदभाव ।

“भाप तोल समाचार” हिन्दी पत्रिका

१०१३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोट्टिक बाटों और पैमानों का श्रापीण क्षेत्रों में प्रचार करने के लिये हिन्दी में “भापतोल समाचार” नामक जो पाक्षिक पत्रिका निकाली गई थी उसे बन्द क्यों कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यह पत्रिका कितनी संख्या में छपती थी और इसे कितने लोगों के हाथ बेचा जाता था ; और

(ग) क्या खर्च में क्रिफायत करने के लिये इसे बन्द किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ग). “भापतोल समाचार” पत्रिका बन्द नहीं कर दो गई है। यह नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित होने वाला पाक्षिक पत्रिका नहीं है वरन् यह सामग्री उपलब्ध होने तथा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर समय-समय पर निकाली जाती है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबंध संख्या ६३]

National Income

1014. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the national income has risen during the first year of the Third Plan period;

(b) whether it has fallen short of the original estimates, if so, to what extent; and

(c) what were the main reasons for this shortfall?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Estimates of national income for 1961-62 are not available as yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Rubber Plantations

1015. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the shortage of cash crop in the Andaman, group of Islands and in view of the vast possibilities of expanding rubber cultivation whether Government will consider the desirability of coordinating rubber plantation scheme with the Administration's colonisation scheme;

(b) whether the Administration is against granting forest areas for rubber plantations; and

(c) whether a complete survey of islands had been undertaken for the purpose of rubber plantations?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The matter is being examined.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Survey has been made of the suitable areas in the Nicobar, Andaman Group of islands.

Precision Instrument Factory

1016. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 748 on the 16th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether final decision has been made regarding the site of the Precision Instruments Factory;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the nomenclature of production has been decided; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A site near Pudukkottai in Palghat has been selected for locating the Precision Instruments Factory.

The nomenclature of production has been tentatively decided and this factory will manufacture mechanical hydraulic and pneumatic instruments such as pneumatic level indicators, self-recording pressure gauges, flowmeters and rotameters, level controllers, programme setters and other complimentary outfit to instruments such as control valves, bellows, Bourdon tubes, etc.

C.P.W.D. Staff

1017. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discrimination is practised between regular staff and work charged staff of the Central P.W.D. in the matter of Central Pay Commission scales of pay and other amenities;

(b) if so, the reason for this discrimination; and

(c) whether Government will take steps to treat them on par?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Pay scales recommended by the Central Pay Commission for regular and workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. have been adopted and given effect to.

As regards other amenities, such of the recommendations of the Pay Commission regarding industrial

employees which have been accepted by the Government of India have been extended to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. The Commission did not recommend the same amenities to the industrial and non-industrial staff.

As recommended by the Pay Commission, orders have been issued extending to the workcharged establishment retirement benefits, leave travel concession and travelling allowance at the same rates as are applicable to the regular establishment. The question of extension of medical benefits to the workcharged establishment is under consideration.

The question of revising the earned leave rules for all industrial workers is under consideration. Meanwhile they will be governed by the existing rules under which permanent workcharged establishment of the C.P.W.D. are entitled to the same earned leave as the regular staff.

Construction of Roads and Bridges in Punjab Hills

1018. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3500 on the 19th June, 1962 and state what decision, if any, has been taken by Government for the grant of loan of rupees two crores for the construction of roads and bridges in the Punjab Hills?

The Minister for Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): In view of the commitments already undertaken, it was not found possible to make a special provision for roads in hill areas. Development of such roads should come out of the provision made in the Plans of the States. The Punjab Government has been informed accordingly.

Survey of Employment in Delhi

1019. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an elaborate survey of the employment trends and statistics

in Delhi has been made by the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No; but employment trends are reviewed every quarter from the quarterly returns received from the employers under the Employment Market Information programme. The following statement shows the increase in employment every quarter from June 1961 to March 1962, both in the private and public sectors:

For the quarter ended	Private Sector	Public Sector
June, 1961	0.7	1.1
September, 1961	0.02	1.9
December, 1961.	0.9	1.7
March, 1962	0.2	1.6
Total increase since March, 1961	1.8	6.4

Hostile Nagas

1020. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some restrictions have recently been imposed on the movement of food articles in Nagaland in order to prevent such articles reaching the lands of Naga hostiles; and

(b) if so, what precise restrictions are imposed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the notification issued by the Governor on the 21st June, 1962 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

National Sample Survey

1021. **Shri Morarka:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the National Sample Survey so far right from its inception;

(b) the number of reports published by them upto now; and

(c) whether the data have been found useful by the Planning Commission and other Government departments?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total amount spent by the Central Government is Rs. 8.41 crores upto the 30th June, 1962.

(b) 63.

(c) Yes.

National Sample Survey

1022. **Shri Morarka:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rounds completed by the National Sample Survey so far;

(b) the number of rounds in respect of which the data have been published; and

(c) the period to which these data relate?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Field work of 17 rounds of Socio-economic survey and 10 rounds of survey of manufacturing industries has been completed.

(b) and (c). Reports regarding 14 rounds of Socio-economic survey covering the period from September, 1950 to July, 1959 and 6 rounds of survey of Manufacturing Industries covering the period from 1951 to 1956 have been published.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

1023. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries taken over by Government up-to-date under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961;

(b) the reasons for such action; and

(c) whether it is proposed to restore any major industrial units to their share-holders in the near future?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Fifteen.

(b) The industrial undertakings were taken over as they were being managed in a manner detrimental to the scheduled industries concerned and to the public interest.

(c) Eight of the fifteen industrial undertakings taken over under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have already been restored to their respective owners. In one other case restoration is under consideration.

संसद् कार्य के लिये छापाखाना

१०२४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन ।
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मन्त्री २६ मई, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ११३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संसद् के जिये अलग छपाई प्रेस स्थापित करने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : इस की तफसीलें तैयार की जा रही हैं । इस समय भारत

सरकार का एक मुद्रणालय नई दिल्ली में मिन्टो रोड पर है । परन्तु यह पुराना मुद्रणालय है और इस की क्षमता दिल्ली में सरकार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अपर्याप्त पाई गई है । इसलिये सरकार तिलकनगर के पास एक दूसरा मुद्रणालय लगाने की योजना बना रही है और जब वह मुद्रणालय लग जायेगा, तब संसद् और सरकारी कार्यालयों के काम को इन दोनों मुद्रणालयों में यथोचित रूप से बांट दिया जायेगा ।

Construction of Central Government Offices

1025. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to locate any of the Central Government Offices near the new residential colonies of low paid employees; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) and (b). The construction of two office buildings in Ramakrishnapuram has recently been sanctioned. The cost of these two buildings is estimated at Rs. 1.93 crores and will provide about 8 lakh square feet of office accommodation.

Deputation from Goa Chamber of Commerce

1026. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Goa Chamber of Commerce had met him some time in the last month;

(b) if so, what was the demand of the delegation; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of the businessmen of Goa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation urged, *inter alia*, for (i) implementation of the Import Policy for January-March, 1962; (ii) reduction of the number of items the import of which is prohibited, and (iii) release of parcels which have already arrived in Goa.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Manufacture of Electro-Technical Porcelain

1027. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether negotiation between Jammu and Kashmir Government and Italian firm on collaboration for the manufacture of electro-technical porcelain by the State-owned Kashmir ceramic factory is finalised?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Trade Agreement with Iran

1028. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the trade and commerce agreement with Iran has been renewed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No, Sir. Negotiations for a new Agreement are going on.

Prospects of Uranium in Bihar Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh

1029. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the drills have been diverted to Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh to meet the urgent needs of the States for better prospecting of Uranium;

(b) if so, whether any new deposits have been found out which have commercial value; and

(c) in which places the drilling is going on at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The drilling operations which are in progress at a number of localities along the Singhbhum Copper Belt in Bihar in the Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh and in the Udaipur, Jaipur and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, have given indications of radioactive mineralization, but the potentiality of deposits for commercial exploitation can be established only after detailed investigations, currently also in progress, are completed.

Finance Scheme for Export Promotion

1030. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Japanese method of export financing popularly known as the short-term finance; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to draw out a programme of issuing short-term finance to export trade to increase export and gain foreign exchange?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Various concessions granted in Japan in regard to financing of exports have been examined.

(b) A Committee has recently been appointed to go into the matter more comprehensively.

Survey of Unemployment in Punjab

1031. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of unemployment in Punjab has been made in recent times; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Cooperatives in Tripura

1032. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industrial Cooperatives set up so far in Tripura;

(b) the names of the Industrial Cooperatives that are being run at a loss;

(c) the causes of their being run at a loss; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to revitalise these cooperatives?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are 132 industrial cooperative societies in Tripura. The names of these societies are not readily available and the collection of this information will entail an inordinate amount of time and labour.

(b) 51 of the societies are running at a loss.

(c) The main causes are (i) lack of managerial ability among the artisan members (ii) their ignorance of improved methods of production and marketing (iii) high cost of transport of raw materials and (iv) comparatively higher rates of wages in Tripura.

(d) The field staff of the Cooperative Department of Tripura Adminis-

tration is supervising the working of the societies and giving necessary guidance to make the units economically viable ones. Sales Emporia in different markets of Tripura and the one at Calcutta are giving facilities to the industrial cooperatives for marketing their products. The Central Marketing Organisation is also assisting the industrial cooperatives by making outright purchases from them and supplying raw materials at reasonable prices.

The Industries Department is advancing working and share capital loans and sanctioning grants for purchase of tools and implements. Technical guidance is also being provided to these societies.

Industrial Estates in Tripura

1033. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates set up in Tripura during the Second and the Third Plan periods (upto 1961-62);

(b) the number of workers employed in each Industrial Estate during the same period; and

(c) whether there is any scope for further employment of workers?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) One.

(b) 300 persons at the end of II Five Year Plan; 188 persons at the end of 1961-62.

(c) There is scope of further employment of workers as and when they are available.

Trade Pact with Malaya

1034. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact with Malaya has been signed; and

(b) if not, whether there is a proposal to send a delegation to Malaya in the first instance before any formal agreement is signed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Resolution on 'Equal Pay for Men and Women'

1035. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council on 10th July, 1962 had adopted a resolution recommending equal pay for men and women both, in which Britain, Japan, Ethiopia and Australia abstained; and

(b) if so, the stand of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). Yes, Sir. In the plenary Session of the Council, however, Ethiopia and Japan voted in favour of the resolution.

(b) India voted in favour of the resolution.

Advance of Loans to Poor Persons for Housing Purposes

1036. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme now in hand to advance long-term loans to poor persons (in areas where rainfall is heavy) who want to convert their thatched houses into tiled houses;

(b) if there is no such scheme, whether Government are aware of the

unhygienic conditions of thatched houses and increasing and recurring cost of the thatching materials; and

(c) whether Government will consider the feasibility of such a scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (c). The Village Housing Project Scheme already provides for the grant of loans repayable over a period of 20 years, for effecting improvements, including re-roofing of houses, in the villages selected for development under the Scheme.

Import of Aircraft Engines

1037. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the aircraft engines and parts imported from Britain during the period from January to May 1962 and in the corresponding period last year; and

(b) whether there has been a general decline in these imports and whether this decline reflects proportional increase in indigenous production of these items?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The value of the aircraft engines and parts imported from the U.K. during the period January to May 1962 and in the corresponding period of last year was more or less of the same order namely, Rs. 1,02,20,000 and Rs. 1,05,30,000 respectively.

Captive Power Generating Units

1038. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow big industrial undertakings to set up their own 'captive' power generating units;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) how far the power shortage is expected to be overcome by the implementation of the decision?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) and (b). Establishment of generating capacity by private industrial undertakings is governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30th April, 1956.

(c) There is not likely to be any significant increase in the total capacity of the power plants owned by industrial undertakings.

Printing Machine Donated by Tibetan Society of London

1039. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibetan Society of London has donated a rotary printing machine for the printing of rare Tibetan manuscripts and scriptures;

(b) if so, whether the machine has been received in India; and

(c) if so, where will this machine be put up?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The machine will be installed at the Central Institute for Preserving Tibetan Traditions and Culture, which the Dalai Lama is proposing to set up somewhere in India.

Industrial Units in Manipur

1040. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of the Manipur Administration is to encourage or discourage mechanisation of industrial units;

(b) if the policy is for mechanisation whether any help has been extended to industries working with the help of machines such as Oil mill, Dal mill, Rice mill, Saw mill, etc., in the past; and

(c) the scheme to be implemented during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The policy of the Manipur Administration is to encourage mechanisation of Industrial units.

(b) Loan assistance for working capital and purchase of machinery is given to enterprises under the State Aid to Industries Act 1949. No mills have availed of this facility so far.

(c). Apart from the loan assistance mentioned above schemes for training of artisans are included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Village Ghani Cottage Industry in Manipur

1041. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of village ghani cottage industry and hand-pounding societies registered in Manipur till July, 1962;

(b) the amount of loans granted during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(c) how many defaulters have so far been enlisted and what action has been taken up?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Indo-Moroccan Trade Agreement

1042. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

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

(a) whether Indo-Moroccan trade agreement is being renewed; and

(b) if so, what more items are being included to develop trade and commerce between the two countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). An Indo-Moroccan Trade Agreement valid for one year was signed at Tangiers on the 3rd August, 1962.

(b). A list of the important items provided for exchange under the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

Teachers in Plantations

1043. Shri Nataraja Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Employees Provident Fund has excluded teachers employed in the schools in plantations in South India from participating in the Employees Provident Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, why?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). Yes.

(b). Under the existing provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and the Scheme framed thereunder, teachers in plantations are not eligible for membership of the Employees' Provident Fund. However, it is proposed to amend the Act to bring the teachers within its purview. Meanwhile they can have the benefit of provident fund on a Voluntary basis if the employers and the majority of the teachers and other employees in any plantation school agree.

Indians in U.K.

1044. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) number of Indians in U.K. as on the 1st July, 1962;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these Indians residing in U.K. are working in different trades or factories and are also a substantial source of foreign exchange earnings;

(c) if so, what quantum of foreign exchange is annually earned by these Indians and the amount actually remitted by them to India;

(d) what would be the effect of U.K. Commonwealth Immigrations Act on the future outflow of such persons to U.K.; and

(e) whether Government are taking any steps to persuade British Government to liberalise their policy on this subject?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The estimated total population of Indians in the U.K. as on the 1st July, 1962 is about 1,20,000.

(b). The majority of the adult men are employed in different trades and factories etc. They earn the standard wages applicable in the U.K. and also overtime wages, and generally manage to save a fair amount for the purpose of remittance home.

(c). No information is available regarding the quantum of foreign exchange annually earned by them. The remittances made by Indians in U.K. to India during the years 1960 and 1961 are estimated to be Rs. 129 lakhs and Rs. 143 lakhs respectively.

(d). The effect of the U.K. Commonwealth Immigrants' Act will be to reduce the rate of outflow of Indians desiring to emigrate to the U.K.

(e). Government do not contemplate taking any steps in this regard.

Trade Delegations

1045. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trade Delegations went abroad during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far;

(b) whether each delegation was required to submit its report to Government;

(c) if so, whether all these delegations have submitted their reports accordingly; and

(d) the amount spent on each delegation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

Martyrs' Hall in Goa

1046. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are considering any plan for setting up a martyrs' hall in Goa?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no such proposal under consideration.

Setting up of Subsidiary Industries around Bhilai

1047. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up some subsidiary industries around Bhilai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the

House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 97].

पेंसिल बनाने के कारखाने

१०४८. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में पेंसिलें बनाने के कारखानों की संख्या क्या है और इन कारखानों में कितने रुपये की पेंसिलें बनाई जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत से बाहर भी पेंसिलें भेजी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) इन कारखानों की लागत धन गति कुल कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय के विकास स्कन्ध की सूची के १५ कारखाने (छोटे पैमाने के कारखानों के अतिरिक्त) विभिन्न किस्मों की पेंसिलें जैसे काले मुरमे वाली, रंगीन तथा कार्पिंग पेंसिलें बना रहे हैं। इन की कीमत ६ रु० से ले कर २८ रु० तक प्रति युग्म तक जो है पेंसिलों को किस्म और उन के वर्ग पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इन में लगी कुल पूंजी के बारे में ठीक आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं पर अनुमान है कि वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय के विकास स्कन्ध में पंजीबद्ध १५ कारखानों की कुल अचल सम्पत्ति ८३ लाख रु० होगी।

Fourth Five Year Plan

1049. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been started; and

(b) how many groups have been constituted so far?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) and (b). The Planning Commission has initiated the work, in consultation with Central Ministries, for the preparation of the long-term economic development plan for the period 1961—76 and more specifically, regarding the preparation of projects for the Fourth Five Year Plan. So far it has been decided to set up Planning Groups for Steel, Coal, Power, Heavy Engineering, Basic Chemicals, Fertilizers, Transport (with sub-groups for Road, Shipping and Ports) and Technical Education. It has also been decided to constitute a Steering Group with Secretary, Planning Commission, as Chairman and the Chairmen of the various Planning Groups and certain other officials as members. These Groups are in the process of being formed.

Paper Factories

1050. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to erect 52 paper manufacturing factories and if so, whether foreign exchange therefor has been released;

(b) what will be the approximate yearly production of the new factories; and

(c) what steps Government are considering to undertake for manufacturing machines so that a stage of self-sufficiency in paper in the coming five years is reached by the country?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Licences for 88 new paper and pulp units with a total capacity of 612,120 tons per annum have been issued. Foreign exchange for 41 units with a total capacity of 306,360 tons has been cleared. 28 units with a capacity of 69,720 tons are to be based on indi-

genous plant and machinery. The remaining 19 units have yet to finalise with indigenous machinery manufacturers.

(c). Ten schemes for manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery of capacities of 5|10 tons per day, 50|60 tons per day and 100 or more tons per day have already been licensed and these schemes are to be undertaken in collaboration with some of the reputed overseas paper mill machinery manufacturers. With the availability of such machinery, it is expected that, in the coming years, further expansion of the Paper Industry could be based on indigenous machinery to a large extent.

Export of Manganese Ore

1051. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreed export policy for manganese ore has been evolved during the recent discussions between the representatives of Western Indian Mineral's Association and the Officials of the Ministry of International Trade;

(b) if so, whether some provision has been made for direct export also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement regarding export policy of Manganese ore is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 98].

Singareni Collieries

1052. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Inspector of Mines has suggested to the management of Singareni Collieries Company to undertake complete stowing at Incline No. 5 or to leave a seam of 10 feet thickness;

(b) how much of coal is likely to be lost by the latter method; and

(c) whether any alternate method is likely to be undertaken to win all the coal?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). In October, 1960, the Chief Inspector of Mines granted permission to the management to extract pillars in King Seam in No. 5 Incline with complete hydraulic sand stowing. After working for some time, the management discontinued this method in view of the change in geological conditions and other mining difficulties. In June, 1962, therefore permission was granted for extraction of pillars simultaneously in the two sections of the seam by the caving method leaving a parting of 10 feet including 2 to 3 feet of stone.

(b) The estimated loss will be of the order of 25 per cent.

(c) Not for the present.

Training of Educated Unemployed

1053. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for training the educated unemployed has been implemented in all States; and

(b) if so, how many of those trained have been employed?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). No, only certain States tried the scheme of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed.

(b). The main objective of this scheme is self employment.

रायपुर-जगदलपुर मार्ग

१०५४. श्री बड़े : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर-जगदलपुर मार्ग जो राजपथ घोषित हो चुका है उस को दण्डकारण्य के अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या दण्डकारण्य के अन्तर्गत लेने के पश्चात् कुछ रुपये 'मरम्मत' मद के अधीन खर्च किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने रुपये खर्च किये गये;

(ग) क्या वह सड़क शीघ्र मरम्मत के लायक हो गई है और उस के ऊपर बने लकड़ी के पुल पुराने होने के कारण सड़क खतरनाक हो गई है; और

(घ) सरकार उन की मरम्मत कब से शुरू कराने वाली है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) दिसम्बर, १९५९ में नेशनल हाईवे-४३ के मील ६६/४ से मील १९८/२ तक मार्ग की मरम्मत तथा बेहतर बनाने का काम दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकार ने ले लिया था। मार्ग का कुछ भाग (मील ६६/४ से १४० मील तक) २१ जुलाई, १९६२ को लोक निर्माण विभाग मध्य प्रदेश को वापिस लौटाया जा चुका है।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). जानकारी दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकार से मांगी गई है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दो जायेगी।

Construction of a Bridge at Mandvi in Goa

1055. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn their plans to construct a bridge at Mandvi in Goa;

(b) if so, the estimate of the bridge; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be completed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru).

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1,25,00,000.

(c). By the end of 1965-66.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हमला

१०५६. श्री बागड़ी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के इलाका छप में पाकिस्तानियों ने हमला कर के बकरियां और सरकारी स्कूल का सामान और हस्पताल का माल लूट लिया और कुछ सुरंगों का भी वहीं पता चला;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा बंधेशिक कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) से (ग). रिपोर्ट है कि पाकिस्तान-अधिकृत कश्मीर के मवेशी उठाने वाले लोग २६ और २७ जून को छांब क्षेत्र के देवा गांव से ६ गायें और ६१ बकरियां चुरा ले गये। जम्मू क्षेत्र में छप नामक कोई गांव नहीं है।

२८-२९ जून के बीच की रात को देवा की सरकारी डिस्पेंसरी में चोरी हुई और चोर एक स्टोव और गैस की लास्टेन (पेट्रोलैक्स लैम्प) उठा ले गये। अधिकारियों

को इस का पता नहीं है कि किसो सरकारी स्कूल की संपत्ति भी लूटी गई।

२ जुलाई को उसी गांव के पास एक मकान के पास एक टी० एन० टी० स्लैब पाया गया जिस के साथ एक पटाखा (डिटो-नेटर, और औरेंज प्यूज लगा था।

चुराए हुए जो मवेशी मिल जाते हैं, उनका आदान-प्रदान सामयिक फ्लैंग मीटिंगों में किया जाता है। इन मीटिंगों में पाकिस्तान और भारत के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं। पुलिस ने इन मामलों को जांच-पड़ताल के लिए रजिस्टर कर लिया है।

Production of Better Films

1057. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special facilities, financial or otherwise are being given to the Film Industry for production of better films for export purposes; and

(b) if so, what are these facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvement in Standard of Films

1058. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government in collaboration with the film industry, to improve the standard of films in the country; and

(b) if so, what are these steps and how far these have been effective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and b). The following steps have *inter alia* been taken by Government with a view

to improving the standard of films in the country:

- (a) State Awards have been instituted for best films in the various categories viz., feature, documentary, educational and children's films.
- (b) Grant-in-aid is given annually to the Children's Film Society, a body set up under the Societies Registration Act, for the production of films specially suited to the needs of children;
- (c) A Film Finance Corporation has been set up with a view to granting loans for the production of good films;
- (d) A Film Institute of India has been set up for imparting training in the various technical aspects of film-making.

It is difficult to determine the effect of the above measures in concrete terms.

Shortfall in Handloom Sector

1059. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the likely shortfall in the production in the handloom sector under the Third Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether the Tariff Commission has had under consideration the proposal for raising the cloth production target for the mills sector under the Plan to the extent of the shortfall in the handloom sector; and
- (c) if so, what is the decision of the Tariff Commission on this subject?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Compared to the production in the Second Plan period, the output of the handloom sector is expected to show a sizeable increase during the Third Plan.

- (b) No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Neogi Committee

1060. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy Co-ordination known as Neogi Committee which was appointed in 1959 has submitted any final report; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement received from the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 99].

Increased Duties on Import by Nepal

1061. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Nepal Government have imposed increased duties on goods imported from India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of Nepal brought into effect on July 24, 1962 their customs tariff for 1962. On a large number of items which are imported in bulk from India, the duties under the new tariff remain the same as in 1961; on some others duties were decreased. It is on a very small number of items that duties have either been increased or a surcharge on the 1961 duties has been imposed in addition.

Indian Missions Abroad

1062. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 Indian Diplomatic Missions in foreign

countries have been using staq cars manufactured in foreign countries.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost of these cars is being paid in foreign currency; and

(c) if so, whether Government have thought of impressing upon the Diplomatic Missions abroad to use cars manufactured in India in order to save foreign exchange?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No. Only 61 out of 90 missions have foreign made cars.

(b) The foreign-made cars are paid for in foreign currency.

(c) Proposals for purchase and replacement of cars are thoroughly scrutinized with a view to conserving foreign exchange to the extent possible. New purchases are sanctioned only in genuine cases. As far as possible, nearby Missions are provided with cars/jeeps manufactured or assembled in India to save foreign exchange. This is not feasible in regard to distant missions due to (a) the high cost of transportation and (b) want of adequate repairs/servicing facilities.

Kerala Ooranma Devaswom Board

1063. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Ooranma Devaswom Board demanding that the devaswoms be exempted from the purview of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take on this representation?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act includes adequate provisions for

protecting the interests of religious and charitable institutions.

Indian Export

1064. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the two new finance schemes proposed by the Export Risk Insurance Corporation for the promotion of Indian export; and

(b) when these two new schemes will be put into operation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The two new types of insurance cover which the Export Risks Insurance Corporation proposes to issue for promotion of Indian exports are:

(i) covering of risks of exporters who finance manufacturers to produce goods for the purpose of exports; and

(ii) covering of risk of non-acceptance of goods by foreign buyers.

(b) The scheme at (a) (i) is already put into operation while that at (a) (ii) will come into operation shortly.

Accident in Sitanala Colliery

1065. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items which appeared in the Press that on 20th July, 1962 due to a roof collapsing inside Sitanala Colliery (20 miles from Dhanbad) a number of workers were buried alive, and died;

(b) the number of workers dead and wounded;

(c) causes of the accident and why the same could not be prevented;

(d) what steps have been taken to avoid such accidents; and

(e) total number of accidents in the coal mines for the last three years in order to show whether the number of accidents is increasing or decreasing?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There was an accident in the Sitanala Colliery on the 19th July, 1962 as a result of which six workers were killed, and one injured.

(c) The accident was due to fall of a mass of stone from the roof. The accident appears to have been due to the place not being supported systematically.

(d) The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, (regulations 102 and 108) contain adequate safeguards against such accidents. The present accident seems to have arisen from their non-observance. Legal action is proposed to be taken against those responsible.

Year	No. of miners employed	No. of accidents
1959	3,83,761	191
1960	3,97,422	198
1961	4,15,000 (Provisional)	222

Cooperative Jute Mills

1066. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for the setting-up of co-operative jute mills in the States of Orissa, Assam, Bihar and U.P.;

(b) whether any scheme for establishing a jute mill in Orissa is under active consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no such proposal, apart from the proposed co-operative jute mill in

Assam for which an Industrial Licence has already been issued.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

गुड़ की मण्डी, दिल्ली

१०६७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुड़ की मंडी में निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ हुआ और वहाँ जगह देने की क्या पद्धति अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) निमड़ी गांव के क्वार्टर अलाट करने के लिये कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ;

(ग) गुड़ की मंडी को १७० परिवारों को जो अस्थायी कैम्पों में भी चले गये हैं, क्वार्टर अलाट हो जाने के बाद शेष परिवारों के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(घ) क्या शेष १८७ परिवारों को निमड़ी गांव में क्वार्टर दिये जायेंगे जैसा कि नगर निगम ने अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और निमड़ी गांव के क्वार्टरों की कितनी कीमत है ; और

(च) क्या ये क्वार्टर किराया खरीद के आधार पर अथवा कम किराये के आधार पर दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क), (ख), (ङ) और (च) गुड़ की मंडी में भूमि के विकास तथा उस पर मकान बनाने की मंजूरी, केवल ६ अगस्त, १९६२ को दिल्ली नगर निगम को भेजी गई थी। अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि क्वार्टर अलाटमेंट के लिये कब तैयार होंगे और उन को अलाट करने की क्या पद्धति होगी।

(ग) और (घ). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जिन विस्थापित

परिवारों को गुड़ की मंडी में आवास स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकेगा उन को ढक्का ग्राम के पीछे वाले क्षेत्र या निमड़ी ग्राम में आवास स्थान दिया जायेगा जिस का विकास होना प्रस्तावित किया गया है ।

Aluminium Factory at Mangalore

1068. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued a licence for setting up an aluminium manufacturing factory at Mangalore;

(b) whether the proposed factory will be in the private sector;

(c) if so, to whom the license has been granted;

(d) what considerations impelled the Government to locate the factory at Mangalore; and

(e) what will be the financial outlay of the project?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government of India have no information regarding the proposal for setting up of an aluminium factory at Mangalore (Mysore).

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Leather Training Institute at Veniamkulam, Kerala

1069. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leather Training Institute at Veniamkulam, Palaghat District, Kerala has been removed from there;

(b) if so, where it has been removed; and

(c) the reason therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre has been removed from Veniamkulam and merged with the Extension Centre for Footwear at Trichur.

(c) The Centre has been merged for the following reasons:

(i) The working of the Centre did not yield satisfactory results;

(ii) Due to the disadvantage of its location, the Centre had little potentialities, for development of leather industry;

(iii) There is already an Extension Centre 8 miles away from Veniamkulam at Shoranur.

(iv) From the point of view of Extension Service facilities, the merger of the Centre with the Footwear Centre at Trichur does not mean any diminution in the availability of these facilities at Veniamkulam.

(v) The merger of the Centre with the Extension Centre at Trichur will result in provision of much greater service to the Small Industrialists of the area.

Interest on Loans given to Low Income Group People

1070. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to relax the interest rules on loans for low income group people; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes; certain representations have been received from Delhi.

(b) As the reduction in the interest charges would tantamount to a subsidy which is not contemplated under the Scheme, the borrowers have been advised that interest charges are payable in accordance with the terms of

the Mortgage Deeds executed by them. Where, however, the borrowers subsequently opt to repay loans in shorter periods, Government have agreed to charge interest at a reduced rate for the balance period of repayment.

Indians visiting Gurdwaras in West Pakistan

1071. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the members of the Akali Party in the Punjab for visiting Gurdwaras in West Pakistan;

(b) whether any District Magistrate in the Punjab has issued any instructions to the Police to confirm whether the person applying for a passport for the purpose mentioned in (a) above is a member of the Akali party or not;

(c) if so, the reasons for these instructions;

(d) whether the Government of India received any representation during June or July, 1962 from Punjab with regard to the removal of the restrictions in question; and

(e) if so, when, from whom and the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An inquiry to that effect was made by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar and not by the District Magistrate, but there was no question of any discrimination in granting passports to an individual merely on the basis of his party affiliation. The normal practice is to ensure that an individual's activities abroad will not be prejudicial to our National interest.

(d) and (e). A letter was received by the Prime Minister from Shri Harbans Singh Gujral, Legal Adviser to Akali Dal, in July 1962. Shri

Harbans Singh Gujral was informed that no discrimination was intended against any individual or party but that it was normal practice to establish *bona fides* of the applicants before passports were issued to them.

Development of Cottage Industries in Nagaland

1073. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive programme of development of cottage industries in Nagaland has been outlined;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the programme; and

(c) the estimated cost of the programme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The plan for the development of cottage industries in Nagaland is a part of Nagaland's Third Five Year Plan. It broadly aims at expanding the production by improving the supply of raw materials and introducing better techniques of manufacture and better marketing facilities. The Government had initially approved an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs for the development of cottage industries during 1961-66. Of this, Rs. 80,000 were earmarked for training, Rs. 120,000 for subsidies and Rs. 300,000 for loans. A sum of Rs. 80,000 has been spent during 1961-62 and an expenditure of Rs. 317,000 has been approved for the current year. The Nagaland Administration are separately examining the necessity of raising the provision of funds for development of cottage industries during the Plan period.

Manufacture of Conveyer belts

1074. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that conveyer belts are monopolised, manufactured and priced by Dunlop and Good Year Companies

which is 50 to 100 per cent more than the prevailing price in the world market?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): No, Sir. As far as the Government are aware apart from Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Company of India, four other firms are producing conveyor beltings. This item is not manufactured by Messrs. Good Year Tyre & Rubber Company of India. Government have also sanctioned six more new schemes for manufacture of different types of conveyor beltings, and when these materialise, the prices of these belts may be expected to come down.

बिड़ला हाउस को गांधी स्मारक बनाना

१०७५. श्री बागड़ी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिड़ला हाउस को महात्मा गांधी स्मारक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का विवरण क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) नहीं। परन्तु बिड़ला हाउस के बगीचे का एक भाग, जहां गांधीजी की हत्या हुई थी, बाड़ लगा कर घेर दिया गया है और उसे बाकी मकान से अलग कर दिया गया है। जिस से लोगों को उस स्थान को देखने की उचित सुविधा प्राप्त रहे।

प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष

१०७६. श्री उटिया : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष में सन् १९६१ से कितनी रकम प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) उक्त कोष से नवम्बर और दिसम्बर १९६१ एवं जनवरी और फरवरी, १९६२ में कितनी कितनी रकम किस किस संस्था को दी गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) १९६१ (१ जनवरी, १९६१ से ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६१ तक) प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष में जो अनुदान प्राप्त हुए उन का जोड़ रुपये ३०,४७,३२८.३१ नये पैसे था।

(ख) १ नवम्बर, १९६१ से २८ फरवरी, १९६२ तक की अवधि में प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीय सहायता कोष में से जो अदायगियां की गईं उन की एक फहरिस्त सदन पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या १००]

कोयला खानों को बोनस

१०७७. श्री उटिया : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश स्थित शहडोल जिले के अन्तर्गत स्थित कोयला खानों के मजदूरों को सन् १९६० एवं १९६१ में कितना बोनस दिया गया ?

श्रम और रोजगार मन्त्रालय में श्रम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : सन् १९६० एवं १९६१ में अदा की गई बोनस की रकम इस प्रकार है: —

अदा किया गया बोनस
रु० न० पै०

(१) १९६०	१२,२३,१२०.३
(२) १९६१	१२,५३,१५८.२

Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company

1078. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1117 on the 29th May, 1962 and state the further progress made in the construction of the raw film project by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Construction of the factory buildings is proceeding satisfactorily. Imported machinery and equipment to be supplied by M/s. Bauchet & Co. have started arriving at the factory site. Machinery worth about Rs. 55 lakhs have so far been shipped. The pilot water supply plant has been completed and the alignment of the pipe line for the factory water supply is being laid out. Contract for the intake tower has already been awarded and the work is in progress. To meet the power requirements during the construction stage, a temporary sub-station of 250 KVA has been erected. Orders have been placed for the sub-station equipment. A small meteorological observatory and a testing laboratory to control the products and raw materials before commercial production is undertaken have been set up. Fifteen of the engineers are returning from France after completion of their training and others are expected back during the course of the next 2 months.

Accumulated Stock of Handloom Cloth

1079. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large accumulated stock of handloom cloth in the various States;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for its clearance; and

(c) what is the stock at present in Madras State?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have received no report about any undue accumulation of handloom cloth in any State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Improvement of Civic Life

1080. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has of late decided on a scheme to enlist participation of the civic bodies in planning for improvement of civic life in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). Civic bodies like Municipalities have not been actively associated in the Plans hitherto formulated. In accordance with the recommendation made in the *Third Five Year Plan*, however, preparatory steps are to be undertaken in the Third Plan period so that in the next phase of planning, as many towns and cities as possible and, at any rate, those with a population of 100,000 or more come into the scheme of planning in an organic way. Planning Commission have recently initiated preliminary studies in this direction.

All India Handicrafts Board

1081. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to reconstitute the All India Handicrafts Board;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to exclude office bearers of institutions receiving loans from becoming office-bearers of the Board; and

(c) the number of such office-bearers on the present Board and the

amount of loans advanced to them during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The All India Handicrafts Board was reconstituted with effect from the 1st August, 1962.

(b) The question of excluding office-bearers of institutions receiving loans from becoming office-bearers of the Board along with certain other recommendations of the Estimates Committee on the All India Handicrafts Board are under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) There are two such office-bearers on the present Board. No loan was at any time given to them by the All India Handicrafts Board.

Trade Unions

1082. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bihar a convention has been established with the agreement of the representatives of employers and the employees for recognition of one trade union in one unit;

(b) if so, how this arrangement is working there; and

(c) whether the same pattern can be adopted at the national level in the matter of recognition of the trade unions?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected from the Bihar Government.

(c) At the national level certain criteria as laid down under the Code of Discipline have already been accepted by all Central employers' and workers' organisations for recognition of unions.

Land for Refugees to be Settled in New Barrackpur

1083. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how far the land has been acquired for the refugees still living in tents in the Kodalia—Agapur—Masunda area of New Barrackpur, 24 Parganas; and

(b) when they will be able to get the land and their house-building loans?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री लंका में भारतीय

१०८४. { श्री विद्वनाय पांडेय :
श्री बागड़ी :

नया प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की कितनी संख्या है जिन्हें श्रीलंका की सरकार राज्यहीन व्यक्ति घोषित कर रही है और जिन्हें श्रीलंका की नागरिकता देने से इंकार कर दिया गया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जिन भारतमूलक लोगों ने श्रीलंका अथवा भारत को नागरिकता के लिये अर्जियां दी थीं लेकिन जिन्हें न तो श्रीलंका का और न भारत का नागरिक माना गया है, और इस तरह जो 'राज्यहीन' बन गये हैं, उन की कुल संख्या ७०२,०१६ है। श्रीलंका सरकार ने इन में से श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिये जिनकी अर्जियां रद्द कर दीं, उन की संख्या ६९१,९७५ है। एस्टेटो में खास तौर से कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने न तो श्रीलंका और न भारत की नागरिकता के लिये अर्जियां दी थीं लेकिन वे लोग भी वास्तव में शायद

'राज्यहीन' ही हों। ऐसे लोगों की संख्या मालूम नहीं है।

A.I.R. Stations at Bangalore and Dharawar

1085. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to provide permanent buildings for A.I.R. Stations at Bangalore and Dharawar; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The transmitter and the Receiving Centre at Bangalore are already housed in permanent buildings. Permanent buildings are also being provided for the new 10 KW Medium wave transmitter and the Receiving Centre at Dharawar under the Third Five Year Plan. The Studios at Bangalore and Dharawar are, however, installed in rented buildings. There is no provision in the Third Five Year Plan for the construction of permanent buildings for these Studios.

Aid to Algerian Refugees

1086. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent recently consignments of tents and medicines and other articles for the relief of the Algerian refugees, who are now being repatriated to their country from Morocco;

(b) if so, what specific articles have been sent by Government; and

(c) the total value of the relief articles sent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Sugar; Children's clothing; Tents; and Medicines (Vitamin B

Complex injections and Tablets; Chlorem capsules; Streptomycin; Penicillin; etc.).

(c) Rs. 90,000.

Handloom Industry

1088. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps have been taken by the All India Handloom Board to help the Handloom Industry in the country since its formation; and

(b) whether this Board covers both the co-operative and the non-Co-operative units, organisations and concerns in its field of operation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The All India Handloom Board was constituted in 1952 to advise the Government as to the steps that were to be taken for rehabilitating the handloom industry. Since then various measures have been taken by Government to assist and develop the Handloom Industry and the progress registered has been appreciable. The important schemes for which financial assistance is admissible are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 101].

(b) Loans and grants are admissible only to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Export incentive schemes have been extended to all weavers.

Export of fish from Kerala

1089. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the export of fish from Kerala is at a standstill due to shortage of ice; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to overcome this shortage?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. According to Government's information, while improved cold storage facilities and larger supply of ice will help exports, and the Government of Kerala are, therefore, setting up a freezing-cum-ice plant at Cochin, exports have not stopped owing to shortage of ice.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Newsprint Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8|26|62-Imp. dated the 4th August, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-336/62.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON PAPER PRICES

Shri Kanungo: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. Ch(1)-17(130)/60 dated the 21st June, 1962 on paper prices. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-337/62.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1051 dated the 4th August, 1962 under sub-section

(1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act. 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/62.]

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

12.02 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 17th August, 1962, from the District Superintendent of Police, Vellore:—

"Shri R. Dharamalingam, Member, Lok Sabha, convicted and sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment under each count, to run concurrently, under section 143, 341, Indian Penal Code and section 7, Criminal Law Amendment Act, by the District Magistrate, Vellore, and was confined to Central Jail, Vellore, on the 16th August, 1962".

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayam Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 20th August, 1962, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any part-discussed item carried over from today's order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of—
The Atomic Energy Bill, 1962.
The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (3) Discussion on the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1960, and 24th April, 1961, respectively, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (4) Consideration and passing of the Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (5) Further consideration of the motion for modification of the Conduct of Election (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962.
- (6) Further discussion of Shri Nath Pai's motion on the short-fall in the targets of the Third Five Year Plan.
- (7) Discussion on the manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs to be raised by Shri Mani Ram Bagri and others, at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 20th August, 1962.
- (8) Discussion on the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1959, along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 12th December, 1960, on a motion to be moved by Shri Ram Ratan Gupta and others, at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1962.

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63. One hour has been allotted for this.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, two supplementary demands aggregating to Rs. 17 lakhs in respect of demands Nos. 2 and 17 have been presented consequent on certain post-budgetary developments. The supplementary demand No. 2 for

Rs. 12 lakhs is mainly for undertaking five surveys on different railways and are in connection with the doubling of about 525 miles on certain trunk routes to increase the line capacity in connection with the movement of coal transport consequent on the stepping up of the production target from 97 million tons to 101 million tons. This may materialise in the later part of the Third Plan or early in the Fourth Plan but certain surveys will be difficult and therefore they have to be started early. For instance, the preliminary-cum-final location survey for doubling of the remaining 260 miles between Kharagpur and Vizianagaram on the East Coast section of the South-eastern Railway will be a very difficult line survey.

The sixth item covers the preliminary engineering-cum-final location and traffic surveys for the construction of certain sidings about 50 miles, beyond Bachel, required to serve the various ore deposits in the Bailadilla area. This has recently been indicated by the National Mineral Development Corporation.

Then there is Demand No. 17—Open Line Works—replacements. This is for a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. It is in the nature of a token grant to bring to the notice of Parliament specifically the five works of development on the different railways. These are for doubling, to meet the new pattern of the coal movement at the end of the third Plan. Each one of these will cost nearly Rs. 2 crores or over. There is a token provision for Rs. 1 lakh for each of these works. This is in conformity with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in their 40th report, which are as follows:—

“...that Parliament should be apprised of and financial approval taken in advance of commencing works involving large amounts of expenditure.”

Hence the motion.

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—REPLACEMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Replacements'."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to Demand No. 17. I am all for supporting this demand because it is meant for doubling the lines. It has become absolutely necessary. In doing so, I would try to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister the question of staff working in constructing a line in Rourkela for taking iron ore to the Rourekala steel plant. This work is generally known as the Bondamunda-Dumaro Construction, E.E. Railway. I am told that some staff was brought from Calcutta and other places belonging to the S.E. Railway and they were being paid some construction allowance. The work on the line started in 1956 and the construction allowance began to be paid from April, 1957. I do not know why this construction allowance has been stopped from 20th April, 1961 when it is said that no passenger train or goods train can run on that line. The hon. Deputy Minister may say or the Railway Ministry may come out and say that this line is being used for taking iron ore to the Rourkela steel plant. But the con-

struction allowance was sanctioned by the Railway Department on a definite understanding that this will be stopped only after this line was opened to goods and passenger traffic. My submission is neither the passenger trains nor the goods train run on this particular line. All the staff who are working there in the Accounts Department and in other departments are not unfortunately getting this allowance.

I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the other line known as the DBK Projects. Whosoever is working on that line, accounts staff or any other staff, is entitled to the construction allowance. I would, therefore, request the Minister to see that in the larger interests of the railways, in the interests of efficient working on this particular line, as well as on the other line to which I referred to earlier, this allowance should be restored. The allowance was stopped on 20th April, 1961, and today I am sorry to say that no reply has been given either by the Railway Board or by the General Manager or by the accounts officers in charge of this particular project. I would, therefore, invite your attention to this aspect of the matter and request that some light may be thrown on it. If prior notice is to be given, he may kindly make the necessary investigation and give the information.

With these words, I support the demand.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, speaking about Demand No. 2, I do not know how the Minister has settled the priority in regard to surveys. The hon. Deputy Minister recently went on a non-official visit to my constituency of North Kanara. I am grateful to him for that, though he did not give me any intimation. But the people in the town across which he passed, Haliyal, and who have been demanding a railway, wrote to me that he did not stop there, though it was only 10 miles across the route. I am in a spirit of

opposing this demand and I would like to know how this priority for surveys is fixed.

When I made a demand for a survey of my constituency, the hon. Railway Minister was not generous enough to mention it even in his speech. There is not even a file in regard to the survey. I know we cannot oppose the policies while speaking on supplementary demands. All that I would like to plead is I want to know how these priorities are fixed up and why my constituency, which has not got a railway for several years, where even a Minister goes *incognito*, without even informing me.....

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My tour programme is sent to all M.Ps. concerned.

Shri Joachim Alva: I did not get it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Perhaps he was away abroad.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he might have gone out of India.

Shri Joachim Alva: No, Sir. I look into every letter that I get whether I am in or out.

On a previous occasion, this Deputy Minister, Shri Ramaswamy, said that a railway could not be put in my constituency. A fortnight ago, he was going to Dandeli, but he did not stop on the way at Haliyal which was hardly 10 miles away, where people are demanding a railway. They wrote to me saying, if he had stopped, they would have put a hundred garlands round him... (*Interruptions*). I am not saying it in any spirit of humour. When people are demanding a railway, at least a survey can be promised. A survey means something at least, that something is moving somewhere. But when there is no file even moving inside the Railway Board, it is time we asked the high-ups in the railways as to what they are doing about a backward area, but which from the national point of view is

perhaps India's best area, because it is very rich from the harbour point of view, electricity and power point of view, mineral point of view, timber point, arecanut point of view and even in man-power. As I said, I am a member of the ruling party and I cannot oppose a demand, but I am in a mood to oppose it altogether in the interests of my constituency.

I would pinpoint the demand of my constituency. The Deputy Minister went on a visit less than a fortnight ago to the Dandeli area, which is going to become a very important industrial centre of India with several high grade factories. He was seeing the light railway which was very rickety and which was supposed to carry timber, belonging to the forest Department. We are glad to know that the Central Government is taking over that railway. That is good news. We do hope that next time when the railway budget is presented, the hon. Railway Minister, guided by his two able deputies, will see that Karwar is included in the survey.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine my observations to Demand No. 2 in relation to the South-Eastern Railway. As pointed out by several speakers in this House on previous occasions, this is the most important railway in the entire railway system of India, because it caters to the needs of four steel mills. Regarding the expansion programme of the South-Eastern Railway, I beg to submit that the survey that is being undertaken for the D.B.K. Railway Projects—Dandakaranya-Bolangir-Kiriburu Railway Projects—has been entrusted to a staff which is located at Waltair. Their activity is very much widespread. It means the extension of the Bondamunda line and linking of the Sambalpur-Titilagarh line, and the survey and construction of the Kotavalasa-Bailadilla section of the D.B.K. line. It is the most important line. As many as 49 tunnels have to be done. Our export target of 10 million tons of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

iron ore to Japan has to be facilitated through the Vishakhapatnam Port in which very soon we are doubling the capacity to export. I beg to submit, Sir, that the progress made in this regard is not very satisfactory. We have got grave doubts whether we can stick to the schedule and the actual export of iron ore could be made in time. We have got grave doubts whether we shall be able to fulfil our various commitments regarding our exports to Japan.

In this connection, Sir, I have a suggestion to make. Instead of the Kottavalasa-Bailadilla line being a blind line that is the railway line coming to a stop at Bailadilla, which is one of the largest iron ore fields in the world—I submit that the line should be further extended to meet either at Ballarashah or at Sirpur on the Wardah-Vijayawada section of the Central Railway. This line was surveyed a long time back. In those good old days the Nizam Government of Hyderabad wanted to put steel mill by utilising the coal from the coal fields of Chanda and the iron ore deposits of the Bailadilla mines.

Sir, there is a great possibility of developing that backward area of our country. If you will have a glance at the railway map you will find that there is a big gap without railway, that is the Bastar-Chanda-Koraput area. That contains large number of rich mineral deposit. It has got bauxite ore with the highest percentage of aluminium content. There is iron ore also. There is coal in Chanda which is quite suitable for a steel plant. I submit that the Government should consider the desirability of having a survey made from Bailadilla to Ballarshah. Further, I would like to point out that in those good old days, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which is now called the South-Eastern Railway, made a survey of this area. The survey was conducted by Mr. Parkes to have a railway line from Kesinga to Nowrangpur and join the

D.B.K. line somewhere at Boriguma or Kotpad. That survey report has been put in cold storage. I think that should be taken up and the construction work, if not possible in the Third Plan, may be taken up at least in the Fourth Plan.

I have another suggestion to make. The Kiruburu section of the D.B.K. line which branches off from Bondamunda goes eastwards towards Barsuan area. There is a gap of about 60 miles between Talcher, which is the terminus of Talcher line which branches off from Cuttack and the line. If that gap of 60 miles could be filled and if there is an extension of the railway line to meet at Talcher, then there is every possibility of developing the Paradip Port. Then we can export millions of tons of iron ore, which are still unused, to Japan or to other countries through this Paradip Port, and that will help us, to a great extent, to earn the much needed foreign exchange of which we are short at present. We find from this Demand that the doubling of the section between Kharagpur and Vijayanagaram has not been taken up. It has been shelved. It is probably hoped that this work may be taken up during the Fourth Plan. It is one of the most important sections of our railway system. It is through this section that coal movement to South India takes place, where there is no coal at all. The entire Southern Railways depends upon the movement of coal from the Bihar and Orissa (i.e. Talcher) coalfields through this section. Many of the industries in the south are also being closed down due to the limited supply of coal. So, I submit that this should be given top priority to facilitate the movement of coal and to give the final word to our first iron ore plant in the South which is likely to come up at Salem or nearabout. Therefore, the doubling of this line should be taken up in right earnest.

Then, even though there is a proposal to double the line from Nagpur to Howrah, the main line of the South Eastern Railways, as far as the work between the Bhilai Nagpur section is concerned, it is not at all satisfactory. I think it was scheduled that the work would be completed by 1963 but considering the progress so far made I do not think anybody would be satisfied that the work would be completed by that time because the two main bridges on Waynganga and another big river in that section have not been taken up as yet. So, I submit to Government to leave no stone unturned to complete this important work in time.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री योगेंद्र झा ।

श्री योगेंद्र झा (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स (जनरल) पर बोलना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ को यह बात नहीं बताई ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोण्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तीन ही महीने हुए, जब कि इस सदन में रेलवे का बजट पास किया गया था । सरकार की ओर से जो गन्त अन्दाजा लगाने की वजह से आज सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पेश की गई हैं; उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ । फिर भी चूंकि इन डिमांड्स में नई लाइन्स, ओपन लाइन वर्क्स और सर्वेज के बारे में आंकड़े दिये गए हैं, इस लिए मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ अपने राज्य तथा क्षेत्र के बारे में दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ ।

यह अफ़सोस की बात है कि भारत वर्ष एक मुल्क होने हुए भी नई लाइन्स डालने और सर्वेज का काम तमाम स्टेट्स में एक सा नहीं हुआ है । आप को यह जानकर ताज़्जुब होगा कि हालांकि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाएँ

गुज़र गईं, लेकिन मैसूर स्टेट में अर्थात् कर्नाटक में अभी तक एक मील भी रेलवे-लाइन बिछाने का काम नहीं हुआ है और ऐसा कोई साम शुरु भी नहीं हुआ है । हर बजट पर डिस्कशन के समय और हर सवाल में हम इस बात का जिक्र करते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में रेल-व्यवस्था की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है, जहाँ पर खानें हैं, आयरन-ओर पाया जाता है और जहाँ पर डेवेलपमेंट का काम हो रहा है । मैं तुंगभद्रा के उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूँ, जहाँ बहुत कुछ डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक मील भी रेलवे-लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री आल्वा, ने कारवाड़ के बारे में आप के सामने अपने विचार रखे हैं । वहाँ पर रेल-व्यवस्था को डेवेलप करना सिर्फ़ एक मैसूर के लिए बल्कि सारे मुल्क के लिए अशद जरूरी है ।

सरकार की ओर से पूना में मिराज तक बड़ी लाइन डालने का विचार किया जा रहा है । इसी प्रकार गुन्तकाल से हास्पेट तक बड़ी लाइन डालने के सम्बन्ध में सर्वे हो रहा है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम गुन्तकाल से हुवली तक और पूना से हुवली तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बिछाने की व्यवस्था की जाये, नहीं तो यह योजना बिल्कुल बेकार होगी ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेल-व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में यह विभाग बहुत सालों से पिछड़ा हुआ है और ट्रांसपोर्ट की उचित सुविधा न होने की वजह से एग्रीकलचरल प्रोड्यूस और व्यापार को जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए यह अशद जरूरी है कि जल्द से जल्द यह सर्वेज का काम शुरू कर के कम से कम तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस क्षेत्र की

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

रेल-व्यवस्था को उन्नत करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

मुल्क के दूसरे भागों में हज़ारों मील रेलवे लाइन डाली गई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां दस मील रेलवे-लाइन भी अगर न बिछाई गई, दो यह उचित न होगा। इस कारण दक्षिण भारत में यह फ्रीलिंग पैदा हो रही कि उत्तर भारत में, या अन्य कुछ प्रान्तों में, रेलवे का ज्यादा काम किया जा रहा है और हमारे यहां एक मील भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई जाती है, उस का क्या कारण है। हम लोगों से पूछा जाता है सदन में जा कर क्या करते हैं।

लिहाजा इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि या तो इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज़ में या दूसरी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांडज़ में जल्द से जल्द यह सखे का काम हाथ में लिया जाये। माननीय मंत्री को यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हम अपने क्षेत्र की ही बात करते हैं, बल्कि उन को अनुभव करना चाहिए कि मैसूर में एक मील रेलवे-लाइन भी न बिछा कर कर्नाटकवासियों के साथ स्टेपदरली ट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझाव पर गौर किया जायेगा। इतना ही प्रार्थना करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ओं सनो बभ्रुर्जनिता सविधाताधामानिवेद भुवनानि विस्वा। यत्र देवा अमृतमानसानास्तृतीये घामन्न ध्यैरयन्त।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे का बजट पहले ही बहुत है। उस के लिए और अनुदान स्वीकार करने का अर्थ प्रति हानि पहचाना है। रेलवे में पहले ही इतनी अिजूलधर्ची है, जिस का कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकता।

जैम सरकार के और विभाग शहरों की तरफ हों देखते हैं, गांवों की तरफ उन्होंने आंखें बन्द कर रखी होती हैं, उसी तरह से

रेलवे विभाग ने भी गांवों की तरफ आंखें बिल्कुल बन्द कर रखी हैं चश्मा होते हुए भी वह उनकी तरफ देखता नहीं है। मैं आपको दिल्ली से अम्बाला, अम्बाला से सहारनपुर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किस पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अनुपूरक भांगो पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सी डिमांड पर ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : रेलवे की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे की कौन सी डिमांड पर? सदन के सामने दो ही डिमांड हैं, २ और १७। मादनीय सदस्य किस पर बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : १७ पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : १७ तो सिर्फ डबलिंग के बारे में है। खैर, माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कहना चाहें, पांच मिनट में कहें दें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उतना ही समय लूंगा। मुझे अधिक समय लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं कह रहा था कि जितनी अधिक मैं अधिक मुविधा दी जाती है, वह शहरों को तरफ दो जा रही है। पीछे मैंने यहां पर प्रश्न पूछा था कि अम्बाला से दिल्ली तक डबल लाइन की जायेगी या नहीं, तो उत्तर मिला था कि अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है। आप देहली क्षेत्रों के स्टेशनों पर जाकर देखिये। वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है कि गर्मी, सर्दी और वर्षा में लोगों के मिर छिटाने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। उनके लिए छाया का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। वहां पर कोई विश्रामालय नहीं है। इन प्रकार स दर्पवस्था है। जो फाटक हैं, उनको आप जाकर देखें। उन को और किसी प्रकार का ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। घंटों गाड़ियां खड़ी रहती हैं घंटों बेचारे यात्री खड़े रहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फाटकों का तो इस समय सवाल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य कुछ वक्त इन्तजार करे। जब रेलवे बजट पर विचार होगा, तो उस समय वह ये बातें कह सकते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बहुत अच्छा।

मैं कह रहा था कि लाइनों को डवल किया जाना चाहिए, परन्तु दहातों का भी ध्यान रखा चाहिए। पानीपत की लाइन बड़ी देर पहले ग्रंथेज के वक्त चला करती थी। अभी तक उमका थोड़ा सा टुकड़ा बना है, बाकी ज्यों का त्यों बीच में पड़ा है। बें बनाई तो जाएं। किन्तु पैसा ले लिया जाता है, पैसा स्वीकृत तो करा लिया जाता है मगर उस तरफ ध्यान बहुत कम दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शहरों की अपेक्षा देहातों को अधिक लक्ष्य में रखा जाना चाहिए। रेलों देहातों के मिर पर से चलती हैं, मगर देहातों की तरफ ध्यान न देकर केवल शहरों की तरफ आज ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गाड़ों निकले, डबलिंग लाइनों का हो, किन्तु देहाती क्षेत्रों को भी लक्ष्य में रखा जाना चाहिये और देहाती क्षेत्रों को लक्ष्य में रखते हुए वह काम किया जाना चाहिये और केवल शहरी आबादी की सुविधा की ओर ही ध्यान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, while the Demands for supplementary grants are welcome as they are made particularly with reference to coal movement, the first thing that strikes one is the improvised manner in which the whole matter is sought to be dealt with. It is hardly two months since we passed the Budget and now, in the Supplementary demands, we are told that a new pattern in the direction of coal movement has been found and therefore steps are necessary to provide for the same. Secondly, we are also told:

"The National Mineral Development Corporation have indicated only recently the particular deposits proposed to be worked, and consequently the decision regarding surveys for construction of sidings in this area is a post-budget development."

If this is so, no one can blame the Railway Ministry for coming forward with supplementary demands. But, the question is, how long are we going to proceed in this *ad hoc* manner. We have a planned economy. We have got a Five Year Plan. How is it that the National Mineral Development Corporation tells you only recently the new deposits that it seeks to work and how is it that you are totally ignorant of the total demand under the Five Year Plan that you are called upon to meet. If this is so, we are also further warned that further demands are necessary and further supplementary demands will be....

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member addresses the Chair and speaks to the Minister in the third person, it would be better.

Shri Daji: We are told that if it was found necessary, a further supplementary budget will be brought forward. In how many cases are we going to complete the picture? Really speaking, the nation as a whole is deeply concerned about the question of coal traffic. This morning, we were told by one hon. Minister that because of lack of railway lines, iron ore was accumulating at the ore pits and so on. This demand once again stresses the lopsided character and nature of the work that is being undertaken by the railways. Coming from Madhya Pradesh, I know for certain that the Central Plan and the State plan both have visualised the opening up of huge coal mounds in the Vindhya Pradesh region. And, as yet, no railway line is being scheduled in that area. I also know that for the Korba power plant and the

[Shri Daji]

Korba coal deposits which are being exploited, no scheme for railway lines is being developed in that area.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Which area? There is a line from Korba to Champa.

Shri Daji: For the new scheme.

Shri Swaran Singh: Which new scheme?

Shri Daji: Of carrying coal from Korba to U.P.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is a line to Champa. From Champa, it can be taken anywhere.

Shri Daji: Only 35 miles of line.

Shri Swaran Singh: Actually, the complaint of the Railways is that the Korba-Champa line has been there in position and is not being utilised. There are no buyers for the Korba coal.

Shri Daji: There is the question of the Balladilla mines. What I want to stress is this. It is now time that the different Ministries, particularly the Ministries for Coal and Railways and now the the Ministry without Portfolio sit together, one day, two days, for a week and once for all decide the requirements of the Third Plan so that we are not again and again faced with this eventuality that new demands are raised and new targets are indicated and therefore new line have got to be doubled. Therefore, the only objection that one can take is this. Doubling of lines and the new surveys are welcome things. We only stress, again, that a more co-ordinated effort and long term planning by the Railways alone can solve the situation. For, the railways cannot deliver the goods just the next day or the day after; it takes some months and some years to be able to

deliver the goods. Therefore, it is necessary that the entire requirements of the Third Plan and even the beginning of the Fourth Plan should be chalked out and surveyed from now onwards and given over to the Railway Ministry, so that in a regular way, the railways will be able to forestall the requirements and meet them beforehand, so that the accumulations here and the bottle-necks there which we are again and again faced with will not be there in the future. Without this imagination and without this foresight and without this fore-planning, the work on the railways will not succeed. In fact, I would even go to the length of saying that sometimes, the Railway Ministry may even put their foot down on the other Ministries and say 'Give us your programme beforehand; otherwise, we shall not be able to meet your needs'.

We are now going to have a double line. That is very good. I would only pray on this occasion that this doubling of the line would not lead to further accidents, but may lead to lesser accidents.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It would rather minimise the accidents.

Shri Daji: I hope it will minimise accidents. But the sombre picture given to us yesterday was almost so consternating, that one is compelled to conclude that the surest destination for one who purchases a ticket for travel on the railways is not the destination shown on the ticket but heaven or hell, whichever you may like to call it, or the grave. It was such a sombre picture that we had yesterday that even the papers have been forced to comment over the total denial of responsibility and the refusal to give us any concrete measures to avert accidents; and this leads to this fear that if we purchase a ticket and board a train, we are booking ourselves more

easily for the grave than for the station of destination. I hope that this doubling will help to solve this problem.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): While speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the railways, I am surprised that within the course of only six months, the Railway Minister should have come forward to this House with these Supplementary Demands. This doubling of lines, the surveys and other miscellaneous expenditure could have been visualised earlier. If imagination has not traversed so far, then I do not know what the position is; it only means that the long-term planning is perhaps defective. However, I would not make a big grievance out of it, but it is there.

On Demand No. 2, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been asked for in regard to the surveys. I would like to submit that some traffic and engineering surveys have been completed, but they have been kept in cold storage. I do not know why they have been kept in cold storage. I would like to refer, in this connection, to the traffic survey regarding the Barsi Light Railway which was formerly a private railway; that has now been nationalised and brought under the Central Railway. This line was to be converted into a metre gauge or broad gauge line, and with that end in view, surveys were undertaken, and a lot of money was spent on it. But nothing has been done so far. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the grievances of the travelling public. There is a place of pilgrimage called Pandharpur where the Vittoba temple is there, and lakhs and lakhs of pilgrims go to that place, but we find that actually, they are physically made to travel almost in wagons just like goat, cats and dogs. This state of affairs is continuing for long, and we are all suffering in

silence. Pandharpur is my constituency. Of course, I am travelling not in the wagons, but I have also got to perform the railway journey during the four fairs there in a year, and I have found that actually, so many wagons are attached to the rakes. People are tired of this thing. All the time, newspapers are coming out with articles etc., on the subject, but no hon. Minister has cared to visit that place. I was very happy to find that the Deputy Railway Minister was visiting Sholapur, and I thought that he would come to Pandharpur also and have *darshan* of the Vittoba temple, but he did not do so. I invite the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Swaran Singh to come and visit Pandharpur, and if he gives me some intimation, I shall actually show him the position, particularly, during one of the fairs there, and he would then appreciate the difficulty. I hope that the money spent on the traffic surveys and engineering surveys would not be wasted. If action is taken on the survey reports, then the blessings of the rural people who have to travel from Marathwada and Madras, and the people coming from other places also to have *darshan* of the Vittoba temple will be there for the railways, and the sufferings of these pilgrims would be put an end to, if this question is taken up in right earnest.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I wholeheartedly support the Demand for addition funds for doubling of track and conducting certain surveys in this regard. The hon. Deputy Minister has done well to focus attention on the doubling of track for the swift and immediate transport of coal.

In this connection, I would like to bring to his notice some difficulties regarding the export of iron ore, which has become one of our most important foreign exchange earners. I am sorry to say that much attention has not been paid by the Railway administration to this matter. Coming from a

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaih]

constituency from where iron is being exported, I know the difficulties of the small mine-owners from my area and the adjoining area, Bellary district, Hospet and Sandur areas. The greatest bottleneck is congestion on the railway line. After the liberation of Goa, Mormugao has become an important port. Formerly, iron ore used to be sent to Mormugao for export to foreign countries. Now we have repaired the line. Masulipatam and Mormugao have been joined. It is all the more necessary that further improvements should be effected on this line. Masulipatam is a port in Andhra Pradesh which has been neglected for a long time. These two ports, one on the eastern side and the other on the western side, are going to be very important ports for the export of mineral ore from this country. The railway line joining these two ports is not being cared for, so far as my knowledge goes. I would like to stress that this is an important link through which iron ore is exported. Attention should be paid to the improvement of this line so that with the least difficulty we could export such important foreign-exchange earning commodities like iron ore and manganese ore which are mined in abundance in our area.

I once more thank the hon. Minister for bringing in this supplementary demand and I once more request him to bestow attention to the railway line I have mentioned.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): It is very encouraging that the hon. Minister has brought forward the question of doubling of lines and preliminary survey thereto. But it is very disappointing that no demand has come from the North-Eastern Railway for a single broad gauge line from Katihar to Barauni. You know that the Rajendra Bridge has been erected across the Ganges and the broad gauge line goes up to Barauni, the line going from Barauni to Assam, that is,

covering the North Bihar and North Bengal portion. Link with Assam is of the utmost importance. But though the broad gauge line towards Samastipur has been made, this portion, of it, not more than 100 or 112 miles, has not be broad gauged, to the utter disappointment of the travelling public. At the same time, so far as the movement of coal and cement and other essential commodities is concerned, transshipment difficulties arise and Barauni becomes very congested, with the result that we do not get even coal. So, my point is that while doubling of the lines has been provided here, there should be at least a single broad gauge line from Barauni to Katihar, because from Siliguri to Assam there is already a broad gauge line, but from Katihar to Barauni there is no broad gauge, and it should be provided.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am thankful to the hon. Members who made several suggestions.

There is a misconception about the supplementary demands. Shri Daji for instance said: can we not finalise the thing once and for all, even think ahead for the fourth plan draft a plan and finalise it and present it to Parliament, and not come again and again with supplementary demands? I think my hon. friend has misunderstood the entire framework and the process of planning.

In the Third Plan Report itself the hon. Member will find the passage where it is stated:

"The development programmes for coal and certain other important industries have not yet been worked out in full details."

That is the very reason why we have got to come again and again, as and when things get finalised. My hon. friend read from the book itself showing that these developments are due to post-Budget information and programmes.

As the hon. Member is aware, the Third Plan itself provides for the ceiling of Rs. 1,325 crores, but subsequently the Planning Commission, on our representation, have found that this is not enough, and they have taken note of our assessment of additional requirements of 120 crores and asked us to process our programmes accordingly. So, there is no rigidity about this planning in a developing economy. As and when things develop, as and when things crop up, new problems come up, we have to solve them ad hoc, and again and again come to Parliament. The very purpose of coming here is to appraise Parliament of the various things that are taking place in the country and keep them informed. That is why, as I submitted earlier, the Public Accounts Committee, in its 40th Report, has mentioned that open line works of large magnitude which cost over Rs. 2 crores, Parliament should be informed at the very initial stage and approval taken. That is the very reason why we have come up, and therefore, I hope my hon. friends will appreciate the reason behind our coming to this House again and again.

Shri Daji: The particular portion you read out from the Five Year Plan was written about two years ago. Am I to understand that even now the programmes have not been finalised and given to the Railway Ministry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Things do take time. For instance, it is after this Plan that we discovered the Singrauli mines and we have thought of constructing a new line in that area. So, we discover new things, and as and when things develop, we have got to think of new lines leading to those places.

Also, the pattern of movement of coal was not finalised. It is only now that we have got a fuller picture of what the pattern is to be at the end of the Third Plan. It is for these purposes that the doublings are to be done. It fits in with the new pattern that has emerged, so to say up to now,

for the movement of coal towards the end of the Third Plan.

As will be seen from the number of railways that have been given in Page 2, the Bina-Katni doubling is to facilitate the movement westward of coal from the Central India coalfields. It is obvious this thing has come out now. Then with regard to the preliminary survey from Itarsi to Jabalpur, that line has got to be strengthened in order to move more coal on that line.

Then, again, there is the Eastern Railway—final location survey for patch doubling of 60 miles on Sainthia-Sahibganj loop. Hon. Members will realise that this is for the purpose of increasing movement of coal. In the Southern Railway, Waltair-Samalkot section, 40 miles, is to be doubled; because doubling would come up to Samalkot and we want to extend it right up to Waltair in order to reap the benefits of doubling to the whole section.

Shri P. K. Deo: was urging that Khargpur - Vizianagaram doubling should be taken up and given prominence. As a matter of fact, this is being given prominence. This will be the last link in the complete doubling of the line between Calcutta and Madras. The survey is to cover about 260 miles. It is very difficult terrain. The line in that area goes close to the coast-line, hugging almost the coast. We may have to take the doubling line rather to the interior so that it is not exposed to the vicissitudes of the monsoons. This will take some time to survey. That is why we are doing it well in advance so that we may be able to meet the demands that may develop towards the end of the Third Plan.

Now, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, mentioned about construction allowance. Construction allowance is based upon certain principles, the main principle being that it should be a new project. Unless it is a project where new conditions prevail, construction

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

allowance cannot be given. In the case of doubling of a well-established line, there is no question of any difficulties for the staff because there is already a line. Therefore, in the case of doublings like this, it would not be possible to give construction allowance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I think there is some misunderstanding. I was saying that construction allowance was given from 1957 up to the 20th April, 1961. It was suddenly stopped. I have no positive information.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am stating the principle. Where exactly this was done and up to what portion, all this, I am not well aware of. If my hon. friend would pass on the information to me, I shall try to reply. But, the broad principle on which it is based is this. Only in the case of new projects this construction allowance is allowed and not in the case of doubling an old line.

My hon. friend, Shri Alva was asking the Ministry, 'What about the priority for survey?'. It is obvious from the notes that have been circulated that these new doublings are only for the purpose of meeting the demands of national economy, for the movement of coal supply to industries, to develop industries and so on.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy said that Karnataka has not got even one line; and therefore, give 10 or 15 miles at least. It is not a question of charity; it is not a question of giving this area or that area.

Shri Joachim Alva: Salem has got. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He is answering Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

Shri Joachim Alva: He was also referring to me (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: That he has finished already.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry Shri Alva should have got up and have said all that. Evidently, he was in Europe when my tour programme was sent to him and he has ignored me. But, whatever it is, Karwar is also there. He is urging about Karwar. We have to programme for laying a broad-gauge line from Guntakal to Hospet in order to develop the export of iron ore. We are thinking of some other scheme by which we shall be able to step up export via Karwar. This question of laying a new line to Karwar is not now under consideration.

Fortunately, we have got Goa now. My hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbiah was mentioning about the movement of iron ore via Goa. It is a matter worth considering. The full picture is not clear yet. The matter is under consideration in this Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs. No doubt, Goa is a wonderful port and in years to come it will be one of the finest ports in the west coast and the sustenance of that port will be by exporting iron ore. There is no doubt about it.

Shri Venkatasubbiah also mentioned about Masulipatam. He must be thankful that only recently we converted the Masulipatam-Bezwada line from metre-gauge to broad-gauge. The hon. Minister was there. He declared it open only last month. That places Masulipatam on the broad-gauge which is more advantageous than metre-gauge. Unfortunately, Masulipatam port is not a developed one. And, ports are not under the Ministry of Railways but under the Ministry of Transport. If the port were to be developed with the facilities now available by having a broad-gauge link from Bezwada, I have no doubt that the port can also export iron ore. It is for the hon. Member to address the Ministry of Transport and Communications to develop the Masulipatam port.

As regards the other point with regard to the development of North Canara area, I am glad to inform the House that we made an offer to the Mysore Government to pay a certain sum for taking over the Alnaver-Dandeli line. The Mysore Government has accepted our offer and, in course of time, it will be taken over by the Indian Railways after due process. I have been myself to that area. It is one of the richest areas. I am glad to inform my hon. friend, Shri Alva that my own impression is that it is one of the richest areas in India and the future of that area is very bright indeed. There are already a number of industries and more industries could come up. By the taking over of this line by the Indian Railways, I have no doubt that that area will become industrially advanced. I hope that by the time the next Budget comes, Shri Alva will have a different opinion of the activities of the railways in that particular area.

Shri Deo mentioned certain new lines linking up Bailadilla with either Balharshah or Sirpur. These are all quite good suggestions. He also suggested that the Kiruburu line may be linked up with Talcher. By and by, as time goes on and things develop, we may have to consider these things also. But, just at present, with our limited resources and for the purpose we have in view, namely, the movement of coal, under a new pattern during the Third Five Year Plan, we have got to confine ourselves to what we have before us. And, when the time comes, we shall, certainly, have the opportunity of considering these proposals.

He also commented on the doubling of the Bhilai-Nagpur line as not being satisfactory. There was certain delay. There was shortage of steel rails and materials. But, nobody is more anxious to have the doubling completed than the Railways because there are so many blocks and engineering cautions which impede the movement of trains and the movement of goods. Central India is very rich in minerals; for instance, in man-

ganese ore and the iron ore can be moved to Vizagapatam. We would very much like that this doubling is completed so that we can move our ores from the Vizagapatam port. Every effort is being made to complete the work.

Swamiji mentioned about villages. The trains pass through villages. Whenever there are trains passing through villages, the villages also get the benefit. If there be development of the villages by reason of setting up of industries, they may ask for halts. Subsequently, if there be further development, there may be a station. Therefore, the railways do contribute to the prosperity of villagers and villages. It is not as if the trains shoot off ignoring the villages. If railways are laid through the villages that Swamiji has in mind, I have no doubt those villages also will benefit.

13 hrs.

Shri Sivamurthy Swamy (Koppal): Sir, may I ask one question. What are the conditions to lay new lines in any particular area? Are there any preferential conditions to lay new lines?

Mr. Speaker: This question has often been answered in this House: he can wait for some time and then utilise another opportunity. Now, 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, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 and 17”.

The motion was adopted.

13:01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on supplementary

[Mr. Speaker]

demands for grants in respect of the General Budget for 1962-63. Two hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCES SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,37,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I confine myself to Demand Nos. 9, 23, 44 and 49. I am happy that the Defence Ministry is starting an undergraduate wing at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona. I would only like to know whether this year itself some boys have been admitted and whether they will have proper studies here. How many boys have been admitted to undergo this course in this

particular college? I am in favour of sanctioning this amount.

I now come to Demand No. 23. The footnote says:

"A permanent Clerk was suspended with effect from 24th September, 1948 and later removed from service with effect from the 5th January, 1949 on charges of inefficiency and insubordination. He challenged this decision in a court which gave its judgment in his favour. The Government went in appeal to the higher court and on its rejection filed an appeal in the High Court. The High Court also dismissed the Government's appeal with costs. The clerk was, thereupon, re-instated in service on the 10th September 1959 but was retired from the same date as he had already reached the age of superannuation . . . An advance of Rs. 12,737 was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India (to pay the Clerk the decretal amount) which will be resumed to the Fund after the supplementary appropriation asked for is sanctioned."

It is really a serious matter. I would not only urge this matter but there are similar cases. During the course of the strike many employees especially of the audit department were discharged or removed from service. Some of them went to the court of law. The Bombay bench of the Maharashtra High Court quashed the orders of dismissal etc. of the Accountant General Bombay in respect of six cases of employees, who were either charged for being members of an unrecognised association or for mere participation in strike. Recently the Nagpur bench of the Maharashtra High Court set aside the orders of dismissals of the Accountant General at Nagpur with costs and ordered that the petitioners be continued in service from the date of dismissal. The Court stated that the authorities had violat-

ed the principles of natural justice in not giving the officials a reasonable opportunity and acting merely on secret orders of the Government. In this case the charge was inefficiency and insubordination. In the case of the clerks I am now referring to, there was no charge of inefficiency but gross misconduct or taking part in an illegal strike. The audit employees do not come within the purview of the essential services or public utility services. Because of the adamant, unhelpful and unreasonable attitude of the Auditor-General, Government will have to pay similar amounts if not more after this judgment. If the Government is going to challenge it in the Supreme Court it is a different matter. I will request the hon. Minister to consider these cases. We cannot raise this particular question with the Finance Minister though we have raised it many times. So, I request him to intervene in the matter and see that these ten clerks who are still on the streets are taken back in service. In one of the cases, His Lordship held that 'it is apparent to me that the inquiry officer was completely biased against the petitioner from before the commencement of the inquiry proceedings.' This is the sort of observation made by the hon. High Court and must be taken note of. I would only request the hon. Deputy Minister to review these cases. Government loses the goodwill of the workers and at the same time they have to pay huge amounts later on to the concerned persons, in addition to the heavy expenditure incurred in litigation.

Demand No. 44 refers to the sweet subject of sugar. Here it is written:

"A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 8 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry for meeting the losses incurred on increased export of sugar to Canada and Malaya and other non-preferential foreign markets."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

This matter came up here previously when your predecessor, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, was in the Chair and he himself raised this question whether we should lose so much by way of subsidies to earn only Rs. 4 crores of foreign exchange while we have to spend Rs. 12.75 crores by way of subsidies to mill owners to compensate them for losses incurred on the exports.

Our internal consumption is hardly 20 lakhs; it can be increased provided the cost is less. Your distinguished predecessor, the then Speaker, supported me and he put the poignant question to the hon. Minister whether it was not possible to reduce the price and increase internal consumption. The hon. Minister said that it was not possible as it would affect the cane price and so on. True, there has been a fall in our foreign exchange and we should earn more. But on page 9, the Memorandum refers to 'increased production of sugar' and says that export was resumed on account of the increased production in 1960-61. So, it is not only a question of earning foreign exchange. Previously we produced 21 lakh tons; now we produce 31 lakh tons. We do not however reduce the price so that there will be more internal consumption but we decide to export. There was some tussle going on between Cuba and America and we took political advantage of it and we want to export our raw or semi-processed sugar to America and other countries. I have no grouse. If our country can earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores, it will add to our resources. I have no grouse against it. But my point is it is high time now that we considered the reduction of the cost of production of sugar. How is it that in other countries the cost is much less than here? Here, a comparison is made with the price obtaining in foreign countries. In the foreign countries, the cost of sugar is Rs. 370 per ton, while here,

it is about Rs. 800. Why is it much less in other countries than here? Are there no overheads there? Are there no profit motives there? Therefore, I submit that there should be a thorough probe in the matter of sugar price. The cost of sugar here is very high and it is selling at fabulous prices.

Further, it may be noted that the sugar mills have not yet paid amounts to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores to the cultivators, to the cane-growers. I hope that the Government of India will also take note of this aspect and see that the money is paid to the cane-grower. My submission is that there should be a thorough probe in the matter of sugar prices, and for increasing the internal consumption in our country, the price should be reduced.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have some more points, Sir. I shall finish in three or four minutes. I think there will not be many more speakers on this subject. I am happy that an assurance was given to this House by Shri S. K. Patil—and I am really thankful to him for that assurance—to the effect that because of the reduction in sugar production the prices will not increase, and that he would take care to see that the prices do not increase. I am happy about it, but I would only request him to see whether this export at the cost of so much of subsidy is necessary and whether we could not consume the surplus sugar by increasing our internal consumption, which could be done only by reducing the price of sugar. I am sure that he will look into it.

Coming to Demand No. 49, I find the following entry under the Demand:

"In terms of the order issued by the President on the 16th June, 1962 a new Department of

Special Economic Co-ordination in the Cabinet Secretariat has been created. The new Department, which is under the charge of the Minister without Portfolio,....” etc.

During the Question Hour, a very pertinent question was put by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on this subject, and the hon. Speaker remarked that it was not desirable to put that question because it is the Prime Minister who has to decide whether a Minister should be employed for this purpose or not. About a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is now sought for the staff of this department under the Minister without Portfolio. Of course, I do not want that the Minister should remain without a staff. Staff should be there. But there is a long list of staff, right from the Secretary to the sweeper. I want to know whether this is a question of book adjustment. If it is so, from one end to the other, I am all for it. Otherwise, cannot all these members of the staff—section officer, stenographers, jamadar and sweeper—be transferred from some other ministry or department? If all this is a new appointment or new recruitment, I feel that the money should not be granted.

Then, I have a feeling—I may be wrong, and I do not know—that the appointment of a Minister without Portfolio is wrong. It is necessary, in my opinion. Of course, I have great respect for him. But I do not know what he will co-ordinate. Is he going to co-ordinate between the right-wing forces and the left-wing forces of the Congress? Is he an emblem of adjustment between one section and the other? I have nothing personal against him, and I welcome his inclusion in the Cabinet, but not through this way, as a Minister without Portfolio. I think he should have been made a Minister of Finance or a Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Apart from that, I want to know whether this amount which is being asked for is going to be a book adjustment. I request that this should be explained properly. If it is not going to be a book adjustment, why is it necessary that we should have so much staff, especially when the services could be obtained through transfer from some other ministry and be utilised by the Minister without Portfolio? I am sure that this suggestion of mine will be taken note of.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): I would first speak on Demand No. 44. In the original budget allotment, a sum of Rs. 5 crores had been set apart for subsidising sugar export. Now, a sum of Rs. 8 crores is being sought for the same purpose. The reason advanced is that we are having a surplus production of sugar and therefore we have to export, and therefore, this subsidy comes in, since the cost of production in India is very high and the price of sugar in the external markets is very low. The Government want this money in order to export our sugar to other countries and to that end, a subsidy is necessary.

But now, let us look into the figures for the *per capita* consumption of sugar. The *per capita* consumption of sugar in Australia, in the year 1957, was 54·8 kilograms; Denmark, 54·1 kilograms; United Kingdom, 51·5 kilograms; Czechoslovakia, 46·1 kilograms; United States of America—the country that imports our sugar now—42·6 kilograms. But here in India the *per capita* consumption of sugar is just 5·1 kilograms. India stands at the very bottom of the list. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that you can entirely, surely and completely depend upon our home consumption, provided that you reduce the cost of production and the price. Not only must the cost of production be reduced but the price of sugar must also be reduced. The price can be reduced only when you reduce the cost of production.

[Shri M. N. Swamy]

Today, there are by-products like molasses, etc., which are not made use of properly. They are wasted, or at least they are sold at a very cheap rate. On the other hand, if molasses and other products can be converted into some other things like alcohol, the cost of sugar can be brought down compared to what it is now. Thus, we can reduce the cost of sugar and make it available to the people.

We have made a provision of Rs. 13.5 crores up to November, 1962. Beyond November, there is still a gap. We do not know what will be the further amounts of subsidy. So, it is high time that we stopped this subsidy. We must expand our home market and reduce the cost of sugar and make proper use of the molasses by converting them and manufacturing alcohol, etc.

We have been told of a sugar crisis sometime ago, and we are told that because of such crises the sugar industry is suffering and that, therefore, it is necessary to subsidise it. Here is a bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India which says that in the year 1961, 73 public limited companies accounting for 79 per cent. of all public limited companies in the sugar industry, earned a profit of Rs. 51.2 crores during the years 1955 to 1959. Some of them have been earning a profit of 20 per cent. annually. Could not these profits be made use of to subsidise the sugar industry? It is not true to say that the sugar industry is suffering. Just as my hon. friend just now pointed out, the cultivators have not been paid in time and are not paid properly, and it is said that because the industry is suffering, that has been the case. But really, that is not the truth. The opposite of it is the truth. If they want to subsidise the sugar industry, these profits may be made use of.

While the average FOB price of the American shipment is 54 nP., the poor Indian consumer in the retail market has to pay 110 nP. per kilogram of

sugar. Our Indian citizen is paying double of what we are selling to the American market.

Shri Sonvane (Pandharpur): It is more than double.

Shri M. N. Swamy: Why should it be so? Therefore, this subsidy should be stopped. I am afraid that by the end of the next budget, we will be called upon to make a provision for a greater amount than Rs. 13.5 crores. To earn what? To earn Rs. 12.75 crores of foreign exchange.

I would like to say a few words about Demand No. 126, concerning the same Ministry. There were certain clearing and forwarding agents at Bombay who handled imports of fertilisers. There were some shortages and a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 had to be paid. This happened during 1955-56 and again in 1959 at Kakinada and Bombay ports. We import fertilisers for our own consumption. We find that from certain bags, a certain quantity of fertilisers is being removed. It is not merely a question of 1955 or 1956. As late as 20th and 21st of last month, the Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh along with top officials of Andhra Pradesh and some Zila Parishad Chairmen and important Members of Parliament formed a committee. We sat together and worked out that Rs. 50 lakhs worth of fertilisers were missing during 1961-62. This figure is only for Andhra State. If the shortage in one State is Rs. 50 lakhs, on a moderate estimate, the shortage in the whole country would be about Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores. It is not the Government of India, the State Government, the middlemen or the cooperative societies which pay for this. Actually it is the man at the bottom, the kisan, the agriculturist, who is paying. A bag which ought to weigh 220 lbs. weighs only 200 or 210 lbs., but the cultivator has to pay for the full weight, because there is scarcity of these chemical fertilisers.

In some States, blackmarket is going on because the quotas allotted are not in proportion to the actual demands of each State. In Andhra, there is a huge demand for fertilisers—about 4 lakh tons and odd—but perhaps only a half of it has been met. These chemical fertilisers are brought in lorries from Orissa, Madras, etc. and sold in blackmarket. A bag of ammonium sulphate which should normally cost Rs. 39, is costing about Rs. 100.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They are making alcohol out of it

Shri M. N. Swamy: Not only are they sold in blackmarket, but these chemical fertilisers are mixed with sand and other things found on the street. Because of scarcity, these chemical fertilisers are sold at abnormal prices. So, while allotting the quotas, care should be taken to see to the needs of each zone. Not only that. I do not know whether the Central Government have got their own officers at these unloading centres of Kakinada, Madras, Bombay, etc. for supervising the stocks which are loaded in ships from foreign countries and whether any explanation has been called for from these officers. I would also ask whether it is not a fact that from Andhra a report has come last month stating that the Centre should intervene and if it does not, the State Government itself will intervene?

Whatever fertilisers we get are mixed up with sand and others and they are not properly weighed and checked. This should be stopped. Care should be taken and some more officers should be appointed. Also, explanations should be called for as to how these things are going on.

Lastly, I support Demand No. 133, concerning the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. From Andhra State also, there has been a request. In order to expand the Singareni coal mines, the Andhra Pradesh Government has re-

quested the Central Government to make adequate provision. I appeal to the Central Government to consider that request sympathetically. During the third Plan, Singareni coal mines are expected to produce 5.75 million tons of coal. That is a very important coal mining centre for Andhra Pradesh and I request that adequate provision should be made in order to expand the Singareni coal mines.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Sir, I would like to make a few observations in regard to demand No. 44. An impression has been created and considerable amount of misapprehension prevails in regard to the subsidy that is sought under this demand. First of all, I wish to observe that the price at which we are exporting sugar, that is to say the international price, is by no means the cost of production or above the cost of production of our principal competitors.

The pattern all over the world, wherever sugar is exported is that sugar exports are subsidised. Why it is done is, of course, their own business, but there is hardly any sugar producing country in the world which does not subsidise the sugar exports. In our own case, the exchequer is going to realise more than Rs. 72 crores in the current year on account of excise duties on sugar. The estimate is that at the rate at which sugar is being consumed, in this year, we will be able to consume about 25 lakh tons and on 25 lakh tons, Rs. 72.75 crores shall have been collected by the exchequer. Out of this, Rs. 13½ crores is being sought to subsidise the export. If you see the pattern of sugar price all over the world, particularly in the sugar exporting countries, the domestic price is very high. I daresay that in spite of the very heavy excise duty on Indian sugar, the retail price of our sugar compares favourably with most of the sugar exporting countries in the world. If you examine the figures without the excise duty, about 75 per cent. of the sugar exporting countries in the world are selling

[Shri D. D. Puri]

sugar at a price higher than the price in India. That is not to say that our cost of production cannot be reduced. I would bring some very salient features of our sugar economy to the attention of the House to find out where the remedy lies and how the cost of production of sugar can be lowered.

Sir, it must be recognised that sugar is produced in the field. The factory only processes it. Here are four million cane growers each cultivating a little over an acre of land, ill equipped, without any adequate means of irrigation and fertilisers. They do not have the modern techniques of agriculture available to them. They do not possess the wherewithal, with the result that they produce between 13 and 14 tons of cane per acre. The comparable figure for Hawaii is 75 tons. Even for Indonesia, where the rural economy is not so highly developed as in some of the more advanced countries, the yield of sugarcane per acre of land is of the order of 50 tons as compared to 13 or 14 tons in this country. If you go a step further and examine the sugar content of the cane, because after all it is the sugar in the cane that is the valuable product and the rest is only a by-product, taking the cane in this country as a whole, it contains only about 9 to 10 per cent of available sugar, whereas the comparable figure in the western world and our principal competitors so far as the sugar export market is concerned, is 10 to 15 per cent. That is to say, per 100 maunds of cane the sugar content of the cane is 50 per cent higher elsewhere than what is obtainable here.

Therefore, taking all these figures into account, it is quite clear the yield of sugar per acre of land in India is one of the lowest in the world. I am not saying that this cannot be rectified. This can be rectified to a very considerable extent. But this can be rectified only by the slow, expensive and laborious process of cane development. There are progressive growers

in this country whose out-turn of cane per acre is comparable to some of the most advanced countries in the world, and I do believe, given the necessary wherewithal, the Indian grower will be able, though he may not be able to produce sugar as cheap as in Cuba or Hawaii, to get very close to them.

But how is this to be done? How is this to be achieved? How is the grower to be provided the wherewithal to be able to develop cane. The State Governments, over the years, have collected crores and crores of rupees as cane cess. The cess was levied in the name and for the purpose of cane development. But as time passed most of that money, a very large percentage of that money, has been allowed to be diverted to general revenue; and only a trickle has been utilised for cane development. I say, Sir, with the fullest sense of responsibility that there is no short cut, there is no other way to reduce cost of production of cane except by persuading the State Governments to restore unto the grower what is and has always been of the grower, and that is the crores of rupees raised as cane cess for cane development.

13-34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am not going into the broader question as to whether it is worth our while expending all this money to earn foreign exchange. But all that I would like to say is that the cost of sugar in the form of cane, the cost of sugarcane per maund of sugar in India today, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for instance, is Rs. 525 a ton. That is the cost of sugar as it exists in the cane without its having been extracted and without its going through the process of purification, extraction, clarification, storage etc., etc. For one ton of sugar in cane the price is Rs. 525, whereas the export price of finished sugar shipped or loaded in the ports is Rs. 295 to Rs. 550 per ton. That is where the trouble lies and that is where the solution should be sought.

With regard to some of the observations that have been made, I do not want to go into the details about the margins made by the sugar factories nor do I hold a brief for any black-sheep who may be withholding payment to the cane growers. That is not my purpose at all. I would say only this, that the cost of production and the profits of sugar industry have been examined again and again and again and, yet, again by various tariff commissions. I would say that this is one of the most closely tariff commissioned industries in India. It has been traff commissioned inside out and upside down. Even apart from the tariff commission reports, the cost of production is under very close examination by the various Ministries concerned. They look into it very closely. Should any misapprehension prevail, the industry is always prepared for another look to be had at the working cost etc. etc. The Reserve Bank has also published several studies. I have one here relating to the period 1951 to 1955 and 1955 to 1958. The Reserve Bank has come to the conclusion that in sugar industry the return on capital employed is the lowest from amongst the following industries: iron and steel, cement, paper, matches and tea plantation. Nevertheless, should any misapprehension prevail, it has an open book, it has gone to the tariff commission before and it can go to them again.

But the crux of the matter is not that. It is not even the utilisation of the by-products. Of course, that is important and we should give it a lot of attention. Apart from the question of cost of production, that is going to help our national economy and we should pay the closest attention to the utilisation of the by-products. But the real answer to the problem of the high cost of production of sugar in India will be found in the low yields of cane per acre and in the low sugar content of cane. That is where we should apply our mind. The weakest link in the chain in this complex of sugar economy is the cane grower, and we can do nothing at all till we are able to

produce sugar in the field very much cheaper than what we are doing today. We talk a lot about increasing the yield. It has been conceded on all hands that the proper answer to this problem will be to increase the yield of cane per acre of land and also its sugar content. But I am absolutely convinced that no amount of expressions of pious hopes are going to achieve this objective. The only thing is that the Government of India should bring about, by gentle persuasion or by a certain amount of pressure, a situation where the State Governments should be persuaded to spend on the development of cane all the money that they are raising as cane cess for the purpose of cane development. I am very glad to observe that in this connection the Punjab Government has given a valuable lead by announcing that every bit of money realised as cane cess will be spent on cane development. The U. P. Government is also appointing a high-power committee to go into this question. But I respectfully submit that these committees, whether high-powered or medium-powered or low-powered, are not going to bring about the objective. The State Governments will have to come out with these funds, with the crores of rupees that they are diverting from the cane cess money to the general revenues every year. They will have to apply their mind, spend all that money and bring about cane development by the slow, laborious and expensive process. There is no other answer.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have studied these Supplementary Demands for Grants and I feel that some of these items could have been included, with some fore-thought, in the General Budget which we have very recently passed.

Sir, I refer to Demand No. 9 which relates to the Defence Services. They have asked grant for an Under-graduate Wing at the Armed Force Medical College, Poona. It is a very welcome scheme. I am also pleased to note

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

that they are going to associate this course with the MBBS Degree of the University of Poona. I request that the further MD Degree be also included in this course, because the Defence Services and Government organisations as a whole find it difficult to recruit medical students in the Armed Forces or in the Government services.

The Medical Corps of the Army is progressing. So, I whole-heartedly agree to Demand No. 9 of the Defence Ministry for this wing of the Medical Corps. They have asked for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs and, I am sure, the House will agree to it.

Then in Demand No. 23 the Ministry of Finance have requested certain expenses to be sanctioned in connection with the dismissal of a clerk. I feel that the Ministry should have attended to this case carefully and reinstated the clerk concerned earlier, instead of throwing it at us in this fashion in the form of supplementary demands.

Coming to Demand No. 44, which deals with the export of sugar, I welcome this measure because it gives protection to our agriculturists. Perhaps this is the first time that the Government is meeting a huge expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores for giving protection to our agriculturists. In Japan there is a very old scheme of supporting exports, even in the matter of toys. The Japanese economy is based on helping export, thus promoting export. I would recommend to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also the Ministry of Finance to study the export scheme of the Japanese economy, where they have been financing all exports in a huge manner. Though we may be paying heavily for this export, about Rs. 8 crores or so, we are earning foreign exchange as well. So, I welcome this measure of giving protection to our exporters when we cry so much for exports and our need for foreign exchange is so great. It is true that there is some criticism about the payment of this huge sum and there is a suggestion

that with that money the internal price of sugar may be reduced. But here we have to remember that by subsidising our exports we are earning more of foreign exchange. Also, it is a temporary advantage which we have because of the Cuban position. Otherwise, I do not think we can maintain the export of sugar for a long time, because there is keen competition from other countries. Even now, in order to sell sugar at the world market price we have to reduce our prices. So, I support this Demand.

Coming to Demand No. 49, I find myself rather unable to agree to sanction Rs. 3,87,000. Personally, I see no necessity for the creation of a Ministry Without Portfolio for co-ordination in regard to steel, coal, power and transport. It shows that the Government had no co-ordination so far. There is absolutely no necessity for this Ministry. I have all respect for Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. He should be provided with more responsible work instead of being made to run without portfolio to all the Ministries. Also, even after the creation of this Ministry some two months back, we have not noticed any appreciable increase in his work, neither any co-ordination or increase in the output of coal or easement in the transport facilities. So, personally, I will not support the Demand for Rs. 3,87,000. I hope the House would also agree with me in requesting the Government not to increase the number of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. We have enough of them. They should be provided with more work, instead of increasing their numbers. In the States also we are noticing this tendency of increasing the number of Ministers. There is increase everywhere except perhaps in my little State of Gujerat. Therefore, my earnest request to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet is that the Minister Without Portfolio should be allotted some more important work than this running about, as I call it, for co-ordination of steel, power, coal and trans-

port. This co-ordination can easily be done by the appointment of a Secretary who can do this running about more than the hon. Minister. So, this huge expenditure for staff from the Secretary right up to the sweeper is absolutely uncalled for and I am totally against the grant of Demand No. 49.

Coming to Demand No. 78, Ministry of Mines, a cyclist was killed owing to the fault of a jeep driver and the Government had to pay a compensation of Rs. 35,000. If we are being penalised for somebody else's error, it is a sorry state of affairs. Could not the Government think of a comprehensive or third-party insurance scheme whereby these insurance claims could be passed on to the insurance companies? If Government employees, particularly drivers, knock down or kill a person, are Government to suffer for their negligence? My suggestion to the Government in this regard is that they should think in terms of having a comprehensive or third-party insurance scheme so that the insurance company will meet the claims.

Demand No. 133 relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel asks for a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs. The Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company is a sterling company in the State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Here I want to know from the Government whether there is any coercion in not granting the lease which expired in 1961 and those which are to expire in 1962 and 1963. If there is no coercion and if the Company is willing to hand over its shares, I have no objection. If, on the other hand, there is coercion and the private sector is being wiped out or squeezed out by not re-granting the leases when they are due to expire, if that is a factor which has been taken into account, then I have my strongest objection to it. If there is the slightest coercion in not re-granting lease to this company, I strongly oppose it.

Then I will generally say that these Demands should have been included

in the General Budget in the beginning and more forethought should have been given while presenting the general budget. Of course, if small items are brought up for little grants here and there, we can sanction them but, as I have stated in the beginning, we have our strongest objection to Demand No. 49, even though we have all the respect for the Minister concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Demand No. 9 under the control of the Defence Ministry has been welcomed almost by all hon. Members who have touched upon it, but it raises an important issue to which we have to give some consideration. The medical authorities, after certain mature consideration, had come to the conclusion that we should have only graduate courses and, therefore, the under-graduate courses were abolished all over the country. This Demand is a reversal of that policy not by the Ministry of Health but by the Ministry of Defence. We would, therefore, like to know whether there is any co-ordination between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Health and whether the hon. Minister Without Portfolio has given any consideration to this matter.

This also raises certain other issues. We would like to know what the structure of the medical corps under the Ministry of Defence is, how it is going to be revised and what is going to be the grade for these under-graduates. We have not been told anything about it. Surreptitiously we are just starting a wing in one of the universities. This is a policy decision and the House should be taken into confidence. This is a matter which should be discussed on the floor of the House. We would like to know whether these under-graduates who are being trained will exclusively be for the Defence Ministry or whether they would also be available to the country for being posted anywhere in the rural areas.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

There has been a persistent demand on the floor of this House that we might re-introduce the under-graduate's course. This matter was possibly discussed by the Indian Medical Council and they were opposed to it. I do not know what further thought has been given to this matter since then. We would rather like to be enlightened about it and would like to know whether there has been a reversal of policy and this is going to be adopted in other medical colleges also, whether the country is now going to have under-graduates for the rural areas. We also do not know what the nature of this study is, what the duration of the course would be and how many candidates are going to be taken. I think the House is entitled to have a better idea when something like this is done.

Passing on to the paltry item—Demand No. 23 regarding one clerk being dismissed, the case going to the highest court and now our being asked to pay a certain compensation to him—I do not object to this compensation. My objection arising out of this Demand is very different. Firstly, it appears to me that the Government agency lacks somewhere in its own efficiency. They had dismissed this clerk for inefficiency, but this matter had been going on from 1949 to 1959 just to settle a clerk's affair. Have we not got any agency or anybody with a little imagination in the Government who could decide this case out of court when this case had gone on to some length? Cases like this of a clerk going to the court for getting his dismissal set aside and the whole thing taking about 10 or 12 years cast a sad reflection both on the administration and our judicial administration. That is a point which has got to be taken note of.

Another point which arises out of this Demand is this. This clerk's services were done away with in 1949 but he is being given compensation

only for the period from 1957 possibly because his other arrears have now suffered because of the act of limitation. Why is it that this man is not being paid for the entire period from 1949? What is the position? We would like to know the details about it. Is it simply because we are taking advantage of the case being pending in the court all these ten years? Is it because his claim for arrears has come within the period of limitation that he is not claiming them? Have the Government any sense of morality in the matter or is it that they are only wanting to take advantage of the legal quibblings? Do they feel themselves morally bound to make the payment to this man who had undergone all this suffering? It is not only a question of his salary. If he had not been properly dismissed, it means that he had to suffer all this agony all these ten years. After all this agony that he has suffered if we are paying him only for three years, I think there is the question of morality involved in it. I think the Government should have certain standards of morality to set in these matters and not take shelter behind the law of limitation. I would, therefore, like some light to be thrown on this matter.

Next I come to Demand No. 44 about sugar. I am sorry that I am not able to support the contention of my hon. friend who initiated the discussion, namely, that only our internal consumption should be increased and we should not take to export. We have earned, according to his figures, only Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores. We have earned not Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores but we have earned Rs. 12.45 crores by way of foreign exchange. This subject has been discussed on the floor of the House many times and we are doing it with our eyes open. In the state of affairs in which we find ourselves today, it is not fair to blame the industrialists over it. The case has been very ably put by my hon.

friend, Shri Puri. He has gone threadbare into it. He has given us the economy of sugar production. In the composition or the cost of structure of sugar, what is the cost of production of sugar? We are selling sugar at the rate of Rs. 39 or Rs. 40 a maund. Out of this, Rs. 12 or Rs. 13 are the excise duty. I think, the entire cost of manufacture, profit and everything included, may be about Rs. 6 in these Rs. 40. What reduction can come out of these Rs. 6? It may be Re. 1 or so. I do not say that the sugar producers are not making profits. They make profits in many other ways. But simply applying the axe at the manufacturing stage will not help our exports. Therefore we must examine this question in a clearer perspective. It is not the manufacturer who is to blame. It is our backward agricultural state of affairs and our need for foreign exchange that is responsible for it.

Another Demand which every hon. Member has touched upon is Demand No. 49. It relates to a question which I asked this morning in the House. I think nobody can minimise the great importance of co-ordination. Co-ordination between the various ministries and departments is one of the most important parts of administration and I have no hesitation in confessing, as the Government itself has confessed, that it is the part which has received the least attention. This has been discussed both inside and outside this House. People who are engaged in developmental activities have discussed it and have complained about the lack of co-ordination. The Planning Commission has complained about the lack of co-ordination. This House has complained about the lack of co-ordination. Therefore the Government and the hon. Prime Minister were fully justified in giving particular attention to this matter and thinking of a certain improved organisation for bringing about healthy and effective co-ordination. I have absolutely no quarrel with that. But I do not know whether we are doing the thing

in the right manner, whether the organisation which has been set up is the proper one, and whether the arrangements which we have made today are the proper and right arrangements, and whether they are effective arrangements. I am afraid that no light has been thrown on this subject. We have never discussed it, and the House has not been taken into confidence in regard to it. I, therefore, had asked this question of the Prime Minister, which was answered today by the Minister Without Portfolio. If the hon. Prime Minister is to answer it, then we would like him to answer this. For, you will remember, Sir, that the Hon. Speaker observed this morning that it was a question not so much for the Minister Without Portfolio to answer but it was for the Prime Minister to answer. Therefore, I have taken the opportunity to raise the same point again, so that the Prime Minister or somebody on his behalf may take the House into confidence and let us know what the present arrangement is and whether it is effective. First of all, we would like to know the details of the present arrangement.

14 hrs.

I asked the hon. Minister whether he can take certain problems *suo motu* or not. He has replied that he is entitled to take these problems. But we do not know whether these problems are assigned to him only by the Prime Minister or whether these problems can be assigned to him also by the Planning Commission, and by the different other Ministers. When he says that he can take the problems *suo motu*, may I know from him the actual problems which he has taken *suo motu*? What are the problems which are under his consideration? How is his time fully engaged in this? Does he find himself in an unenviable position, or does he find himself in an effective position to bring about co-ordination?

I thought that the overall co-ordination was the responsibility of the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Prime Minister, but it appears to me that the overall co-ordination in regard to all these matters lies with the Home Minister. Otherwise, it has to be explained why these Demands have been shown under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Do I understand that the Home Minister had made any attempt at this co-ordination? Otherwise, why are these Demands shown under the Ministry of Home Affairs? I would like to know whether the Minister of Home Affairs had given any attention to this matter and he has failed. I think that that question has to be answered squarely. What was the responsibility of the Home Minister? When was this responsibility given to the Home Minister, and when was it taken away from him? How has this responsibility been discharged all these years?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The Home Minister comes in because any Demand for the Cabinet would emanate as the Home Ministry's Demand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand then that the entire co-ordination, therefore, is the responsibility of the Home Minister? Or else, what does it mean? That is what I am asking. I am coming to that very point.

It is my feeling that the hon. Prime Minister is an extremely busy man. I am not talking of 'Who after the Prime Minister?'. I am not worried in the least about it. I am not even asking the quantum of work that he does. The Prime Minister is an extremely busy person. He has got to look after foreign affairs. He has got to preside over the Cabinet; he has got to preside over the Planning Commission; he has to look after national defence; he has to preside over the National Development Council; he has to preside over the National Integration Council, and he has to look after so many odd things.

I, therefore, thought, not only because of his present health, but even otherwise, because it was extremely necessary for effective administration, not after the Prime Minister but even now in order to assist the Prime Minister, that we should have a No. 2 in the Cabinet who would be responsible for all the co-ordination. No Minister Without Portfolio can effectively bring about co-ordination until and unless he has a position in the Cabinet which is next only to that of the Prime Minister, and he is the senior most in the Cabinet. How can a Minister Without Portfolio who is not the seniormost man bring about co-ordination? His actions will be resented at, and he will find himself in difficulty.

At a time like this when we are engaged in all sorts of developmental activities within the country, it is very necessary that we should revive the post of Deputy Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Minister must be responsible for overall co-ordination of all our developmental affairs within the country. So, let us understand what the equation is between the Minister Without Portfolio and the other senior Ministers. The Minister Without Portfolio, through his tactfulness, persuasiveness and various other things, may be able to do something, but I think that that is not the correct position. Therefore, I have raised this question, and I wish that Government give some thought to this matter in a proper manner. I do not object to a sum of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs being provided, if we can bring about real and effective co-ordination, and if there is a really proper agency for the purpose, which we have been lacking for some time, about which there has been a complaint in the country, saying that there is no co-ordination between the various Ministries.

When we talk of co-ordination, as my hon. friend hinted this morning, while answering the question, co-ordi-

nation does mean control; co-ordination does mean supervision; co-ordination does mean asking for certain information; co-ordination does mean a peep into the other Ministries' working; co-ordination means all this. So, no Minister Without Portfolio can bring about co-ordination unless and until he is in that superior position. We have no hesitation in sanctioning these Demands, but we want to be assured that the agency which has been set up will be effective in bringing about real and effective co-ordination.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों के लिये अनुपूरक मांगों पर जो बहस चल रही है, उसमें पहले मैं डिमांड नम्बर ६ में उल्लिखित पूना के आर्म्ड फोर्सिज मेडिकल कालेज में एक अंडर-ग्रेडुएट विंग खोलने के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक उस मेडिकल कालेज में अंडरग्रेडुएट प्रशाखा खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उसका कोई विरोध नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि योजनाबद्ध विकास की इस अवधि में जब हम पांच वर्षों के लिये योजना बनाते हैं, तो क्या इस विंग के लिए आज से तीन, चार पांच महीने पहले सोचा गया था या नहीं। यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की आवश्यकता होती है, यह स्पष्ट है कि कुछ अदृश्य शक्तियों और कारणों के आधार पर कुछ मदों में खर्च करना आवश्यक हो जाता है, तो उस अवस्था में अनुपूरक मांगों की आवश्यकता समझी जा सकती है। जहाँ तक इस मांग का प्रश्न है, यह मेडिकल कालेज पहले से था और उसमें एक अंडरग्रेडुएट विंग खोलने की योजना पहले से ही बनाई जा सकती थी। इसलिये यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिसको खर्च करने के लिए कोई अदृश्य कारण कह सकें। यह तो एक योजना की बात है और इसका हम पहले से ही अनुमान कर सकते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि

क्या आज से चार पांच महीने पहले इस बारे में कोई अनुमान किया गया था या इस पर कोई विचार किया गया था या नहीं। इन परिस्थितियों में मैं अनुपूरक मांगों को प्रस्तुत करने की इस प्रवृत्ति और तरीके का विरोध करता हूँ। विभागीय अधिकारियों को बजट बनाते समय इन बातों का खयाल रखना चाहिए और अनावश्यक रूप से अनुदान के लिये अनुपूरक मांगों को इस सदन में नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए।

मांग संख्या १४ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का चीनी उद्योग घोर संकट काल से गुजर रहा है। अभी जो गन्ने के लिये मूल्यनीति तय की गई है, उस के प्रभाव से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना-उत्पादकों का भविष्य क्या होने वाला है, यह तो अलग बात है। मैं मानता हूँ कि विदेशी मुद्रा देश के लिये आवश्यक है। मैं इसकी आवश्यकता को समझता हूँ, लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किस प्रकार हो और हम कितनी क्षति उठा कर विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करें, यह एक बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है। अगर विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन की यह विधि अपनाई गई कि १३.५ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठा कर १२.७५ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन हो और अगर इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन कर के देश का विकास किया गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश बेच करके भी देश विकास सम्भव नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी उद्योग प्राइवेट हाथों में है, और जो श्रम निर्यात का व्यापार है, वह भी उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में है। अब सवाल उठता है कि यह जो निर्यात चीनी का होता है उस पर प्राफिट जो है, मिल मालिकों का जो लाभ है, वह किस अंश में होता है, वह अंश कम होता है या कायम रहता है। देश के भीतर चीनी पर जितना मुनाफा वे उठाते हैं, उतना ही मुनाफा

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

निर्यात के लिये जो चीनी दी जाती है, उसके ऊपर भी क्या वे उठाते हैं या नहीं उठाते हैं और अगर उठाते हैं तब क्या सरकार की तरफ से उनको वह सहायता मिलनी चाहिये जो मिल रही है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है जिस पर हमको विचार करना होगा। देश में चीनी बेच कर जो मुनाफा वे उठाते हैं, तथा विदेशों में चीनी भेज कर अगर उनको मुनाफा न हो तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे व्यापार में जो उनको मुनाफा होता है, उससे ही उनको सन्तोष कर लेना चाहिये। चीनी के निर्यात व्यापार से मुनाफे के अंश को कम ही नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उसको हटा ही देना चाहिये। यह मेरा मुझाव है। इस पर मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विचार किया जाएगा।

जहाँ तक विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हम अनाज का आयात थोड़ा कम कर दें तो जिस हद तक हम आयात अनाज का कम करेंगे, उस हद तक हम विदेशी मुद्रा बचा सकने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं। आप आज १३.५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके विदेशी मुद्रा लाने की, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। किन्तु अगर हमने इतनी बड़ी रकम खर्च करके देश में भूमि सेना का संगठन किया होता और अधिक अन्न उपजाया होता तो उसी अनुपात में हमारे देश में अनाज का आयात कम हुआ होता और उसके अनुपात में हम विदेशी मुद्रा को बचा सकते थे। लेकिन इस ओर आपका ध्यान ही नहीं गया है।

अगर देश में चीनी बहुत अधिक हो गई है और यहाँ पर चीनी रखने की आपकी जगह नहीं मिलती है, तो आप उसको फेंक देते तो कम से कम आपको यह १३.५ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा तो सहन न करना पड़ता। अगर व्यापारियों के गोदामों में चीनी रखने की जगह नहीं है, तो इसको आप फेंक सकते थे या किसी और तरह से इसको डिसपोज़ आफ कर सकते थे। देश में गरीब लोगों को खाने

के लिये चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। साथ ही साथ चीनी के दाम बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है जिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मन्त्रिमण्डल में कोई एक ऐसा मन्त्री हो जो देश के वैस्टिड इंटरिस्ट्स का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, देश के निहित स्वार्थों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, तो बिना हिचक यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह हमारे खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री हैं। जब कभी भी कृषि वस्तुओं को कीमत तय करने का सवाल आता है तो उनका रुख विचित्र हो जाता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन की जो एड-वाइजरी कमेटी है, उसकी मीटिंग इस सेशन के पहले हुई थी। एक नोट उसमें प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से दिया गया था जिसमें लिखा हुआ था

There has been sharpest decline in the prices of industrial raw materials.

उसके बाद भी यह हालत है कि आज गन्ना उत्पादकों को बहुत कम पैसा मिलेगा। एक तरफ हमारी योजना चल रही है और योजना के मुताबिक हम अन्दाज लगाते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में इतने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और इसी हिसाब से हम लोगों पर कर भार भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो रा-मैटीरियल पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनकी हालत यह है कि जब रा-मैटीरियल की कीमतें बहुत कम हुई हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उनको आमदनी भी कम हुई है। एक तरफ तो उनकी आमदनी कम हुई है, दूसरी तरफ उनको अपने उत्पादन का कम पैसा मिल रहा है। यह अन्दाजा लगा कर कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है और उसी हिसाब से कर बढ़ा देना, यह सरासर अन्याय है। इन सब बातों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक गन्ने के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है, दुनिया में दूसरे चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों की तुलना में हम गन्ना उत्पादकों को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देते हैं और मजदूरी भी हमारे यहाँ मस्ती है। फिर क्या

कारण है कि चीनी का मूल्य हमारे यहां इतना अधिक हो। चीनी के मूल्य को कम करने के उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये, मेरा सुझाव है, कि एक कमिशन बनाया जाए।

अब मैं नांग नम्बर ४६ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत दुःख की बात है कि मन्त्रियों की संख्या इस हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। जिस हिसाब से उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उसका अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है। जिस अनुपात से कांग्रेस बेंचों पर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों की संख्या घटती जा रही है, उसी अनुपात से मन्त्रियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछली बार जब वजट पर वहम हुई थी तो हमारे नेता श्री एच० वी० कामरा ने कहा था कि मन्त्रियों को उपज में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। नए मन्त्री के पद की जो सृष्टि की गई है और जिसके लिए ३८७ लाख रुपये के अनुदान को मांग की गई है, वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आई है। यह कहा गया है कि कोऑर्डिनेशन का सवाल है, जिसको हल करना है। लेकिन इसके लिये हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री का काम इतना ही नहीं है कि वह विदेश मंत्रालय के काम को देखें। एक प्रधान मंत्री की सब से बड़ी जवाबदेही इस बात के लिये होती है कि वे मंत्रिमंडल के कामों को देखते हैं या नहीं। उन के अलावा हमारे यहां प्लानिंग कमिशन है। कहा गया था कि इकोनोमिक मामलों में, आर्थिक मामलों में कोऑर्डिनेशन लाने के लिये एक मंत्री की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस कोऑर्डिनेशन के काम के लिये हमारे यहां पहले से ही प्लानिंग कमिशन मौजूद है। ऐसी सूरत में यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। कांग्रेस में आपस में जितने झगड़े हैं, और जिस अनुपात में गुटबन्दी बढ़ी है, उसी अनुपात में मंत्रियों की संख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है और ऐसा न केवल प्रान्तों में बल्कि केन्द्रों में भी हुआ है। यह एक विचित्र हालत है, विचित्र तमाशा है। सरकार की तरफ से मंत्रियों की संख्या पर एक सीलिंग

लग जानी चाहिये और यह तय कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि मंत्रियों की संख्या अमुक सीमा से अधिक नहीं होगी। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से

श्री त्यागी : आप की राय में सीलिंग कहां तक होनी चाहिये ?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : इसको आप जानिये, सरकार जाने। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगले आम चुनावों के बाद जितने भी कांग्रेसी सदस्य यहां एम० पी० हो कर आयेंगे, वे सब कैबिनेट में खपा लिये जायेंगे, कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बन जायेंगे, कोई स्टेट मिनिस्टर बन जायेंगे। कोई पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी बन जायेंगे, और शायद ही दो चार पांच अभागे ऐसे बच जायें, जिन को कोई पद न दिया जा सके या जिन को पूछने वाला कोई न हो...

*** श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) :** आप भी इधर कांग्रेस में आ जाइये।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उस तरफ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, कम से कम इस पर तो आप को सब करना चाहिये कि हम इधर व्यवस्था में बैठे हुए हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि मंत्रियों की संख्या एक निर्धारित संख्या से किसी भी हालत में अधिक न हो और अगर प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रिमंडल ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद् में इस व्यवस्था के ऊपर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I shall take up only Demand No. 44 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also speak about export of sugar.

Circumstances being what they are in the country today, there is no other way open to us but to export our surplus sugar, if we want to maintain our factories. If on

[Shri K. N. Pande]

that account, this amount has to be provided, I welcome it. But I want to ask the Ministry how long this policy can go on. We have to think over this matter seriously, because if we are going to earn foreign exchange at such a heavy loss, it would be a costly thing for the country.

As sugar production in the country is more than our requirements, something must be done to dispose of the surplus. I have no objection to that. An hon. Member suggested that it must be thrown into the pond. That is not a proper suggestion because the sugar factories have paid for the cane they have taken and manufacturing cost has also been incurred on the production of sugar. So it will be an unwise policy to throw the sugar produced in surplus into the pond. The sugar industry has to exist in this country, because the economy of our cultivators depends very much on it. In the villages, it is the sugar industry which is helping the cultivators to a great extent.

My suggestion to Government is this. We cannot for long depend upon exports. On the contrary, we have to depend upon our own consumption. One day I heard the Minister gave some statistics about how much sugar would be consumed by people who are consuming sugar at the moment if we start consuming the entire production inside the country. If it is presumed that the remaining or surplus sugar is to be consumed only by those who are purchasing sugar at the moment, then his argument is all right, but I say that if the price of sugar is reduced and it is made cheaper, the area of the market will be widened, and not only those who are consuming sugar now will buy more, but those also who are not in a position now or who cannot now afford to buy sugar, may purchase it. I cannot say whether my proposal is very sound, but at the same time I want to bring this to the notice of the

Ministry. Let the thing be examined by an expert committee, by the Tariff Commission, let us get their opinion on the subject. I say this because I have also talked to some people who say that if the price of sugar is reduced by Rs. 3 per maund, the area of consumption in this country will be very large.

As I see from the book, while the cost of production of sugar per ton in the country is Rs. 800, we are selling it at a price of only Rs. 370. It is a tremendous loss. Not only are we losing Rs. 430 per ton, but we are also losing excise duty on it. On the other hand, if the area of consumption is increased inside the country, I think Government may get more excise duty on account of the sugar being consumed inside the country. So, it has to be considered seriously.

Shri Puri suggested that the State Governments should look after cane development work in their States. I know the States can do much, but the area is also limited. The State can only provide good type of seeds, good roads so that the sugarcane may go to the factories in time, so that there may not be any deterioration in the quality of cane or its sucrose content, but it mostly depends on the efforts of the cultivators to produce better type of cane. The recent policy of the Food Ministry that the cane price will be linked with the recovery of sugar is said to be a rational policy, really it looks very good, but how it is going to work out in practice is a question which has to be considered. The recent policy will hit those cultivators who have been in the habit of producing better type of cane, because of the mixing together the products of good and bad cultivators and the price being fixed on the average quality of their cane no cultivator will have an enthusiasm to produce better type of cane. Unless incentive is given to individual cultivators, this new policy cannot help us.

Therefore, my suggestion is that this policy also requires serious reconsideration. The hon. Minister said that so far there was an *ad hoc* price and there was no incentive to the cultivator, but this new policy also is going to have the same effect. How will an individual cultivator be induced to produce better cane if all the cane, good and bad are going to mixed up and the price paid on the average quality? Unless the case of every individual cultivator is decided separately, so that he gets better price for better quality of cane, I do not think the cultivator will be in a mood to produce better type of cane after this announcement. My suggestion is that taking into consideration the short range policy, export is all right, but from a long range point of view, this matter requires serious consideration. Let us sit together and find out some solution, so that the industry may be saved, so that the cultivator also may get a better price for his cane.

As it was pointed out, the cost of the cane itself is much more. May I ask whether justice is being done to a cultivator taking into consideration his production charge at per maund of cane? That is what I want to know. Are they going to get the amount which they have already spent in producing the better type of cane? This is a matter which requires serious consideration. I think the Food Ministry will take all these things into consideration and do something which will help everybody concerned.

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is somewhat embarrassing to me to have to speak about a matter with which I am associated, maybe for the time being, maybe for all time, but that itself does not make the subject of this Demand something which is closely associated with me, and therefore to be judged from the point of view whether there should be a Minister without portfolio, and whether he is

the right person to be entrusted with this task of co-ordination.

I would ask hon. Members here to forget the fact of my being here, which may be an accident, or the fact that I have been entrusted with this task of co-ordination. It may be the hon. Member from Rajasthan is right according to his lights, that the only person who can co-ordinate is either the Prime Minister or somebody who is next to him, I do not claim any position in this hierarchy of Ministers which entitles me to a voice which has to be obeyed, and therefore I shall leave the personal aspects of the matter alone. I have no doubt that my hon. friend who spoke on this subject did so with the best of motives, and what he has said would be conveyed to the proper quarters, and action may be taken or not taken according to what people in high position think about it, but for the time being I shall confine myself to the justification of a Department of Co-ordination.

The department of co-ordination is not attached to any Ministry. I may be here, I may be gone tomorrow, but the Department of Co-ordination will continue to remain. It has been advisedly put in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet Secretariat has now three branches—the Cabinet Secretariat proper that deals with Cabinet affairs, then there is the statistical department dealing with various statistical organisations, and now we have added to it a Special Economic Co-ordination Department, to which certain functions have been allotted.

In fact, when my hon. friend asked me this morning whether initiation of any action for purposes of co-ordinating activities of Ministries would be confined to the particular subjects that have been mentioned in the Presidential order or I could *suo motu* initiate enquiries, I answered I could *suo motu* initiate enquiries in regard to any matter. That is the right of

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

every Cabinet Minister. Any Minister can initiate enquiries, he can call for files, he can write to his colleague and say such and such a thing has got to be looked into, because Cabinet is one in theory at any rate. There is no division of responsibility. If somebody does wrong, everybody is responsible. Of course, ultimately the responsibility is taken up by the Prime Minister.

Therefore, advisedly this particular department was put in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Minister may be there, somebody else might do it, the Prime Minister might do it, or he might delegate it to some other Minister higher up in the hierarchy than myself to do the work, but it is as at present situated in the Cabinet Secretariat, and therefore happens to be a matter which comes under the purview of the Prime Minister.

Ofentimes particular Ministers are asked to do particular work. Whether he will be able to do it or not is a different question. My hon. friend said he wants a certain amount of status. Maybe sometimes even a No. 2 may not obeyed. It is not unknown for people of our type to have a discussion in the Cabinet. Even the Prime Minister, according to the Constitution or conventions of the *Constitution*, is only *primus inter pares*, No. 1 among equals. Of course, our Prime Minister is all supreme, but that is the constitutional position. So there is no harm in the Prime Minister delegating the work to anybody, but I would ask my hon. friend to confine himself to the question whether there is any need for a co-ordination department.

Some hon. friend mentioned—a gentleman from Rajasthan again, I believe from Rajasthan....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
Gujarat.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry, my education is still incomplete. I thought a turban of that nature came only from Rajasthan, because I have heard that the turban is the most significant thing in Rajasthan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Punjab also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No such turban exists in Punjab. Be that as it may, he wanted me to be provided with work. I am very grateful to him. As a matter of fact, a workless Minister would be soon but of a job. I am grateful to him. But that does not in any way either add to the necessity of a department of co-ordination or take it away.

At the present moment the Department of Co-ordination is expected to look into problems of co-ordination with regard to Transport, Coal, Power—well, the function enlarges. In fact, we had to find out what all these public-sector projects are doing, whether they have supplies necessary for them to carry on, whether monies have been allocated to them and have been spent. The problem grows. Maybe, many other things will have to be looked into. But, as I said somewhere outside the House, the function of the Department of Co-ordination is not to show off: it is just to point out the defects. If, say, the Secretary of the Co-ordination Department comes to know—because he is getting a constant flow of statistics which are being analysed and presented—where are all the points which have to be, sort of, marked with red ink, he goes to the particular Department and says, "Well, this has happened; shall we have a meeting; may I assist you?" And, if between them they are able to get over the difficulty, it does not go beyond. If it gets beyond that, if there is a Minister like myself, he might tell me. If there is no Minister, he will tell the Cabinet Secretary, and he will take it to the Prime Minister. So, as I have said else-

where, this Department of Co-ordination is, what is euphemistically called, a control room. It does not really control: it merely, sort of, shows a red light to say that there is something wrong somewhere and the matter wants attention.

Maybe, at the present moment, it has got a Secretary—maybe, more men will be needed—but it is certainly not a department that wants a hierarchy of officials. It wants somebody who could take the responsibility to go and speak to his colleague and, if it is not possible to the anything thereby, to report it to the Cabinet Secretary or to a Minister and then the matter could be taken up with his colleague.

My hon. friend wants to know what it has done. I advisedly gave the answer this morning that if the Department starts claiming, "I have done this, I have done that", nobody would co-operate with it. Because, each Ministry is responsible for its job. If somebody else takes credit for it, naturally the man cannot function.

So, he has got to be an honest broker. He has got to go and tell the Department, "There is something wrong, may I do this for you" or bring these people together, because he is constantly studying the problem. And, being in charge of execution, not advice, he has a responsibility to point out those problems. Once you point it out, a Minister must either reform the procedure or take the responsibility for the consequences.

Therefore, not only now—assuming that I am no longer there, I go out tomorrow—even then the Department will not be able to say, "we have done this, we have done that" or something else. In fact, almost in the first week I told the Secretariat, "You can never claim to have done anything; please keep a record of what you have done, so that at any rate you can justify your existence". They can never claim anything.

There is no Press Attache to this Department. I may tell the House—I am not betraying a confidence—when the Chief of the Press Information Bureau came and asked me, "Would you want a Press Attache?", I said, "I don't want a Press Attache; there is no publicity needed for this Department. It has to work anonymously. The moment it becomes public it ceases to be effective. That is where it is handicapped in not being able to justify itself.

But about the necessity itself, I can tell the House that there is quite a lot to be done. In fact, the Government is now more conscious today than it ever was of the need for co-ordination. Therefore it is not that the thing has been devised to give me a job; but a consciousness has come into the Government itself. With this huge Plan, a plan involving Rs. 10,000 crores, with targets which have been envisaged—with gaps undoubtedly—in regard to the achievements, in the process of the application of the methods to reach that plan, many changes take place. The planner is not able to see the changes.

I would like to put it briefly that this Department has two functions: one, to find out what are the functional frictions that arise in government because of its increased activity as a result of the Plan and, secondly, also to notice the structural defects. The functional defects the Department by itself may be able to cure. But the structural defects it won't be able to cure. It has to tell the proper authorities that the structure is wrong.

So, functionally I think the Department could be effective. As I said before, it cannot sell its wares. It cannot advertise itself. There can be no advertisement expenditure for this particular department. The hon. Member wants details. It is very difficult to give details. I have myself gone to several colleagues of mine. Hon. Members have asked whether a particular note sent by me has been discussed, and what are the results.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

My notes cannot be discussed in public. Because, it is intended to tell my colleagues in charge of the concerned department that these matters need attention. Of course, when they discuss the matter, I am with them. But I have....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you not spoken about them from the public platform?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir, I have not spoken at all about them. I have only mentioned this thing, which I am mentioning now, that the Department is something like a control room..

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Exactly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: in a factory where, as soon as something goes wrong, the red light comes. That is the function of this Department. But I have never claimed anywhere that such and such thing was wrong, I have set it right. I might have told my colleagues, and my colleagues might have taken the hon. Member into their confidence. It may be that it has come from some of my colleagues, not from me. Sir, I owe my thanks to my hon. friend to have been provided with an opportunity of speaking, which I have not done since the 18th of February, 1958.

Shri Tyagi: Our difficulty is that we cannot put any questions. There are a few Members who are Minister-teasers. We want to be specifically told as to what are the subjects on which we can put any questions to you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: One thing. Do I understand from what the hon. Minister says that this Parliament need not expect any report, as it expects from every Ministry, and is not entitled to judge whether the money that it is sanctioning is properly utilised or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Members are not asking anything about the Cabinet Secretariat. Do they? It is part of the Cabinet Secretariat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They do submit a report.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is this. It is inevitable that the action of this Department cannot now be disclosed. If that is done, as I said, its utility will go. How could a person who is to act as a liaison come and say, "I have acted as a liaison"? If tomorrow I say I am responsible for, say, the Delhi power shedding to stop, immediately a number of people will raise their eye-brows. I am not. But it happens that I am able to do something; I will probably ring up somebody and say, "Please do this".

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Did you show the red light to your Cabinet when the power crisis came in Delhi?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Delhi Administration does not form part of my responsibility. But I am not able to tell you even if I did it. I did not do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you show them the green light.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as I am concerned, the green lights have to be shown by other people; I can only show the red light, I cannot show a green light. The green light has to be shown by the operative Ministry. All that I can tell them, rather this Department can tell them, is that there is something wrong. It may be that since you have found what is wrong, you might tell them how it can be set right. But the actual act of setting right, the positive act, has got to be done by the Ministry; in which case, if they do not do it, the responsibility goes to them. Maybe, as a member of the Government, as one amongst a Cabinet of eighteen, I might have something to

say. I might even get something done. But that is not the function of the Department of Co-ordination.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): It was reported that some Ministries are not co-operating with this Co-ordination Ministry. Is that correct?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can tell you that there has been no instance of any of my colleagues not wanting to co-operate with me. In fact my colleagues are so anxious to co-operate with me; the only trouble the physical factor, the time factor. With no Department, neither officials nor Ministers, I have found any difficulty so far. And, therefore, maybe, I can provide it as an answer to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, "Here I am, the most popular Minister amongst Ministers; I am getting something done; why do you want somebody else?"

I do not think that is any difficulty. My colleagues are all good people. But, even good people sometimes say, if somebody is going to take away their responsibility for achieving a thing, that they would not cooperate. We have come back again to it. And work done by this department has necessarily to be anonymous. But the thing is necessary. Maybe, I am not disclosing a secret. There are a number of public sector organisations. This department may give some sort of information. Many people come and see me. Ambassadors come and see me. They have got their grievances; they tell me. But, I cannot ring up a particular project and see what has happened to it. You get the information and pass it on to the Minister. I am able to do it because I am a Minister. Probably, it will have to come through the Cabinet Secretary. Protocol has to be observed. But it is a question of quick action. Protocol usually delays action. More quick action has to be done if you want to have things moving. There are hundreds and thousands of things that have

got to be done. Therefore, I would like to say that a department of co-ordination with a Plan of this dimension has to exist.

An hon. Member mentioned about the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission starts co-ordination, it cannot plan. It cannot watch the performance; it cannot evaluate the achievements. The function of the Planning Commission is definite; it cannot take up any executive responsibility. It may be that I am a Member of the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Finance Minister is a Member. The Deputy Chairman is there. But, he has got a dual function. He also looks after the working of it. Even so, the Planning Commission cannot take the executive responsibility so far as Government is concerned. That is why we are all there for a purpose. Even the Statistical department is of use to the Planning Commission. I am also of some little use to the Planning Commission, I believe, because I am there. It is not the function of the Planning Commission to do planning coordination. It does not coordinate functions; that is the responsibility of the Executive.

Hon. Members of this House cannot ask the planning Commission why they did something wrong because they are not subject to this House. They are a different machinery altogether. The Ministry is subject to the House. Therefore, the Prime Minister or anybody else deputed by him for the time being to look after this work of co-ordination cannot answer you if anything goes wrong. I can answer; I am entitled to answer for anybody. I cannot say the responsibility is mine; the responsibility is shared by all of us.

Therefore, I think, this is the conclusion that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have come to that this department should be established; and, I will assure you, it is not for the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

purpose of providing a berth for Shri Krishnamachari. Shri Krishnamachari being there is just incidental; it is not a necessary factor because the department will continue to exist. And, I hope it will continue to exist usefully in times to come.

I have nothing more to say.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on this question of the Supplementary Demands the question of the desirability or otherwise of subsidy for exports of sugar has figured prominently. On merely reading of figures, these exports may appear to be undesirable because to earn a foreign exchange of Rs. 12.75 crores you are incurring a loss to the extent of Rs. 13.5 crores. So, to a layman, to a person who does not go deeply into the subject, it may appear to be rather undesirable. But, I trust that if we understand all the circumstances of the case and the necessity for exports, much of the misunderstanding will disappear.

My task has been considerably lightened by the valuable contribution made by my colleague, Shri D. D. Puri, who has got an intimate knowledge of the subject and also by the contribution made by Shri Mathur and also by Shri Mahida.

There was, as you will remember, Sir, two years back, the question of shortage of sugar figuring prominently on the floor of this House. It was not far off when at the 1959-60 sugar year beginning we had not even stocks to the extent of one month's consumption. We started the year 1958-59 with a carry-over of 1.73 lakh tons. That was not sufficient even for a month. With 1.73 lakh tons distributed in very many factories and in certain areas there was no sugar at all. It was at that time that the Government of India thought that it

would be desirable to give some incentives for large production.

We gave some incentives for early crushing; we gave some incentives in the form of higher price for sugarcane from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. Then, we also gave some rebate of 50 per cent on the excess production over the previous year. By these incentives we were able to increase production.

Hon. Members would appreciate that when we gave incentives we planned for larger production. When something like 4 million growers are involved, when very many factories are involved. When very many uncertain factors, such as seasonal and otherwise, are involved, we cannot involve, we cannot plan with mathematical precision that these incentives should produce only so much, that is to say, just for the consumption of this country, and just to have a carry-over. Even if we plan on these lines we will not be able to achieve the desired result. So, after these incentives, what happened?

Towards the end of 1960-61, we had a carry-over of 11.83 lakh tons whereas we started with a carry-over of 1.73 lakh tons in 1958-59. What is to be done with this? And, the production of 1961-62 also has got to be taken into consideration. So, having regard to the situation, with regard to the stock position alone, we had to adopt ways and means to liquidate these stocks. By internal consumption alone these stocks could not be liquidated. We cannot afford to dump the excess stocks into the deep sea. We had necessarily to export; and our policy was also to export if we could afford to export. I would like to point out that this was the compelling reason which we had to take account of.

Then, there is the question of need to earn foreign exchange. We do

know the difficult situation in which we find ourselves to find foreign exchange even for projects which have been included in the core of the Plan. If we are in a position to put up and complete these projects, the country would be benefited much more than the amount that is spent for foreign exchange—the amount that we can afford to spend for foreign exchange. So, the question of earning foreign exchange was a matter which also weighed with us in the matter of promoting these exports.

One fact which has to be borne in mind in this. Is it right to spend Rs. 3.5 crores to earn 12.75 crores of foreign exchange? But, where do these Rs. 13.5 crores come from? It is not like some other industry exporting by spending from general revenues, or by putting up prices for internal consumption. The industry itself has found means for promoting these exports. My hon. friend, Shri Puri has referred to the fact that the total excise duty that has been earned from sugar is to the extent of Rs. 71 or Rs. 72 crores. That is inclusive of the additional excise duty which has been levied in lieu of the sales tax which is payable to the State Government.

I do not want to take account of the additional levy. Even, without that, what is the basic excise duty? The rate of basic excise duty is Rs. 8.25 per md. of sugar. In other words, Rs. 225 per ton. This comes to the Central Government; and there is also the additional excise duty which I have already mentioned. This brings to us, if the current year's consumption is taken into consideration, which is estimated to be roundabout 24.5 lakh tons, Rs. 54 crores. It is from these Rs. 54 crores that these Rs. 13½ crores come. In this context, I would like to refer to the speech made by senior colleague, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister who raised the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 4-12-0 per maund to almost double 1515 (A) L.S.D.—7.

that amount by the 15th May, 1957 Budget proposals. He says:

"I now come to Union excise duties and I may say at once that I have fairly substantial proposals under this head. In doing so I have in mind the double objective of restraining consumption and of giving a fillip to exports."

Later on he says that "the increase of duty on sugar has the same objective as the increase we made last year in the excise duty on cloth, namely, to restrain domestic consumption in the interest of larger exports." So that, the fact is that we have to incur so much loss and the industry itself is meeting that loss in the form of excise duty.

My hon. friend Shri Banerjee asked: why do you export sugar? He ignores for the time being the large surplus. Even after these exports, the mills are finding it difficult to pay sugarcane growers. Some Members complain about arrears in payment of cane price. I was able to go through the figures and I find that only about ten per cent of price remains in arrears. Still it is a substantial amount. How can the grower be paid unless sugar is disposed off? There is also the question of protection to the industry. One hon. Member says that U.P. sugar industry is in peril. How can it be protected unless we promote exports also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not oppose exports; but do not increase the prices so that internal consumption could be more.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My friends forget for the time being the necessity of maintaining the industry, the labour force and also the necessity of paying a reasonable price to the growers.

Last year when this question arose, several Members spoke about the crisis of surplus. There was no crisis as such. This was one of the ways the Government of India thought the sur-

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

pluses could be tackled and at the same time we can earn for us the much needed foreign exchange.

Shri M. N. Swamy: Are they making proper use of molasses?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Molasses are utilised for manufacture of power alcohol and it is a separate matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two of your colleagues also want to intervene.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am concluding, Sir, I am saying that the necessity underling the exports cannot be denied. The Memorandum says that it is expected to export 3.5 lakh tons; we have been able to sell about 3.37 lakh tons. Further sales are in progress and we hope it would be possible for us to sell 3.5 lakh tons, as has been envisaged here, before the next sugar year starts.

As the hon. Members themselves have pointed out, the remedy for the situation is the increase in the yield per acre. Without understanding the breakup of the cost of sugar, it is said that the industry is being favoured. The can price constitutes 44.1 per cent of the entire cost; taxes constitute 33 per cent; manufacturing cost, etc. come to only 23 per cent. I do not want to go into more details as there is no time. But I may say that the industry is also contributing a small amount, however small it may be, in regard to exports. Thus by these exports the industry is not gaining anything by way of profit. So, I feel that this is an item which the House has to approve unanimously.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take some other opportunity.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful for

the measure of support which the House has thought fit to give to the Supplementary Demands, more particularly to the demands for the opening of the undergraduate wing of the Armed Forces Medical College in Poona. It is a measure which we have taken in order to make up the shortage of officers, in the Medical Corps. In 1960 we introduced the scheme of giving stipends to the last year M.B. B.S. students. Only a few could avail themselves of this opportunity. We have also liberalised the scales of pay of the various officers of the Corps and some further measures have been considered necessary and this is one of them. This is in consonance also with the advice given by the Estimates Committee that apart from any specialised courses we should fit in our schemes with the general technical training schemes of the country. In this manner we not only ensure the entry of a certain number of officers into the Armed Forces Medical Corps but also enlarge the scope for medical education in the country. We have scope for 120 students now. The question is whether all of them will be taken into the Army. As contemplated at present half of the number will be given stipends and they will be under an obligation, if otherwise found suitable, at the end of the M.B. B.S. course, to join the Corps. If we want more and if they are suitable the matter will be examined from time to time. Some doubt has arisen in Shri Mathur's mind about why it is called an under graduate wing. It is so in order to show the juxtaposition. We have a post-graduate course now which caters to M.D., etc. This is really an M.B.B.S. course.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then it becomes a graduate course, not an under-graduate course.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Till they get M.B.B.S. degree they are under graduates. It is the same difference between A.M. and P.M. Till 12 O'clock it is A.M.; a second past 12, it becomes

P.M. Anyhow, it is the M.B.B.S. course and its degree is recognised by the Poona University. This is one of the many schemes under which the Defence Ministry are trying to utilise the resources they have to the best possible extent. We have clinical opportunities for nearly 1,500 beds in Poona and other neighbouring places. If a new college is to be started, apart from clinical facilities, it will cost perhaps double this amount or more. As it is, we are using every bit of the facilities which are now available there, and every bit of the buildings that are available there, making only at the moment such additions as are necessary for boarding all the boys and, I should say, girls also, because among those whom we have selected there are a good number of girls as well.

15 hrs.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will those degrees be recognised?

Shri Raghuramaiah: They are recognised by the Poona University. I do not think there is any other point left, and as Shri D. C. Sharma has given the green signal, I resume my seat.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The time is up and I think I need refer only to one point that was raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and that is about the propriety or the morality of not paying the entire amounts due to the clerk who was dismissed; and later on the court reinstated him. For the benefit of the hon. Member I must tell him that even when the clerk sued the Government for his reinstatement, he did not claim his pay and allowances because he knew that there was the law of limitation and under the law of limitation only three years can be given. The court has given the decree for three years. Now, I do not think anything more could be done. The Law Ministry also advised us that only three year should be given.

Any such matter which goes to the court, takes years and years, and when a decree is given by the court even on a specific point that three years should be given, I do not think the hon. Member can expect us to go beyond that, and pay the clerk the entire amount. So, it is not a question of morality or propriety which is involved here. It is a question of the observance of the legal formality. The court had decreed it and we have paid that amount.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 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, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 10, 11, 44, 49, 114 and 133.

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. REPORTS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das—absent. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta. Please move both the motions.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I will move the second motion. It is in the joint names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first motion is in the name of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta and another hon. Member. He will move both the motions.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Na-

[Shri Ram Ratan Gupta]

tional Industrial Development Corporation Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958, along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1960."

Then, the second motion—

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will move the second one.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I have been permitted to move them together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please move both of them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I could move the second one.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Both the items are common, or rather, the subject-matter is common to both the motions. I think there is no harm in moving them together and taking both the motions together for discussion. I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th April, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are taken together. You may make your speech on both of them.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: My object in bringing forward this motion for discussion on the subject of this corporation is only to help our Government by pointing out something which, I feel, is lacking in the working of this corporation. This corporation was created with three objectives in view. One was to find out the resources and arrange to develop the production of those items which are not yet manufactured in India or which are in short supply. The second objective was to help those industries which are of national im-

portance or are of great importance to earn foreign exchange through export and which, due to financial weakness, are not in a position to bring themselves up-to-date according to modern techniques. The third objective was to develop the industries in those areas which otherwise are regarded as backward industrial areas in India.

So far as the first objective is concerned, I am sorry to point out that in almost all those items which have been pointed out in the report, either the corporation has taken them up to the stage of pointing them out of starting some sort of survey or deputing some sort of experts. Although three years have passed, not a single new project of the first category has yet been brought into existence. Take, for example, a very important item like the manufacture of sulphur from pyrites. I was one of the members of the delegation which was sent by Parliament in 1944 to Australia, to study their industrial development. At that time, I saw that that country was manufacturing sulphur out of pyrites. From this report, it is found that the corporation is still in the stage of negotiations with some of the firms in Denmark.

Coming to the second objective, loans have been granted mostly to the jute industry and the textile industry and some other industries. From the report it will appear that most of the loans have been granted to the directors of the corporation. In the first year's report, the names of directors to whose companies the loans were granted were given, but in the second year's report, that practice seems to have been abandoned, and no names have been mentioned. Only the overall amounts showing the advances and deposits, fully secured, including a sum of Rs. 183 lakhs as advance to some companies in which some of the directors of the corporation are interested have been shown. Out of the total loans of Rs. 468 lakhs

granted so far, according to this report, Rs. 183 lakhs have been granted to the companies in which some of the directors were interested. I have no objection and I am not against the policy of advancing loans to the companies in which some of the directors of the corporation are interested. But what I beg to point out is that:—

Most of the directors to whom the loans have been advanced are quite resourceful industrialists in this country. They have their own huge banks, securing deposits from all over India. Most of those banks are catering to the needs of the industrial houses belonging to those directors. The resources of the corporation being limited, the grants should be made to companies which are financially handicapped or weak.

Then, I find from the second report that the scope of granting loans has been further expanded so as to include loans that may be granted by the corporation to companies dealing with art silk and woollen industries. I submit that the art silk industry, as everyone of us knows, is becoming prosperous out of all proportion to its capacity and utility. Moreover, it passes my imagination how art silk can be put into the category of national importance. Neither we produce the raw material for that industry in our country nor are our climatic conditions very congenial for use of art silk. Our country is a cotton producing country and for us cotton industry is the most important from the point of view of manufacturing wearable garments. In the case of woollen industry also, most of the fine quality of woollen cloth is manufactured out of wool imported from Australia and other countries. Even blankets can be made only out of imported wool from Denmark, etc. Our Indian wool is suitable only for the manufacture of some types of carpets. So, I cannot understand what was the object in including these industries within the scope of activities of the Corporation.

So far as the question of the working of the loan advisory committees which have been appointed is concerned, I have to point out that when the investigations relate to those companies in which some of the directors are interested, the reports are different. But in regard to those companies which belong to the backward areas, in every report which is submitted before the loan advisory committee, some sort of disparaging remarks are made, which prejudice the mind of the members of the committee and make them hesitate to advance the loan to those companies. The result is, in U.P. you will find from the list supplied by the Minister in reply to a question on 1st June, 1962, only one textile mill in Kanpur has been granted loan from the Corporation. I know that many of the applications have been rejected on one ground or the other.

If the history of the big industrial houses is taken into account and if it is traced from the time of their fathers and great grandfathers, there can be many things which can be said against every business house. But I submit that the conditions were different when the country was not independent. At that time the restrictions under which the industrialists had to work in this country were entirely different. If things that were considered good at that time are not found to be correct today and if on that basis loans are denied to the companies which are otherwise credit-worthy and which are operating in conformity with the rules laid down, then the present approach towards such companies is very unfair.

Shri Himatsingka (Gonda): What are those considerations because of which those applications were rejected?

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Those considerations are confidential. Being a member of that committee, I do not think it is fair for me to disclose those considerations.

The third objective of the Corporation is the most important objective,

[Shri Ram Ratan Gupta]

but it appears from the report that even a beginning has not been made. We know in our country we are suffering from unemployment. Three-fourth of the area is still regarded as industrially backward. We know from the census reports that about 14 crores of children up to the age of 14 are likely to become majors within 10 years' time. We know by experience that in the villages educated boys do not remain any more. We know by statistics that the population of the urban areas is only 3½ crores. Suppose after education another 3 to 4 crores of boys are thrown inside the urban areas, what will be the condition of our country? Considering that, it is very important that steps should have been taken to develop some sort of industrial projects in the backward areas.

I want to make a very important suggestion and I would request you, Sir, to give me time to explain it clearly to the hon. Minister. I think a Corporation should be created with the object of setting up manufacturing plants, not 1, 2 or 15, but 100 plants every year, which may be spread over each district, with the assembly units situated in the district headquarters and with one factory in each block with 100 or 200 persons, for manufacturing components. I think it is not difficult to organise that. If something can be started on that line, we will be able to solve not only the problem of increasing unemployment especially of educated persons, to a great extent, but also another problem. Because of rising prices, every day the standard of living of the people in this country is going down. The prices of consumer goods go on increasing. My feeling is, if on a co-operative or some other basis, these industries are developed, cycles can be manufactured at Rs. 50 sewing machines at Rs. 75, refrigerators at Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 and so on. In that case, we can supply all these essential goods to the people at a lower cost, and it will help in bringing down the

prices and also in solving the problem of unemployment.

At the moment, we are spending hundreds of crores on every Five Year Plan on non-productive items like handlooms and village industries, where the production is much less than the amount spent on them, only for the sake of finding employment for some people. I do not say it should be discontinued. We have to continue it till the time we will have developed the economic basis, where we can provide employment to the growing number of unemployed people. But something definite has to be undertaken, so that those who are coming after education may find employment, and to improve the standard of living, making the modern techniques available to the vast masses of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958, along with the Audited Accounts, laid on the Table of the House on the 31st March, 1960."

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th April 1961."

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, before I speak on the motion itself, the very fact that the subject is coming up for discussion so late after the reports are presented calls for a bit of comment. Going through the reports, one finds that great care is being taken by the Corporation to withhold as much of information as possible. The reports of both the years under consideration

and also of subsequent years which are not under discussion, but which I have had occasion to see, contain only the barest of facts. It does not enlighten us on the working of the corporation. It does not inform as to what actually the corporation has been doing. Sir, I am in large agreement with the points dealt with by my hon. friend who moved the motion, but I think that the situation requires a much stronger motion than the present one. I almost regret not having moved an amendment saying that we regret the inefficient and partial working of the corporation.

Sir, it is very clear that the corporation was started with the idea of undertaking industrial development in those lines which were not existing in our country and which were not capable of quick development by private entrepreneurs. A whole list of industries which this corporation was to undertake was indicated in the *Second Five Year Plan*. I invite the attention of the House to page 421 of the *Second Five Year Plan*. The industries mentioned are: steel foundries, forging shops, cast iron foundries, ferro-manganese, aluminium, calcium carbide, potassium chlorate, carbon black, benzol, coal tar, dye-stuffs, petroleum refining, chemical pulp etc. There is a whole list given there, for which the corporation was started during the *Second Five Year Plan*. Not one of them happens to have been begun even though we are now in the middle of the *Third Five Year Plan*. This, I think, is a sufficient commentary on the working of the corporation. It is totally blank on this side. The corporation has done nothing on this side. The primary object of the corporation was this. When the corporation has failed to perform even the primary object, we can with full confidence say that it has not justified the very *raison d'être* with which it was started.

It was certainly not started to give out certain loans to certain textile and jute mills. That also, as I will

point out presently, it gave to those mills which did not require any loans. That was not the primary object with which this was started. The primary object was to develop production in new lines. Not one such industry has been undertaken. As I said, there is a whole list given, and for want of time I do not want to read out the entire lists. Therefore, the working of the corporation, has been most unsatisfactory and, actually speaking, it has been against the very conception with which the corporation was originally started.

Secondly, I am not surprised at the way it has been functioning. If you look at the list of directors you will see that the whole galaxy of big, monopoly industrialists are named on the list of directors. Do we expect any national public sector development with this list of directors? Could the Ministry not get better persons to man the directorate? There is no question of reading one or two names, every conceivable big monopoly house is on the list—the Birlas, the Tatas, the Singhanias and the Jains.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The corporation is meant for them, not for the public sector.

Shri Daji: It is meant for them, that is what I am saying. With this list of directors, to hope that they will utilise the funds at the disposal of the corporation for building up strategic public sector industries is a mirage itself.

Not only this; reading from the *Second Five Year Plan* one can find out that the *Second Five Year Plan* allotted certain resources for the corporation. It went on to say that if those resources were found to be insufficient more would be made available. The *Second Five Year Plan* expected quick development. On page 403 it is said:

“A provision of Rs. 60 to 65 crores has been made in the plan of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for purposes of

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

direct assistance to industries and participation in the capital of the Indian Explosives Limited, regarding which commitments have already been entered into by Government, and for the activities of the NIDC."

Then it goes on to say that if this amount is found less more will be made available. But look at the travesty, look at the irony. The Plan said that more will be made available to the corporation, whereas the corporation works in a manner by which even the sum provided cannot be utilised. This is the sum and substance of the working of the corporation during the last three or four years.

Then, I take very strong objection to the way in which the loans have been disbursed to the textile and jute industries. I may point out that out of a total loan of Rs. 4,63,00,000, Rs. 1,83,00,000 have gone to the directors of the corporation and their companies. These figures I am quoting from the report of the corporation itself. Out of a total of Rs. 4,63,00,000, Rs. 1,83,00,000 have gone to companies in which the directors have a direct holding. This in Hindustani is called.

अन्धा बांटे रेवड़ी, मुड़ मुड़ अपने को दे

The directors sitting together and rejecting umpteen number of applications appropriate more than 50 per cent of the total loan disbursed to themselves. This is what the report says.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Is there any ban on the directors drawing loans from the corporation?

Shri Daji: There is no ban. But the object is to assist those industries which require assistance. Each of these industrialists not only does not require any assistance but can assist all of us put together.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I doubt.

Shri Daji: You need not doubt. I am buttressed by the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I am referring to the Third Annual Report of the working and administration of the Companies Act 1960. The same informs us as follows:

"Cases have come to notice where companies with large reserves have invested heavy amounts in shares of other companies in the same group while borrowing heavily from Government and quasi-government institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation, State Bank of India, National Industrial Development Corporation, etc. While these companies appeared to be financially sound and could have apparently met their needs for expansion or modernisation of their plant and machinery by converting their investments into cash, they have preferred to borrow from outside bodies."

Therefore, what is happening actually is this, that companies belonging to big business houses who do not require any assistance, because of the fact that they are directors on the corporation or other corporations, have appropriated large amounts of loans at low interest, and they loan out to other their own reserves or extra capital or they float subsidiary companies indirectly. Thereby, Sir the process of concentration of wealth in a few hands goes on, and your Development Corporation in the name of national development has only helped not in the development of the Indian nation or our national industries but in the development of monopoly or the capitalists growing still richer and robbing the State resources for achieving these ends.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is that the loans taken by them do not carry any interests?

Industrial Development Corporation

Shri Daji: They carry a low interest. If that was the purpose of the National Development Corporation, then the Financial Corporation will have almost done the same job. What is the purpose of having a separate corporation? It is meant to start new industries and not merely to give loans.

Apart from this, Sir, because the Ministry is the same which is dealing with this question, I want to point out that there are erring companies, black-sheep, who do not observe the spirit of the Companies Act. Complaints are pending before the Ministry about selling agency commission, appointment of managing agency, appointment of own relatives on high pay as directors of the companies. Those very companies manage to get loans from the Industrial Development Corporation. They manage to get themselves appointed on the Loans Committee of this corporation. Thus you put a premium on the black-sheep who violate the Companies Act. I know of at least three companies from my own State against whom complaints are there before the Ministry. In one case a partner refused to give managing agency rights. This complaint is pending. Perhaps no legal action can be taken, but action could have been taken under the Companies Act. Certainly, you could have at least prevented that company from getting loans from the corporation and thereby proved that the Government does not connive at violations of the provisions under the Companies Act. Such companies were given loans when industries which are crumbling or are in difficulties which should have been saved, at least to prevent the growing unemployment, were completely neglected. Also, instead of organising or supporting new strategic industries which the private sector does not ordinarily undertake, which was one of the primary functions of the Corporation, it has taken up the role of an ordinary money lender. At this rate, a day will come when the State will become both the

land agent and the money agent for private agencies, which is a travesty of socialism and of the so-called Socialist State. It will mean State capitalism using or exerting all its powers, financial and legal, for furthering the interests of the private sector, which will be a sad commentary. Therefore, I am of the opinion that either the Corporation should change its way of thinking and improve or close its business for otherwise it will become just yet another agency by which the private sector robs the public and the Government bodies for its own private profits.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while we are discussing these two Reports of the NIDC, we cannot avoid having at the back of our mind the knowledge that already the Estimates Committee has dealt with these Reports of this institution. Therefore, it will be quite legitimate for us to refer to this report of the Estimates Committee. The Estimate Committee has asked certain questions and sought answers from this House. The questions are whether the Government could not do without the NIDC and whether the NIDC should be kept going. In my view, our answers to both these questions should be categorical. The answer to the first question is that the Government could not do without this institution. The answer to the second question is that this institution should be and must be kept going.

There is a certain amount of misconception about the structure and functioning of this institution. A point is made in the Estimates Committee report that the way this institution is functioning, it seems to have given up the concept of autonomy of public undertakings. This view is taken primarily because the Chairman of the Corporation is the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Vice-Chairman is the Minister of Industries.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, on a point or order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: This is a misconception of the structure and the functioning of this institution. An institution of this kind is necessary in the present state of our industrial development. This misconception is, in all probability, caused because of the fact that those who hold this kind of misconceived view are trying to put something which is of a new pattern into a familiar mould—the mould of the usual type of a public undertaking. It is necessary that for the purpose of our industrial development in a planned way we should bring into existence new models, new patterns of institutions. We must develop on original lines and we should have new types and new ideas to guide us.

Actually, there was a call for an institution like the National Industrial Development Corporation. We will all remember that when the establishment of this institution was being debated in this House in 1954, there was a great need for something to be done for the modernisation and rehabilitation of two of our very important and two of the largest industries in the country. Then the danger of competition was threatening us from other countries. So, in the case of both these industries something had to be done at that time. Fortunately, at that time we had available to us what was then called "the counterpart funds" which could be disposed of in a certain manner. It would have been wrong not to have done something in the way it was done at that time in creating this institution and in putting to use these funds and in trying to meet the vital need of two of our very important industries.

Before I close, I will say one word about the loans of this institution being used or utilized by the directors for their own companies.

I should think it is not useful to discuss this matter in this way. After all, the Auditor General has endorsed the Report of this Corporation year after year and he has not found anything objectionable. It is quite legitimate for people to take loans from institutions with which they are associated in the capacity of directors. Why they do that we all know. Nobody in this world has money which he considers enough. Nobody has enough money in this world. They may have money, but money is to be considered in terms of its price. It is not just enough to say that one has money, but at what price. If this Development Corporation offered financial facilities at a more attractive rate than these directors could raise outside through those channels, it should be perfectly legitimate and proper for the directors to avail themselves of those facilities.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I will compliment our hon. friend, Shri Ram Ratan Gupta, who has brought forward this motion and has given an opportunity to this House to discuss the Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation.

I have seen the Report of the Corporation. I have also seen the functions of the National Industrial Development Corporation. Our aim in this under-developed country is to industrialise the whole country. The Estimates Committee has also gone into the National Industrial Development Corporation and has discussed the existence and functions of this Corporation.

When we look at the Report of this Corporation and the purpose of this Corporation, we have to justify whether the Corporation has been able to deliver the goods or not. The Corporation is conceived mainly as an instrument of Government for securing a balanced and integrated development of industries in both the private and public sectors. If we test the Corporation from this point of

view, we will come to the conclusion as to how far we have been able to achieve success through this Corporation. Of course, from time to time the working of the Corporation has improved.

This Corporation is also discharging some functions of the Finance and other Corporations. It is in a way an overlapping agency. This Corporation was organised or established with a great mission of industrialising the whole country and of developing all the regions. But if we look at the work which the Corporation has put in, it is not satisfactory.

If we look at the discussion after the completion of the Third Five Year Plan Report, we come to the conclusion that the planning of industry was a bad planning. If it were not a bad planning, there would not have been need for co-ordination. During the last five or seven years we were emphasising day in and day out on over-industrialisation, but when we meet the experts they say that it is bad planning because while issuing licences for industries and while taking up new projects Government had no idea that there was co-ordination between transport and communications and power so that industries could develop in this country. There is also imbalance between different regions. When we look at the location of industries in the different regions, we find that some regions are backward. The backward regions have been neglected. My hon. friend rightly pointed out that it should be planned in such a way that we can break the backwardness of this country and we can have uniform development all over the country. That has not happened practically. If it were good planning, such type of heterogeneous development would not have been there. So, if we look at this Report of the Corporation from this point of view, namely, how far the Corporation has been able to do something in this matter, we find that this Report is a poor report.

Regarding the advancement of loans it is stated in the Report that they have been able to advance only Rs. 35 lakhs to machine tools units and textile and jute mills. We have not seen any new entrepreneurs. New enterprises have not been started by this Corporation. If the Corporation had started new industries, there would have been some justification or solace that the Corporation has been able to do something new. But that is also not mentioned in this Report.

The other thing is that Government should think of avoiding duplication of credit institutions. Day in and day out we are talking of industrialisation and the problem of financing industries also comes in. If we look at the different financing agencies, we find that the Finance Corporation and other State agencies are there. Some small-scale industries institutions are also there. This Corporation is also advancing finances. So, we find that it is an overlapping agency and instead of helping, it creates a problem for us and only a section of the industry gets the advantage of it.

To these two or three points I wanted to draw the attention of the House so that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will look into the problem of the defects of planning. The difficulties which the industries are facing today would not have arisen if there had been proper planning.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I have heard with interest the speeches delivered on the motions for the consideration of the reports of the National Industrial Development Corporation for the two years. The reports give an account of useful work that has been carried on and that is being attempted to be carried on by this corporation which has just started practically coming on its own feet. It has been trying to help such industries as are important from the point of view of the foreign exchange earning and also other important sectors of the country's national economy. It has also been trying to explore and find

[Shri Himatsingka].

out the possibilities of a number of new industries which private parties are not expected to try because of the initial investment and expenditure involved without any certainty of their being successful. The list given in the report of the directors contains a large number of new industries which the National Industrial Development Corporation is trying to set up and has set up.

So far as the loan to the jute industry is concerned, there has been some criticism about the loans having been given to companies in which some directors are interested. I find from the names of the directors that they are the best brains in the country, and I think that some of them or rather all of them are connected with important houses which control a large number of industries. For instance, jute mills are controlled more or less by ten houses, except that certain individual mills have now gone over to individual parties.

Jute mills now have been facing a very bad time and very bad competition from Pakistan jute mills. As you know, Sir, raw jute is in Pakistan, and the jute mills are all in India. Now Pakistan is setting up jute mills in East Pakistan with the latest and up-to-date machinery, and unless the jute mills in India are put on a similar footing, they will all be ousted. As a matter of fact, the Indian jute industry is being gradually ousted from competition on account of certain steps that are being taken in East Pakistan by the Pakistan Government to help the industry. They are giving some subsidies, and the price of raw jute is also very much less than in India. So, it was very right on the part of this corporation to lend money to the jute mills to modernise their machinery so that they may be in a position to compete with the new mills that are coming up in Pakistan.

The same remarks apply to the textile industry also. There also, most of the mills are old,

and unless they are modernised, it will not be possible for them to stand competition, as our mills are being ousted gradually from foreign markets by Japan, China and other countries which have got up-to-date machinery.

So far as I could find from the report, the names of the directors themselves carry a very great weight, particularly, the names of the directors mentioned in the first report, whose companies have been given loans. As you know, Sir, the directors may be interested as directors, but we have to look to the finances of that company itself, whether that company to which loan has been given is in a position to modernise by its own strength and by its own resources. It may be that a director has got money, but that does not mean that that money will be available to that particular company in which that director is interested merely as director. Therefore, there is nothing wrong, unless, of course, one suggests that the loan should not have been given to those applicants on merits. One has to look to the merits of the particular applicant, whether they deserve the loan or not from the point of view of the safety, the necessity and other considerations that are usually to be taken into account when granting loans, namely whether the money will be returned back, whether the loan will be useful and so on. Therefore, so far as I have been able to understand it, there is nothing wrong.

Then, another hon. Member from the Opposition stated that private industries were being helped. The purpose for which this corporation has been started or floated is to help industries both in the public and in the private sectors. And the corporation is helping both the sectors, and it is fit and proper that it does so.

I am not speaking anything against the public sector, but we must take this also into account, namely how

they are functioning, whether the money that we are sanctioning and paying to the public sector is giving us a proper return and so on. If we look into the long list now, we shall find a sorry state of affairs, because they are not being properly looked after and are not being properly managed. Therefore, if anything can be done and looked after properly by the private sector, it should be allowed to be done by the private sector; only such industries as the private sector cannot take up or cannot manage or cannot find the resources for should be taken up by the public sector. For instance, take the case of the steel mills. It would not have been possible for the private sector to take them up.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): How does the public sector come in, in connection with these reports?

Shri Himatsingka: My hon. friend does not understand the purpose of the National Industrial Development Corporation itself. This corporation is intended to develop a large number of industries in the public sector as well as to help the private sector. Therefore, we have to support both, but at the same time, we have to see whether the public sector industries that are being set up are carrying on the work entrusted to them properly.

Look at the Sindri Fertiliser Factory. Because proper action has not been taken in time, it is not producing even 25 per cent of its capacity. If it had been in the hands of the private sector, that private company would have gone into liquidation, and it would have been sold by now, but because money is forthcoming from Government, and Government have ample resources, therefore, they cannot see the defects and they cannot take action in proper time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As a matter of fact, the House has been very critical, and all these public sector enterprises which are failing are under the searchlight of the House, and they have been criticised. And

we are setting up a committee for the purpose. Nobody would permit such a state, because this very fertiliser factory was having record production at one time. Certainly, the House is quite conscious that because of bad management, it has come to such a state of affairs.

Shri Himatsingka: That is the main reason why it has come to grief; it wanted to show the utmost production without looking to the safety margin. They did not attend to it properly in time so that the machinery might not be affected, and affected to an extent where it cannot perhaps be repaired. That is my grievance. I am not saying anything against the public sector as such. But I say that if we invest money in the public sector, we should also be able to see that the public sector does give us a proper return, and it fulfils the purpose for which it has been set up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have devoted a lot of time to the study of this problem, and I have come to the definite conclusion that the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited is an expensive luxury of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the sooner it is done away with, the better it would be for the industrial health and the industrial efficiency of this country. Perhaps, you will say that I am sounding a very extremist note, but I submit very respectfully that it has been a superfluous body, and it has only been supplementing the work which others have been doing, and it has only been duplicating the work which others have been doing.

So far as the loan programme is concerned, I believe that it can be done very well and very effectively and very equitably by the Industrial Finance Corporation. So far as its developmental work is concerned, I think the other development organisations that we have set up in this country have given a better account of themselves than this body. For instance, the Ministry of Defence has

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

so many things to its credit; other Ministries have also so many other things to their credit.

16 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

But this National Industrial Development Corporation reminds me of a hen that sits too long on eggs but is never able to hatch its chicken. I submit that it takes too much time so far as planning goes, and even in that matter it goes on taking help from this country and that country, to which I do not take any objection. But it takes an unduly long time in preparing project reports and even when those project reports have been prepared, it takes an unduly long time for bringing those project reports into action. One of its characteristics is slowness; its other characteristic is delay in execution and its third characteristic is that it spends too much money on the preparation of these projects.

In the Report for 1959-60, I find under the head 'Expenditure on projects',—salary, allowances and travelling expenses of Soviet experts'. How much money has been spend on this? Rs. 2,16,44,930. I think this is a very big sum to pay. Again for 'Foundry Forge project', it is Rs. 20,59,621. I want to ask what is the good of spending so much money and then not getting the results which are proportionate to the amount we have spent? This Report for 1959-60 makes a very impressive reading when one goes through the prospectus, what they want to do. But there is one word in every paragraph from page 5 to page 7. That is the word 'negotiations'. It is negotiating, negotiating and negotiating, and those negotiations do not come up to much. Therefore, I think there is something fundamentally wrong with this Development Corporation because it cannot deliver the goods. The reason why it is so is very

obvious. It is a mixture of bureaucrats and persons who represent big business. It has no technical talent. Of course, now it has constituted a bureau for technical investigation and other kinds of things. But I think that bureau has not yet started functioning at full strength. So this body is not able to do what it was designed to do.

Much has been said about the composition of the board of directors. I want to ask only one thing. Take any corporation formed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. You will find almost the same names going round. Is our country so poor in talent? Is our country so deficient in ability of this kind that they cannot think of anybody else? I have no grouse against those persons. They are able men, talented men who have done very good work in this country. But I find that the same persons are there. If we want to study international trade, the same persons come in; if we want to do some thing else in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the same people again appear. I cannot understand why the Commerce and Industry Ministry is making so much of these persons and why it does not do something to find new talent and new persons who can deliver the goods. After all, it has been said on the floor of the House today that this Corporation was formed to do something new, to do something big, to do something in consonance with the new needs of our country. But here I find persons who are not as much in touch with modern industrial developments, who are not as much in touch with modern conditions of industrial development as they should be. After all, their experience is very very limited in one field and they cannot think of new things.

So far as the loan policy of this body is concerned, much has been said about it. I do not object to some directors getting loans. After all, Trotsky said in one place when he was writing the history of the Russian revolu-

tion, 'People who have money to distribute never omit themselves'. I think this is human nature. Sometimes they also get a share of these loans. I do not blame them for it. I think they have as much right as anybody else. But I would ask one thing. What are those corporations or companies of national interest which this corporation has helped? What is the maximum loan that it has given to any body? They have given loans to jute and cotton organisations. They have also given some loans to small industries. But I believe this is not the work which this Corporation was asked to do. It was not brought into being for this purpose. It was formed to do things which could serve the needs of the entire nation, which would be all-India things. But it is helping this man in that city and that man in that town. I think it has lost that character given to an organisation which was meant to develop the whole country. It is said in the beginning that it is meant for the balanced and integrated development of the country. What are the gaps that this Corporation has filled in our Indian economy? After all, it is planned for integral development and balanced development. What are the gaps that it has filled so far as our industries in the defence field are concerned? It has served a very very limited purpose and that also it has done in a way which is not in keeping with the general interests of the country.

This question has been studied very thoroughly by the Estimates Committee and in its 122nd Report it has given its verdict on this organisation. Though it has not said things with as much frankness as I am doing, the net result of the Estimates Committee's recommendations is that this body is only doing that kind of work which others are doing very well. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this Report, and read Appendix IV of the Report; then he will find that this is the conclusion arrived at by the Estimates Committee. What does it say? For instance, they say about the

report on the pyrites project that it is being unduly delayed. In the same way, they speak about the project for newsprint from bagasse. All these things are there.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that either this Corporation should be overhauled, should be given an entirely new look, should be given a face lift, or it should be closed, and we should try to get this work done through other agencies which are already there. It is something which has not lived up to the high hopes that were entertained of it. It is something which has not given us that sense of industrial development of the country which it should have given. Therefore, I think it is no use keeping this any longer. It has been in existence for eight years now. I think it should be made to do some concrete, specific and practical work, or it should be asked to close its doors. I think if its doors are closed none would be sorry, but if its doors are kept open and it does not do any good work, I think all of us will feel very unhappy.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Speaking on this Corporation, I am reminded of a similar corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation, which was hotly debated in the second Parliament. While hearing the speech of Shri Gandhi I wondered whether he had completely forgotten the fact that he was a member of a committee set up to enquire into the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation. Certain recommendations were made in that committee's report, and they were accepted and implemented by the Government.

The enquiry into that corporation started on the allegation that the directors or the industries connected with the directors were taking large amount of loans. It was not alleged that the loans were unsecured, were not quite safe. It was admitted that the loans were quite sound, there was no possibility of the money being lost. In the case of this corporation, also,

[Shri A. C. Gupta]

the loans given to some directors are safe. They are respected names in the industrial field of India, and nobody would suggest that the loans given to their industries is in any way unsafe. Shri Saraf interrupted a Member speaking from that side to ask if loans to industries connected with the directors were banned. It is not banned. Had it been banned, surely they would not have been able to get the loans. Apart from the legal ban, there is the question of social equity, social justice, and also the purpose of setting up certain Government machinery for development.

This Corporation was set up as a sponsoring and development instrument, as a machinery for developing industries, not so much for giving loans. Shri Gandhi also referred to the PL 480 counterpart fund. I think he has forgotten that that amount, nearly Rs. 10 crores, was handed over to another corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. I think private industries can very well take advantage of that corporation. Nobody would object to that. But a corporation, set up for the purpose of sponsoring and developing industries, developing industries in certain regions which are considered backward so that we may have a balanced and integrated economy, would be only going astray from its purpose if its funds are given to already established parties. Even if the Government had that intention in their mind, I hope that after the Report of the Estimates Committee, Government will take a new decision that this Corporation, if it is to continue, should do so as a sponsoring organisation for the development of new industries and the development of industries in undeveloped areas; it will help new parties, new organisations and new industrial units.

About sponsoring also, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has already mentioned that this is the eighth year of its existence and yet it has not been able to develop any industries. Only

one corporation has been set up for the exploitation of pyrite, and extracting sulphur out of that, but there also, no manufacturing process has started. We know that India is very much short of sulphur, and apart from its commercial value, it has got a military and strategic value also. So, the Corporation has done well in setting up a subsidiary company for the exploitation of pyrites and for the extraction of sulphur, but it is regrettable that during the last few years, even after the setting up of the subsidiary company, not much progress has been made in the extraction of sulphur. We are still in the process of exploring and having some pilot schemes or something like that. I think the pyrites company and the Corporation should pay more serious attention to it.

About the modernisation of the jute and textile industries, nobody will object to that. There is necessity for modernising our jute industry, though I do not agree that our jute industry is facing the danger of being ousted by the competition of Pakistan jute industry.

But, still, that competition is there. I think, there is need for modernising the jute factories and the textile mills. But, for that, the funds available with the ICIC could be utilised and not the funds of this Corporation.

This corporation gives loans at more or less subsidised rates. Previously, I think, it was 5 per cent; and now, it has been raised to 6 per cent; and the usual bank rate is 7½ per cent. At the same time the corporation is given a fairly high amount every year by the Government to cover its losses.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: It is 6 per cent and more for loans that are not paid in time

Shri Daji: Seven per cent.

Shri A. C. Guha: Still, I think, the funds of the ICIC should have been

utilised for modernising and renovating these jute factories and textile mills.

I find from the report that there are several methods adopted by this corporation. Certain industries may be sponsored and certain exploration done. And, what about the establishment of the manufacturing process? In certain cases, I find the corporation has started, as in the case of pyrites, a subsidiary company the share capital of which is wholly subscribed by this corporation. In certain cases, I find that separate corporations will be set up.

Again, I find that there are proposals that, after sponsoring and doing all preliminary works, the industry would be handed over to private companies. I find that two industries, rayon pulp and newsprint, after the piloting schemes have been completed, are to be handed over to the private sector. I do not understand, why? Particularly, newsprint has got an almost strategic value. It should not be handed over to the private sector.

There is another unhealthy and undesirable thing. I think it has now been changed, because, on a previous occasion, the Minister said that it had been changed. The Chairman of the corporation was the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Vice-Chairman of the corporation was the Minister of State for Industries. I hope that position has now changed.

In the memorandum and articles of association, I find that certain decisions taken by the Board may be held over by the Chairman without implementation and be referred to the President. That means, the Chairman will refer it to himself. The Chairman, being the Minister, will refer it to the President, that means, to the Minister himself. That is very anomalous. The Minister should not be the Chairman and should not be in the boards of these corporations.

As regards the composition of the Board, I think, the remarks of my

hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma are quite deserving. Government should not start corporations of this nature with men only from private industries. I have no quarrel with the industrialists. But, the board should have a character of its own. The corporation is started for improving the economic development of the country according to the Industrial Policy Resolution and according to the ideas incorporated in the Plan. For that purpose, I think, the board should have a different set of people. Some economists and some public men should have been there. There may be one or two industrialists and some government officials. But now the industrialists and the officials monopolise all the seats in the Board. That should not be the position. I object to the boards being composed mainly of industrialists and government officials. Some economists and public men in politics should be there to implement the idea behind our industrial development programme. It is not only the question of the development of one industry alone; but the question is of implementing our social and economic ideals. If any pilot scheme or if any industry is to be handed over to the private sector, I do not know what will be the interest of the Corporation in such industries? Will it get any royalty or not? Of course the Minister may say that it is problematic as that no industry has been given over to the private sector.

I am sorry the report is scrappy. It tries to hide, and not reveal, things. This Corporation should follow the example of the Industrial Finance Corporation; their report gives a complete idea of the working of the Corporation. This report should contain the names of parties which have been given the loan as is done in the report of the IFC. The policy which has been accepted for the IFC in spite of some official opposition, that policy should be accepted for this Corporation also and also for any other financing corporation set up by the Government. I think this Ministry has more than one financing Corporation. The

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names of parties who take advantage of the loans offered by these Corporations should be given in the annual report. I hope the Government will take notice of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the views given by the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shyam Lal Saraf—he is not here.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, जिस सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न की हम स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं, उस में कोई भी कारपोरेशन ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये जिस में जनता के नुमाइन्दे न हों। इस रिपोर्ट को मैं पढ़ रहा था और इस में मैंने देखा है कि काटन टैक्सटाइल एडवाइजरी कमेटी के ऊपर ५२,७०७ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस में पब्लिक के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव होते तो यह जो कि फिजूलखर्ची हुई है, यह न हो पाती। हम ने जो टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का आफिस बना रखा है वह आफिस अगर ऐफीशेंटली काम कर रहा है तो कोई जरूरत नहीं थी कि इतनी बड़ी रकम टैक्सटाइल एडवाइजरी कमेटी के ऊपर खर्च की जाती। इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची को हमें रोकना होगा।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिये जो प्रामिज किया गया था, वह प्रामिज हमारी उम्मीदों के मुताबिक पूरा नहीं किया गया है, जितनी इमदाद का आश्वासन दिया गया था, उतनी इमदाद नहीं हो सकी है। सिर्फ दो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिन का थोड़ा-थोड़ा जिम्मा आता है, एक कापर इंडस्ट्री है, और दूसरे न्यू स्टैन्डर्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी है। कितने ही उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजीनियरिंग कन्सर्न हैं लेकिन किसी को कोई इमदाद नहीं की गई है।

कर्ज देने की शर्तों भी बहुत सख्त रखी गई हैं। एक तो कर्ज मिलने में बहुत देर लग जाती है और दूसरे जहाँ इमदाद की जरूरत होती है

वहाँ इमदाद पहुंचती भी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्ज की शर्तों को शिथिल किया जाये और जहाँ इमदाद पहुंचाने की जरूरत हो वहाँ इमदाद पहुंचाई जाये। यह भी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि इस में पब्लिक का रिप्रिजेंटेशन हो। अगर ऐसा होगा तो फिजूलखर्ची नहीं हो सकेगी। जब आप समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं तो मुट्ठी भर आदमियों के हाथ में ताकत देना मैं समझता हूँ समाजवाद के पीछे जो स्पिरिट है, उस के विरुद्ध है।

इस रिपोर्ट में १ करोड़ ८३ लाख रुपये की एक आइटम दिखाई गई है। यह रुपया देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये लगाना चाहिये था। लेकिन यह रुपया सिर्फ उन कम्पनियों को कर्ज के रूप में दिया गया है जो इस कारपोरेशन के डायरेक्टर्स हैं और जो उन कम्पनियों के शेयरहोल्डर हैं। वे ही कर्ज देने वाले हैं और वे ही कर्ज लेने वाले हैं। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि बाकी जो दरखवास्तें थीं वे पेंडिंग में रख दी गयीं। आम जनताको जो फायदा होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हुआ और देश के दूसरे उद्योग जो आगे बढ़ने चाहिये थे, वे बढ़ने से रुक गये हैं।

जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ आज इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री बहुत बढ़ गई है और बढ़ती ही जा रही है और दूसरी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में सब से ज्यादा वहाँ यह इंडस्ट्री बढ़ी है। ऐसी सूरत में सब से ज्यादा इमदाद इस इंडस्ट्री की वहाँ होनी चाहिये थी।

इस के अलावा मेरी आप के द्वारा, सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी प्रार्थना है कि सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी में कोई भी कारपोरेशन हो, कोई भी आर्गनाइजेशन हो, वह अच्छे तरीके से काम तब तक नहीं कर सकती है जब तक कि उस में पब्लिक के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव न हों। इस

वास्ते कोशिश की जानी चाहिये कि इस का विस्तार हो और इस में पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे लिये जायें। इस में हर एक स्टेट लैजिस्लेचर के लोग आयें और जो सुप्रीम बाडी है, पार्लियामेंट लोक सभा और राज्य सभा, इस के भी नुमाइन्दे आयें। इस का विस्तार इस तरह से किया जाय जिस में कि उस का कॅरेक्टर ऐसा बन सके कि सारा देश उस से लाभान्वित हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरी यह दख्वास्त है कि वे एक फैसला यह कर दें कि कर्ज जिन लोगों को दिया जाये वे कारपोरेशन के डाइरेक्टर्स न हों, दूसरे उन में पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, अब तक जो महानुभाव बोले हैं वे बहुत कुछ इस बारे में कह चुके हैं, और मुझे कहने को बहुत कुछ बाकी नहीं है। किन्तु मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात अभी तक सामने नहीं लाई गई कि जो ऐंजलिकेशन्स कमेटी के पास आती थीं, उन का डिस्पोजल करने का कौन सा तरीका उन्होंने रखा था। यह ठीक है कि कुछ रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स उन के पास होंगे थे।

मुझे से पहले एक महानुभाव दूसरी तरफ से बोले कि जूट इंडस्ट्री जो है वह बहुत पुरानी जरूर हो गई है लेकिन उस को नई मशीनरी लेने के लिये और पाकिस्तान से मुकाबला करने के लिये रुपया देना है। यहां पर यह याद रखने की बात है कि यह जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं, उन की अपनी शक्ति अच्छी है और वह अपनी अच्छी जगह रखते हैं। लेकिन क्या उन की सारी शक्ति समाप्त हो गई जिस के कारण उन को यहां से रुपया लेना पड़ा? प्रश्न यह आ कर पड़ता है कि

जितने यह मिल मैगनेट्स हैं, उन के पास अपनी दौलत बची हुई है। उन को सहारा देने के लिये कारपोरेशन के पास पूरे साधन भी नहीं हैं। अगर यहां पर खास तौर पर यह कहा जाये कि भले ही कोई डाइरेक्टर्स हों, उन को लोन दिया जाये, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को नैतिक दृष्टि से लोन लेने का अधिकार तभी हो सकता था जब कारपोरेशन के सामने कोई और इंडस्ट्री न होती। जो लिस्ट इस में दो हुई है, उस का क्या हुआ? जिस लिस्ट के निमित्त यह सब कुछ बनाया गया था उस के बारे में क्या हुआ?

इस के अलावा जिस तरह से रिपोर्ट्स लिखी जाती हैं उस में से आसानी से कुछ निकाल लेना सम्भव नहीं होता क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में जो तरीका उन लोगों ने बनाया हुआ था उस में हम कितना ही अन्दर जाने की कोशिश करें लेकिन वह कोशिश पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं होती। इस के अनेक कारण हैं। वह एक लम्बी कहानी हो सकती है, जिस को कहने का यहां पर समय नहीं है, और हो सकता है यह भी कह दिया जाये यहां पर कि उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध इस से नहीं है।

मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मेरे एक पूर्व वक्ता श्री दी० चं० शर्मा ने कहा, कि या तो आप इस को अच्छे ढंग से चलाइये, या इस को बन्द कर दीजिये। उस अच्छे ढंग के अन्दर सीधी बात यह है कि आप के सामने जो तरीका है उसे आप को बदलना पड़ेगा। यह जो ऐंजलिकेशन्स लेने का तरीका है, उस के बजाय मेरा मुझाव यह है कि हमारी एक मशीनरी त्रिएट होनी चाहिये जो स्वयम् यह देखे कि कौन सी इंडस्ट्री ऐंमो हो स० है जिन को आगे लाया जाये और किस प्रकार से उन का इस से सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाये। अभी जो तरीका चल रहा है उस में

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को ही फायदा होता है, जो कि अपने आप को खुद ही अच्छे ढंग से रख सकते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कि अपने आप को फाइनेन्स नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन उन को मदद नहीं हो पाती है। यदि हम देखें कि मोनोपोलिस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज कितनी हैं और छोटा इंडस्ट्रीज कितनी चली हुई हैं, और उन में किस प्रकार से रुकावट आ रही है, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि आप पायेंगे कि जो पालिसी चल रही है उस का एक ही तात्पर्य है कि जो जमे हुए हैं उन को और अधिक जमाया जाये। उन के रिसोर्स के बारे में कोई पूछ ताछ नहीं होती कि आप को जो लोन दिया जा रहा है उस की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ रही है, और आप के पास रिसोर्स की गुंथाइश है या नहीं। जहाँ तक प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज का सवाल है, उस को रुपया उसी वक्त दिया जाये जब यह देखा जाये कि उस को रुपया मार्केट में नहीं मिल सकता है, न मार्केट में उन की साख है। जिन की मार्केट में साख हो, जिन को मार्केट से रुपया मिल सकता हो, जिन इंडस्ट्रीज के डाइरेक्टर्स की साख हो, उन्हें इस कारपोरेशन से रुपया लेने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ती है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

चूँकि बहुत समय नहीं है और बहुत सी बातें मेरे पूर्व वक्ता कह चुके हैं, इस लिये अन्त में मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त करूँगा। इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन जिस समय चलाया गया था उस समय यह सोचा गया था कि वह सप्लीमेंट करेगा दूसरी चीजों को, न कि इसका मतलब यह था कि जो पुरानी इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, उन को सप्लीमेंट करेगा। जहाँ तक इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का सवाल है मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसी स्थिति में आगे चल कर मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि सदन में जो

विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं उन पर अमल करवाने के क्या क्या नये उपाय हो सकते हैं। जो हमारे डाइरेक्टर्स बनाये जाते हैं, उस में किस तरह के हेर फेर की आवश्यकता है, या और कौन कौन सी आवश्यकतायें हैं जिन पर ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर जो अगली रिपोर्ट आयेगी उन में मैं समझता हूँ कि जो त्रुटियाँ आज हैं, वे नहीं रहेंगी और भविष्य में जो कार्य इस सम्बन्ध में होगा, वह सुचारु रूप से होगा।

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a way it is fortunate that the motion for consideration of the report, of which notice was given in the last Parliament which was subsequently dissolved, has come up today. It is fortunate in the sense that the House has before it the considered report of the Estimates Committee. If the motion could have been discussed before the Estimates Committee's report was available to the House, perhaps I could not within the limited time elucidate all the points which would require elucidation.

In the first instance, I would like to disabuse the mind of the House which seems to have been overweighted with a minor function of this Corporation, i.e. financing of the jute and cotton industries. I would like to remind the House of the genesis of the problem. As early as 1946, the textile industry was studied by a high-powered committee presided over by Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Thereafter, the chronic illhealth of the industry has been studied by successive committees. I had the honour of presiding over one of the committees, which took two years to study the industry. These are vital industries in the economy of our country and they were in bad health. To give an analogy which may not be altogether applicable, the

industries were in a condition where they require blood transfusion immediately. Otherwise, the loss to the nation would have been tremendous. Therefore, special organisations and special procedures had to be devised to do the job

I would remind you that by their very charter, the IFC and other financing agencies, some of which came much later than this Corporation, were prevented from taking up this line of credit and I can be proud of the achievement of the Corporation in doing the job effectively, i.e. rejuvenating the industry to a certain extent, particularly jute. In the course of the few years it has been operating—mind you, it undertook this type of work at the direction of the Government and not of its own volition—84 per cent of the spinning process of jute has been modernised, and it has been modernised almost entirely at the cost of the industry but by the encouragement given by the corporation. The total cost of modernisation of the industry has been calculated at about Rs. 30 crores out of which the credit available from the corporation has been only Rs. 4.5 crores. Unfortunately, we have not had that much of success with the textile industry. I wish we could show better results. The latest working group on the textile industry had calculated that for rehabilitation of the industry the cost would amount to Rs. 180 crores and on the most liberal estimate the industry could not be expected to find more than Rs. 80 crores. Unfortunately, we are not able to find the finance. But finance is not the only stumbling block. There is the availability of machinery and the capacity of many of the undertakings to absorb it. I will come later to the criticisms which were made by the mover of the motion.

In this connection, it will be interesting to note that the corporation and the Government do not stop at only providing credit. It has been possible to provide the building of machinery, not all but most of them, for the tex-

tile industry in the country. Therefore as my time is running short, I would only mention that the provision of credit to the industries is the least part of the function of the corporation, and I am proud to submit that it has discharged it fully and well and it has produced results.

In this connection, I would like to disabuse the mind of the House in regard to one thing. It is not as if the corporation is a mutually conspiratorial society which distribute patronage among themselves.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mutual lending society.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, it is unfair to cast aspersions on those gentlemen who have accepted the invitation of Government to give their time and energy to the work for which they are not paid. They are doing it for the love of labour.

Shri Daji: Many persons will be willing to do such labour.

Shri Kanungo: I hope not; not the type of persons he has in mind.

Sir, the Company Law is very rigid. It says that if any person who as director of a company has any interest, even a remote interest, in any other company, his interest has got to be disclosed.

Shri Daji: That is all.

Shri Kanungo: It has been disclosed. I am satisfied and I am prepared to satisfy any person on this account—I believe the Estimates Committee has gone into it to a great extent—that the directors of the corporation who happen to be the director, in some of the borrowing companies have very little interest in those companies. The fact of the matter is as far as the textile industry is concerned, there is a rigid survey. It is so rigid that I have got heaps of applications which were withdrawn when the survey was asked for. The survey is done by an independent organisation of the Textile Commis-

[Shri Kanungo]

sioner and anybody who is connected with the textile industry knows very well that the survey is a gruelling one. After the survey party produces its report and suggests what part of rehabilitation is necessary and whether the rehabilitated machinery or modernised machinery can be of economic use to the undertaking, considering other factors, background and all that, then the loan application matures. I know that there have been complaints in this House, in the committees and elsewhere that the loan applications are very much delayed. The Corporation has tried to expedite the procedures, as far as possible but, by the very nature of it, the examination has got to be detailed, rigid, technical, financial and from the point of view of the public interest.

Shri Daji: Could you tell me the number of directors who are involved in this?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, it is mentioned in the reports. I do not like any aspersion being cast on them. The procedures are open. My hon. friend has quoted a paragraph from the Report of the Company Law Administration with which I am connected. In each case of loan by this Corporation, the application has been vetted by the Company Law Administration.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): There is no question of aspersion. The fact is there. He is asking for it.

Shri Kanungo: I might be mistaken. There might have been no insinuation. Perhaps, my understanding is lacking or my intelligence is not so sharp but I understood it as an insinuation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, an insinuation was made.

Shri Daji: It does not meet my question. My simple question is how many directors are affected by this. I want to know the number.

Shri Kanungo: It is mentioned in the Report. I would like the hon. Member and other hon. Members of the House to read the review by the Government of the report, as laid on the Table of the House. These three documents together will disabuse much of the doubts of any rational person, any reasonable person, if they are taken together. I certainly resent it and I certainly want to disabuse the minds of hon. Members of the House that the directors who are serving this Corporation are not in any way, not only legally but also morally and ethically, guilty of any dereliction of duty in handling the affairs of the Corporation.

Shri Daji: Then perhaps only accidentally it has happened.

Shri Kanungo: Every hon. Member is entitled to draw his own inferences, but I have the duty of informing the House of the real position.

The main purpose of this Corporation, as pointed out by the mover of the motion, is to fill up the gaps in the industrial development of the country. Obviously, the previous debates of this House will show that there are certain types of basic industries which do require heavy investment and exploratory work where the returns are rather uncertain and are not attractive enough to invite investment.

Those are the industries which this Corporation is expected to examine, to prepare the blueprints and project reports and to throw them open to the public or to the Government, as provided for in the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government, to undertake. Take the case of the particular project for the manufacture of sulphur from pyrites. I perfectly realise the impatience of the country and of the House about the delay in setting about the production of sulphur. The production of sulphur from sources other than natural sulphur has taken many, many years in other countries. We need not be ashamed that in the present stage of development in our

country technical knowledge and scientific research are not comparable to those of many of the advanced countries. We are making rapid progress, yet we are far behind. The very fact that the Development Corporation is pursuing the project and, in spite of the many failures so far, is still hopeful that it will be able to produce the results, shows the utility of the Corporation.

It has been mentioned that the Corporation has been merely examining and producing project reports and has not produced much. I would only say that it has stimulated the private entrepreneur in our country for many of the projects which even now are considered doubtful by the Corporation and many others. I give you the mere example of rayon grade pulp and newsprint from bagasse.

If you will look up the items which are taken up for study and preparation of projects, in the review of the Report for 1959 and subsequent years you will find that out of the nine or ten projects almost half of them have been prepared and for many of them, like raw film, heavy electricals, foundry forge, organic chemicals and all that, preliminary work has been done. Separate corporations have been formed to undertake those duties. When in a project, take for example the drugs project, investment of heavy amounts, say Rs. 50 crores and more, either by loan or by credit is involved, it is not improper even if it is in the public sector that very careful calculations and examination should be made about the processes, methods, training machinery and all that. That is exactly the function of the Corporation and I will leave it to the judgment of the House whether from a reading of the reviews and the Reports the Corporation has not justified its existence.

I am grateful to Shri D. C. Sharma who started off by asking me to wind up the Corporation because it is an expensive luxury, but the last sentence of whose speech was that after all it

may be worth while running it with a little revamping and with a little more attention. The Government is fully aware that in many ways the work of the Corporation can be made more efficient and cheaper and all that. We are grateful for the penetrating study by the Estimates Committee which has produced the first report on the working of this particular corporation. We are taking steps to implement the report of the Estimates Committee, and we shall be communicating to the Lok Sabha Secretariat that we are accepting almost all their recommendations, because we consider that that has got to be done. I believe that after that, a certain amount of improvement in the administration and in the operations of the corporation will be possible.

On the whole, I gain the impression that the House has appreciated the efforts made by the corporation. I would only submit for the future that the working of the corporation should be read with a review of the Government, as that will give a more complete picture. I believe I shall be right in passing on the encouragement which the bulk of the Members of the House have given to the operations of the corporation, to the staff of the corporation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Most of the Members have expressed their approbation by silence, and only a handful of the Members have criticised.

Shri Kanungo: I am grateful for that. I was merely referring to those Members who had participated in the debate, and my impression is that there has been approbation and encouragement and also helpful criticism of the operations of the corporation, and I shall be justified, I hope, in conveying the sense of the House to the corporation and its officers.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: There is very little for me to reply to after the speech of the hon. Minister.

Shri Daji: My hon. friend can dis-
 abuse his mind that there is any
 approbation.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: The pur-
 pose of the debate has been served by
 bringing out those points to the know-
 ledge of the hon. Minister, which
 needed his attention.

As regards the query raised by the
 Estimates Committee, I submit that
 nobody has denied it, and nobody can
 deny it, that a corporation of this
 nature was essential in our state of
 backward industrial development.
 Nobody also can deny that the help
 which was rendered to the jute in-
 dustry which is the major export
 earning industry was very necessary.

What is true of the jute industry is
 also true equally of the textile indus-
 try. Being a member of the working
 group, I can submit that this industry
 needs Rs. 180 crores; and at least
 Rs. 100 crores will be needed by some
 sources if that industry is to be re-
 juvenated. And that industry has to
 be rejuvenated, because that is the
 second most important industry in
 India, after agriculture. Also, it is
 one of the most important export earn-
 ing industries.

The point that I want to bring to
 the notice of the hon. Minister is that
 there should be no discrimination. The
 benefits of the corporation should be
 equally distributed, and the work must
 be carried on more progressively. The
 actual purpose of the corporation
 should not be lost sight of. That was
 what I wanted to bring out, and I
 am glad that the hon. Minister agrees
 with me on this point.

Shri Kanungo: For the records, I
 would like to mention that Shri D. C.

Sharma perhaps made a little mistake.
 In the case of the drugs project, he
 mentioned that the expenditure was
 about Rs. 2 crores. Actually, it was
 not Rs. 2 crores, but it was only
 Rs. 2,16,449 and a few naye paise.

Shri Himatsingka: Perhaps, the
 zeros have no value according to him.

Shri Kanungo: The figures have got
 to be correct in the records. Similar-
 ly, in the case of the foundry forge pro-
 ject, the expenditure was Rs. 20,596
 and a few naye paise, and not Rs. 20
 lakhs.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put both
 the motions to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of
 the Annual Report of the National
 Industrial Development Corpora-
 tion Private Limited for the
 period ended 31st December, 1958,
 along with the Audited Accounts,
 laid on the Table of the House on
 the 31st March, 1960."

"That this House takes note of
 the Annual Report of the National
 Industrial Development Corpora-
 tion Limited for the year 1959-60
 along with the audited Accounts
 and comments of the Comptroller
 and Auditor-General thereon, laid
 on the Table of the House on the
 11th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
 Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
 August 20, 1962/Śravaṇa 29, 1884
 (Saka).*

[Saturday, August 18, 1962/Shaavaia 27, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject	2437—77	S.Q. No.	Subject	
403	Situation in Nagaland	2437	431	Jute Wage Board	2484
428	Phizo	2438—41	432	Non-Nuclear Club	2484-85
404	Concentration of Pak troops on N. Bengal border	2441—45	433	Institute of Journalism	2485-86
405	Iron ore Mines in Orissa	2445—47	434	Godowns at Hyde Road, Calcutta	2486-87
406	Shortage of technical hands in Delhi	2447—50	435	Working hours for industrial employees	2487-88
408	Export of cloth to U.K.	2450-51	436	Export of Indian tea to U.S.A. and Canada	2488-89
410	Co-ordination in various Ministries	2451—55	U.S.Q. No.		
411	Export of Small Scale Industries products	2456-57	986	State-run emporia of handicrafts	2489-90
413	Taxes on tea	2458-59	987	Cotton mills in Madhya Pradesh	2490
414	Natural and synthetic rubber production	2459—62	988	Import of raw films	2492
415	Mahalanobis Committee	2463—66	989	Precision instruments factory in Rajasthan	2492-93
416	Indian traders detained in Tibet	2466—69	990	Central Marketing Organisation in Tripura	2493
417	Film Censorship Rules	2469—72	991	Loans to Madhya Pradesh	2493-94
418	Decentralisation of Central Printing Press, Calcutta	2472—74	992	Tea production	2494
419	Afro-Asian Conference	2474-75	993	Rickshaw pullers in Tripura	2494-95
421	Credit Guarantee Scheme	2476-77	994	Production of cycles, sewing machines and batteries	2495—98
420	Nepali rebels in India	2477	995	Administrative set up in Goa	2499
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			996	Supply of coal to Jute mills	2499-2500
407	Rehabilitation of political sufferers	477-78	997	Railway employees of East and West Pakistan	2500
409	Indian immigrants to U.K.	2478-79	998	Extension of Tenancy Act to Goa	2500
412	Sino-Indian border dispute	2479	999	Coffee Board Officers	2501
422	Export of musk or musk pods	2479-80	1000	Export of Ilmenite	2502
423	Children's visits to Soviet Union	2480	1001	Small Scale Industries Board	2502-03
424	Monochloro Benzene	2480-81	1002	Export of tute to Czechoslovakia	2503
425	Indians in Kenya	2481-82	1003	Industrial Estates in U.P.	2503-04
426	Rehabilitation of refugees occupying Muslim houses	2482	1004	Refugees at Sealdah Station	2504-05
427	News Service Division of All India Radio	2482-83	1005	Prices of cotton textile	2505
429	World Congress for General disarmament	2483	1006	Bonus Commission	2505-06
430	ol. Bhattacharya	2483-84	1007	Demands of coal miners	2506

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1008	Transfer of villages to Pakistan	2506-07
1009	Release of an Indian national kidnapped by Pakistanis	2507
1010	Prices of bricks	2508
1011	Buildings for Offices	2508-10
1012	Hindus in East Bengal	2509-10
1013	Hindi magazine—'Moptol Samachar'	2511
1014	National Income	2511-12
1015	Rubber plantations	2512
1016	Precision Instruments Factory	2512-13
1017	C.P.W.D. staff	2513-14
1018	Construction of roads and bridges in Puniab hills	2514
1019	Survey of employment in Delhi	2514-15
1020	Hostile Nagas	2515
1021	National Sample Survey	2516
1022	Rounds competed by National Sample Survey	2516
1023	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act	2517
1024	Press for Parliamentary work	2517-18
1025	Construction of Central Government Offices	2518
1026	Deputation from Goa Chamber of Commerce	2518-19
1027	Manufacture of electro-technical porcelain	2519
1028	Trade Agreement with Iran	2519
1029	Prospects of Uranium in Bihar, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh	2519-20
1030	Finance Scheme for export promotion	2520
1021	Survey of unemployment in Punjab	2521
1032	Industrial Cooperatives in Tripura	2521-22
1033	Industrial Estates in Tripura	2522
1034	Trade pact with Malayia	2522-23
1035	Resolution on 'Equal Pay for Men and Women'	2523
1036	Advance of loans to poor-persons for housing purposes	2523-24

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1037	Import of aircraft engines	2524
1038	Captive Power Generating Units	2524-25
1039	Printing machine donated by Tibetan Society of London	2525
1040	Industrial units in Manipur	2525-26
1041	Village Ghani Cottage Industry in Manipur	2526
1042	Indo-Moroccan Trade Agreement	2526-27
1043	Teachers in Plantations	2527
1044	Indians in U.K.	2527-28
1045	Trade delegations	2529
1046	Martyrs, Hall in Goa	2529-30
1047	Setting up of subsidiary industries around Bhilai	2530
1048	Pencial manufacturing factories	2530
1049	Fourth Five year Plan	2530-31
1050	Paper factories	2531-32
1051	Expert of manganese ore	2532
1052	Singareni collieries	2532-33
1053	Training of educated unemployed	2533
1054	Raipur-Jagdalnur road	2534
1055	Construction of a bridge at Mandvi in Goa	2534-35
1056	Raid by Pakistanis	2535-36
1057	Production of better film	2536
1058	Improvement in standard of films	2536-37
1059	Shortfall in handloom sector	2537-38
1060	Neogi Committee	2538
1061	Increased duties on import by Nepal	2538
1062	Indian Missions abroad	2538-39
1063	Kerala Ooranma Devaswom Board	2539-40
1064	Indian export	
1065	Accident in Sitalala colliery	2540-41
1066	Cooperative Jute Mills	2541-42
1067	Gur-Ki-Mandi, Delhi	2542-43
1068	Aluminium Factory at Mangalore'	2543
1069	Leather Training Institute at Vaniamkulam, Kerala	2543-44

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1070	Interest on loans given to low income group people	2544-45
1071	Indians visiting Guardwaras in West Pakistan	2545-46
1073	Development of cottage Industries in Nagaland	2546
1074	Manufacture of conveyor belts	2546-47
1075	Conversion of Birla House as Gandhi Memorial	2547
1076	Prime Minister's Relief Fund	2547-48
1077	Bonus for Collieries labourers	2548
1078	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	2548-49
1079	Accumulated stock of handloom cloth	2549-50
1080	Improvement of civic life	2550
1081	All India Handicrafts Board	2550-51
1082	Trade Unions	2551
1083	Land for refugees to be settled in New Barrackpur	2552
1084	Indians in Ceylon	2552-53
1085	A. I. R. Stations at Bangalore and Dharwar	2553
1086	Aid to Algerian refugees	2553-54
1088	Handloom industry	2554
1089	Export of fish from Kerala	2554-55

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE**

- (1) A copy of the Newsprint Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8/26/62-Imp. dated the 4th August, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (2) A copy of Government Resolution No. Ch (1)-17 (130)/60 dated the 21st June, 1962 on paper prices

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

- (3) A copy of the Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1051 dated the 4th August, 1962, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development Act, 1957

**CONVICTION OF MEM-
BER**

2556

The Speaker informed the House that he had received intimation from District Superintendent of Police, Vellore that Shri R. Dharmalingam, Member Lok Sabha, having been convicted and sentenced to ten week's rigorous imprisonment under sections 143 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code and section 7 of Criminal Law Amendment Act, by the District Magistrate, Vellore, was confined in the Central Jail, Vellore, on the 16th August, 1962

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLE-
MENTARY GRANTS
(RAILWAYS), 1962-63**

2557-82

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1962-63 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLE-
MENTARY GRANTS (GE-
NERAL), 1962-63**

2582-2634

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1962-63 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full

**MOTIONS RE. REPORTS
OF NATIONAL INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

2634-76

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta moved two motions regarding Reports of National Industrial Development

COLUMNS

MOTIONS RE REPORTS
OF NATIONAL INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION—*contd.*

Corporation laid on the
Table on 31-3-60 and
11-4-61 respectively. He
also replied to the debate.
The motions were adop-
ted

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
AUGUST 20, 1962/SRA-
VANA 29, 1884 (SAKA)

Consideration and passing
of the Atomic Energy Bill
and discussion on the ma-
nufacture and sale of
adulterated and spurious
drugs