

Monday, December 12, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 12th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सिक्किम के लिये विकास योजना

*७२१. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम विकास योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने अभी तक कुल कितनी राशि दी है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की टेक्नीकल सहायता दी गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के. चन्दा) : (क) तथा (ख). सिक्किम की सात वर्षीय विकास योजना में कई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिये, भारत सरकार ने अब तक १४,७५,००० रुपये की एक रकम सिक्किम दरबार को दी है। सिक्किम दरबार की मांग पर भारत सरकार कई जगहों के लिये टेक्नीकल कर्मचारी दे रही है और सिक्किम के लोगों को भारत की कई टेक्नीकल संस्थाओं में ट्रेनिंग देने की पूरी सहूलियतें दे रही है।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister will be able to give us an indication of the achievements so far made in that Plan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the first two years I must admit the progress has not been very spectacular, but the diffi-

culties of development work in a very undeveloped area like this are apparent. Up till now they have been able to spend a little over Rs. 14 lakhs. But recently there has been a demand for another Rs. 40 or 50 lakhs which demand is now being looked into by the Planning Commission and we hope that by the end of this financial year about Rs. 60 lakhs worth of work would be done.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the total amount for which the Government of India has taken the responsibility in the implementation of this Development Plan?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: For this Seven-Year Development Plan the total is Rs. 223 lakhs out of which Rs. 17 lakhs are earmarked for a ropeway. This will be treated as a loan. The rest will be given by the Government of India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ये जो भारतीय विशेषज्ञ या कर्मचारी अभी तक सिक्किम दरबार को, दिये गये हैं या दिये जाने वाले हैं, ये किन शर्तों पर दिये हैं या दिये जाने वाले हैं ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The difficulty has been to procure suitable personnel for working in that area. We have secured the services of some, like the forest officers. But in the Fisheries, Co-operative and certain other departments we have not yet been able to secure adequate personnel.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any part of this expenditure that is going to be incurred on this Plan is going to be met from the local funds?

Mr. Speaker: 'Local funds' means?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the Darbar.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जाहिर है वह अपना रुपया प्राप्त करके देते हैं और उसके अलावा हम उनकी सहायता करते हैं।

Steel Prices

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

(a) the difference between the Indian and World prices of Steel on the 15th November, 1955; and

(b) the extent of increase in Indian prices of Steel effected during 1955?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The present difference in price is about Rs. 165/- per ton in favour of the Indian consumer.

(b) The average increase is of the order of Rs. 100/- per ton.

Shri Bahadur Singh: What was the quantity of iron ready with private producers in India when this increase in price was announced?

Shri Karmarkar: The quantity of iron ready?

Shri Bahadur Singh: The quantity of iron ready with private producers in India when this increase in price was announced.

Shri Karmarkar: Of iron and steel I should like to have notice of that question?

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the quantities that will be required to be imported during the next year?

Shri Karmarkar: Our present requirements are assessed to be about a million tons of steel.

Shri Bahadur Singh: Does the increase in price affect all kinds of steel uniformly; if not, what are the reasons for it?

Shri Karmarkar: The increase in the world price or in our price?

Mr. Speaker: Our prices.

Shri Karmarkar: The price that has been fixed is fixed by Government. The retention price—the latest—has been fixed at Rs. 385. That is the price fixed. And we fix also the sale price, and that is Rs. 115 per ton is excess of the retention price. Those prices are fixed by Government.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know in how many kinds of steel the original price of steel rose since 1950, and so what extent?

Shri Karmarkar: In 1951 July the increase was Rs. 100 in respect of galvanised sheets. In 1952 July the increase was Rs. 50 in respect of all kinds of steel except billets the price of which was increased by Rs. 45. In 1952 September the increase

was Rs. 40 per ton on an average. In 1954 March the increase was Rs. 18 per ton on an average. In 1955 July the increase was Rs. 20 on an average per ton. In 1955 October the increase was Rs. 80 per ton on an average. These were done on the advice of the Tariff Commission.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether this increase in the world price of steel is due to shortage, and what will be the effect of this increase in the world price of steel on our import policy, since we depend to a large extent on imported steel?

Shri Karmarkar: Perhaps my friend thought I was referring to the world prices. I was referring to the increase in our prices not the world prices. The world prices, vary according to the needs, requirements etc.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: rose—

Oil Refinery at Bhavnagar

*725. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1838 on the 16th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the sponsors of the fourth i Refinery at Bhavnagar have since submitted full particulars of the project;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined by Government; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

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

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of this project report from the French firm as was done in the case of the synthetic oil plant?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not see why we should fix a time-limit for the submission of the project report. Here was an instance of private enterprise coming forward on its own, and they said they will send fuller proposals. Government are awaiting those fuller proposals. There is no need either to fix any time-limit or to invite them to submit it within a period of time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether Government have indicated to the private firm as well as to the French firm which was to submit a project report, as to the installed capacity of that refinery?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I made it clear that it is not for the Government to take the

initiative in the matter. Private enterprise has taken it, and they have given us some sketchy proposals, and we are awaiting their fuller proposals. What we are now expecting is not a project report but fuller proposals with regard to the setting up of an additional oil refinery.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know whether the French firm has expressed its intention to participate in the capital and, if so, what advice has been tendered by the Government ?

Mr. Speaker : I think the question is premature in view of the answers given they say they are awaiting proposals.

Shri K. C. Reddy : We are not directly dealing with the French firm at all. It is a private industrialist from our country who is dealing with the French firm.

Common Production Programme

*726. **Shri Dabhi :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 497 on the 16th August, 1955 and state :

(a) whether Government have now taken a final decision regarding the industries for which a common production programme in the large and small scale sectors was to be formulated ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S.N. Mishra) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Dabhi : Could we know the names of the industries for which the common production programme is likely to be formulated ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : We cannot give any information on that point at this stage.

Shri Dabhi : How long will it take Government to decide this matter ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : About the exact time also I am afraid I cannot give any indication.

Fact-Finding Commission on Recovery of Abducted Women

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

(a) whether the Fact-Finding Commission appointed jointly by the Governments of India and Pakistan with regard to the recovery of abducted women has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know when this Fact-Finding Commission was appointed and who were its members ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : The Fact-Finding Commission consisted of two high-powered officers representing the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan. They were to be assisted by two officers of the rank of Deputy Commissioners. The two assisting officers have already submitted some tentative recommendations and they are under examination by the two high-powered officers who were to meet on the 7th December, 1955 to finalise their report. Government has not yet received the final report from the two high-powered officers.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Has it come to the notice of the Government of India that a statement was made by a Pakistan high-up that there were several thousands of abducted women still in India and Pakistan and that not much was being done to restore them to their proper home land ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : I have not seen that particular statement which the hon. Member has in his mind. But I may add that the work is going on, and the report of the two high-powered officers is only to assess the outstanding work and to see what further steps are necessary; it is not that the work is at a standstill because we are awaiting a report.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell the House how long it will take for the finalisation of the report, and for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein, because this is an issue which has been long in the hanging.

Sardar Swaran Singh : I do not think I could add anything to what I have already said. The two high-powered officers were to meet on the 7th December. Their report is awaited, and soon as it is received, the Government will examine it.

Indians in Australia

*728. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indians in Australia; and

(b) whether they are enjoying privileges of citizenship ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) About 2000.

(b) The resident Indians enjoy Australian citizenship rights.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the domiciled Indians in Australia are allowed to take their families there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes. Indians domiciled in Australia may take their families provided they can live there in reasonable comfort.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether recently any students have been sent to Australia under the Colombo Plan, and if so, their number?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes. The figure given includes 150 students who have gone under the Colombo Plan.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the special disabilities these Indians suffer from in Australia?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Not that we know of.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether there has been any relaxation in the white labour policy followed by the Government of Australia during recent years?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I suppose the hon. Member is referring to their immigration policy. So far as we know, there has been no particular change, and I am to tell the hon. Member that we are not particularly interested in the matter either.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether there was any racial discrimination against Indians there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Not that we know of.

Rock Salt

*799. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to manufacture Rock Salt in India;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) the quantity to be manufactured?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R.G. Dubey): (a) to (c). Rock salt is not manufactured, but is a natural product excavated from salt mines.

Presumably the Member is referring to the proposal for the working of the Mandi Salt Mines by the wet mining process according to the scheme prepared by a Swiss Firm of Engineers. The scheme is still under investigation. As an essential preliminary, core drilling to assess the exact extent of the reserves of rock salt was undertaken. Results of core drilling are now available. The nature of process to be adopted, whether it should be by wet mining or dry mining and other aspects of the scheme are now under consideration. The quantities of rock salt that could be mined will depend on the process that will be adopted.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: May I know the quantity of rock-salt produced from the Mandi mines?

Shri R. G. Dubey: For the present, it is 1.5 lakhs of maunds, but it is not used for human consumption.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether in view of the fact that the development scheme in respect of the Mandi mines has fallen through in the First Five Year Plan, it is proposed to include it at least in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): In the First Five Year Plan, we could not go ahead with the scheme, because of certain technical difficulties and hurdles which we had to get over. As has been indicated in the answer already, after the scheme was made available to us, we wanted to make sure whether there is enough reserve in the mines to exploit it for a period of at least ten years. So, we had to take up core-drilling etc., and this has been completed now. But as I said, there have been certain technical difficulties; and there may be differences of opinion between the Swiss Firm of Engineers and our own Geological Survey Department. These differences have got to be examined. Because of these reasons we could not go ahead with the implementation of the scheme in the First Five Year Plan. The question of including a suitable provision for it in the Second Five Year Plan is now under consideration.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमती वाहू : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि पहाड़ी स्थानों में मंडी के अतिरिक्त किन किन स्थानों से नमक निकालने की योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री आर० जी० पुणे : जहाँ तक राक साल्ट का सवाल है, हमारी मालुमात में कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है।

Manufacture of Windmills

*730 Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to manufacture windmills in India is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether the proposed factory is to have technical collaboration with any foreign firm; and

(d) if so, with whom?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). An application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, has been received from M/s. E. M. Allicock & Mohatta Ltd., Calcutta, for the manufacture of windmill pumps in India, and it is proposed to grant them a licence for the project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the requirements of the country for windmills?

Shri Karmarkar: This application is for 2400 windmills, but what would be required would depend upon the growing use of it and the various sites suitable for it where there is sufficient velocity of wind. For that, attempts are being made. There is a scheme entitled 'Utilisation of wind-power' by Dr. Neelakantan in different parts of the country.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What will the capacity of the mill which will manufacture windmills when it is erected?

Shri Karmarkar: The specifications of the complete windmills proposed to be manufactured are 12 ft. wind-wheel and 40 ft. tower, which type is said to have been found suitable for this country of low wind velocity.

Shri B. D. Pande: May I know whether any windmill has been imported from outside and tried in the hill region where there is scarcity of water?

Shri Karmarkar: The stations where these are being tried are in the Plain area, and they are Jodhpur, Belgaum and the Coimbatore districts.

Shri B. D. Pande: Nowhere in the hill area has it been tried, so far as I know.

Shri Karmarkar: So far as I know also.

Drugs and Raw Materials

*731. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions have been imposed on the import of drugs and raw materials used in the preparation and administration of indigenous medicines in India; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The hon. Member has not specifically mentioned the particular items of Drugs and Raw Materials he has in mind. It is, therefore, difficult to give a precise reply. I may, however, add for the information of the hon. Member that crude drugs for Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines are allowed import on a 100 per cent quota.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether Government have received any representation from the manufacturers of indigenous medicine giving full particulars and details of the restrictions put on those drugs?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any other representation except the one from Andhra which did not mention any specific items, but which wanted the whole lot to be put on the OGL. Apart from that, I am not aware of any other representation giving specific items. We shall be glad to consider the matter, if such a representation is made.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या सरकार ने उस रिप्रेजेन्टेशन पर विचार किया है ?

श्री कर्मकर : जी हाँ, विचार किया है।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम् : फैसला क्या हुआ है ?

हिमालय क्षेत्र में वर्षा मापक यंत्र

७३२. श्री नरेश वर्मा : क्या सिन्धु विद्युत मंत्री १६ मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४०

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत के हिमालय सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में वर्षा मापक यंत्र लगाने के लिये मैटीरियोलोजीकल विभाग के कर्मचारियों को भेजने के बारे में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) ये वर्षा मापक यंत्र किन-किन स्थानों पर लगाये जा चुके हैं और भविष्य में किन स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे ?

सिन्हाई और बिद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया है । देखिये रिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७

श्री भक्त वर्मन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि नेपाल में ६१ वर्षा मापक यंत्र लगने वाले थे लेकिन ५ ही लगे, सिक्किम में ३ यंत्र लगने वाले थे, लेकिन एक ही लगा, और भूटान में १३ यंत्र लगने वाले थे, पर उनमें से चार ही लगाये गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम प्रगति का क्या कारण है । क्या वहाँ की सरकारों ने इस मामले में सहयोग नहीं दिया है ?

श्री हाथी : वहाँ की सरकारें जरूर सहयोग दे रही हैं लेकिन जो प्रोग्राम है वह तीन साल में इन यंत्रों को लगाने का है । इनमें से कुछ को लगाने की मंजूरी मई में मिली, कुछ की को अक्टूबर में मिली । यह प्रोग्राम सन् १९५७ तक पूरा करना है, और इस दौरान में यह पूरा हो जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त वर्मन : जहाँ तक मैं इस योजना का उद्देश्य समझा हूँ वह यह है कि इसके द्वारा इस बात का अध्ययन किया जाये कि हिमालय के भारतीय पनडाल से बाढ़ के रूप में कितना पानी हर वर्ष भारत में

घाता है । जब यह प्रश्न इतने तात्कालिक महत्व का है तो इसके बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने का कार्यक्रम तीन वर्ष का क्यों रखा गया और इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करने का प्रयास क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री हाथी : जो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं वहाँ पर यंत्र लगा दिये गये हैं और दूसरे स्थानों पर देरी से लगाये चजायेंगे ।

Automobile Tyres

*734. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2399 on the 29th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission was assisted by any tyre technologist for examining the tyre prices submitted by the tyre companies; and

(b) whether the Tariff Commission took into account the saving in raw rubber effected by the companies by incorporating cheaper materials like Chinaclay and reclaimed rubber ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Tariff Commission was assisted by competent technical staff in this enquiry. But since Government do not employ a tyre technologist, the assistance from such a person was not available to the Commission.

(b) The Tariff Commission took into account the actual cost of rubber compound which includes a variety of materials besides raw rubber.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is there any proposal to manufacture carbon black which is essential for the manufacture of tyres ?

Shri Karmarkar: I should not like to give a loose reply to this question. I should like to have notice. There is a proposal, so far as I know.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether Government have taken any decision on the various recommendations of the Tariff Commission with regard to automobile tyre prices and the setting up of a pilot project and other allied matters ?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the latter, I have not got with me at present the information. Regarding price reduction, the Commission recommended that a uniform reduction of 11 per cent should be made in the current net dealer prices, and I think we accepted that recommendation.

Shri Joachim Alva : Government are aware that huge sums of money are sent out of India by foreign monopolistic combines who do tyre manufacture in India, and also that the prices hit the consumer very badly. Have Government at any time considered a proposal of sending out Indians to examine the position of tyre manufacture either in Central Europe or in the Far East so that our industry may be assisted.

Shri Karmarkar : If the question arises, I should like to have notice.

Snowfall in Lahoul and Spiti

*738. **Shri Hem Raj :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some hundreds of Indian wool traders of Lahoul and Spiti with their merchandise and animals returning from Tibet have been stranded beyond Baralacha pass due to the early heavy snowfall in October last; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made by Government to bring them out with their merchandise etc. from that place?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. About—two hundred.

(b) No special arrangements were necessary to bring these traders out because as soon as the weather cleared about 50 per cent. were able to make their way through to Keylong and the rest went northwards to Leh. The Punjab Government is assisting them both directly and indirectly through the J. & K. Government. They have placed Rs. 25,000 at the latter's disposal. Traders, however, have not needed help as they have been able to borrow money from local traders at Leh and made their way homewards, but instructions have been issued to the J. & K. Government to render assistance, if any is required.

Shri Hem Raj : May I know whether Government are aware that when the traders of Lahoul and Spiti return from Tibet to Kulu Valley via Baralacha pass, and via Kashmir, their movements are restricted and their merchandise is confiscated by the Kashmir Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : We have no information. I should be very surprised if that was the state of affairs.

Shri D. C. Sharma : It was stated by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that the Punjab Government is giving them direct as well as indirect help. May I know what is meant by 'indirect' help and in what form direct help is given?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : Indirect help, of course, means transport and other

facilities, and direct help, I suppose, means money.

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले साल जिस वक़्त लाहौल और स्पिती के व्यापारी अपना पशमीना ला रहे थे तो उनका एक लाख रुपये का पशमीना काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने रोक लिया था ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : यह कैसे मासूम हो कि पारसाल क्या हुआ था। आप नोटिस दें तो दरियाफ्त किया जा सकता है।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं ने जो बात कही है उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट काश्मीर सरकार से दरियाफ्त करेगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अगर आप वे सारे वाक्यात जो आपके इल्म में हैं तफसीली तौर पर हमारे सामने रखें तो हम जरूर दरियाफ्त करेंगे।

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

*739. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the programme prepared by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the training of personnel; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Board to function as a clearing house of information and expansion relating to these Industries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 38].

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने कार्यकर्ताओं को शिक्षित किया गया है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : कितने कार्यकर्ताओं को ट्रेनिंग दी गयी यह तो हाल में नहीं बताया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग के लिये एक सेंट्रल विद्यापीठ नासिक में खोली गयी है और साथ ही साथ रीजनल विद्यालय भी खोले गये हैं। वे इन जगहों पर हैं: राजकोट

(सीराष्ट्र) शिवदासपुरा (राजस्थान) मखाल
(मध्य भारत) सेवापुरी (उत्तरप्रदेश) ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना किन किन भाषारों पर की गयी है ?

श्री आर० जी० बुढे : मेरे ब्याल से जो वहाँ के रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं उनके साथ सलाह मशविरा किया जाता है और प्रान्तीय सरकार के साथ भी सलाह मशविरा किया गया है ।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या बिहार के लिये कोई सलाह मशविरा किया गया है और क्या वहाँ कोई शिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है ?

श्री आर० जी० बुढे : जी, हाँ ।

Stores Purchase Committee Report

*740. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the stores Purchase Committee in regard to:

(a) the grant of price preference to indigenous suppliers;

(b) the formation of a Purchase and Development Board and the non-official purchase Advisory Council; and

(c) procedural recommendations regarding improving the payment terms and other conditions of contract etc., as also in regard to arbitration procedure in supply contracts ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

(b) The recommendation regarding non-official purchase Advisory Council has been accepted by the Government and action is being taken to set up the Council. The recommendation regarding purchase and development Board, is still under consideration.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 39].

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What is the range of price preference afforded to indigenous industries ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no such uniform rate. This depends upon

each particular item. Care is always taken to see that the manufacture does not under this take exceptional profit.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Who determines the amount of preference to be given ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The purchase organisation.

Shri Dabhi: May I know if a price preference is given to khadi ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is of the order of about 25 per cent. or so, but I have not got the exact figure.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: With reference to the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House, in regard to item (b), it has been stated:—

"The recommendation has been accepted but Government have reserved the discretion that in cases where stores can only be obtained from foreign sources, advance payment may be permitted if price considerations or some special consideration may justify such a measure."

I want to know who is going to say that the conditions are fulfilled and advance payments should be sanctioned ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously, those who are in charge of administration, and in this case, the respective purchase organisation, if it is a contract which is with the ISM in the United States or with the India Stores Department in London or the DGS and D in India.

पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापितों के लिये
बस्तियाँ

*७४३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न पुनर्वास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से भाये हुये विस्थापितों के लिये ही अभी तक कुल कितनी बस्तियाँ बसाई गई हैं;

(ख) इन बस्तियों में टैक्नीकल प्रशिक्षण के लिये क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन में से किसी बस्ती में कोई उद्योग प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन बस्तियों के लिये कोई सामुदायिक योजनायें हैं ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) :

(क) १०२ ।

(ख) इन में से कई एक बस्तियों में शरणार्थियों को दस्तकारी आदि की शिक्षा देने के सेन्टर खोले गये हैं।

एक स्टेटमेंट जिस में यह बताया गया है कि यह सेक्टरकहाँ कहां हैं और वहाँ पर कितने शरणार्थियों को शिक्षा दी जा सकती है सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [रेडिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४०]।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अभी तक किन किन राज्यों में विस्थापित लोग बसाये गये हैं ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : In about 15 or 16 States altogether.

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : यह दोनों प्रकार की सुविधायें क्या मध्यभारत और भोपाल में बसे हुए शरणार्थियों के लिये भी हैं ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : जी हाँ, जरूर।

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know the number of refugees from West Pakistan who are still not rehabilitated?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : It is very difficult to give that figure. But, I can state that we have practically broken the back of this problem and a great majority of them have been settled.

Fertilizer Plants

*744. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 754 on the 5th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since finalised the sites for the location of two more fertiliser plants proposed to be installed during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, which are the sites selected and the reasons for such selection?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when a firm and final decision will be taken regarding the site in view of the fact that the draft plan for the Second Five Year Plan is likely to be finalised within a month from now?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Government are aware of the need to take an early decision regarding this matter. As the hon. Member is aware, a decision has already been taken to establish one fertilizer factory at Bhakra-Nangal with a capacity of 70,000 tons in terms of nitrogen. The Committee has recommended that two more fertilizer factories should be located at certain localities. When the Government was examining the recommendations of this committee, a fresh factor has come into the picture and that is this The Hindustan Steel Co., at Rourkela has made a proposal that they would be able to produce 70,000 to 80,000 tons of nitrogen gas on account of the recent decision to adopt what is called the L D process for the production of steel and that is a very important proposal. The recommendations of the Fertilizer Committee will have to be examined in the context of this fresh proposal. That is being done now and it is expected to be finished within a month and then we will be able to take a decision with regard to the sites for locating the additional plants.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether Trombay or Bombay was chosen for locating one of the factories as a large quantity of waste gases will be available from the crude oil refineries there?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is one of the recommendations of the Committee under the examination of Government now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the report or the proposal submitted by the Hindustan Steel Co. will be referred to any committee or will the Government take a decision of their own?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It will not be referred to a separate committee. It is being examined by an inter-ministerial committee of which the technical officers of the Government are also members.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know in view of the answer to part (a), how do Government propose to make up the shortage in the supply of fertilizers in the country in the absence of the location of these sites?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The selection of the two sites is one step in the process of meeting the requirements of the country. An expansion scheme has been taken up in Sindri which will increase production of fertilizer thereby about 60 per cent. over the present production. Bhakra—Nangal project has been decided upon and we are

going to take an early decision, as indicated, to locate the sites for additional factories.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether there is a proposal made to the Government of India that there should be a fertilizer factory set up in the Nagarjuna-sagar project area or any other place in the Andhra State?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir. It is one of the recommendations of the Fertilizer Production Committee that Vijayawada may be a suitable site for the location of one of these fertilizer plants if and when we are unable to decide upon Neiveli.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that the need for fertilizers is growing are Government thinking of starting a fertilizer factory at a site where the factory can go into production early?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That aspect is also borne in mind by Government.

Machinē Tools

*745. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 167 on the 28th July, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the survey undertaken to assess the requirements of machine-tools in the country has been completed; and

(b) if so how far the indigenous production is capable of meeting the requirements of the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The field work survey of the existing machine tools in the country has been completed and is under tabulation.

(b) An idea about this could be formed only when the report is ready.

Bhakra Nangal Projects

*746. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount already spent by the Punjab Government against its share of the Bhakra Nangal Project; and

(b) whether this amount includes the loan by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 66,98,06,597 upto the end of September, 1955.

(b) The whole expenditure excepting Rs. 74,71,376 incurred prior to partition of the Punjab has been financed from loans obtained from the Central Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much loan has been advanced to the PEPSU Government on this account and how much to the Rajasthan Government?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 3,04,50,000 to the Punjab and Rs. 2,75,20,000 to Rajasthan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the conditions laid down for the recovery of these loans from the Punjab and other States?

Shri Hathi: The loan is to be repaid at the end of 15 years and the rate of interest, of course, various from year to year according to the rates prevailing then.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has any idea of the total amount of loan that will be given to these States PEPSU, Punjab and Rajasthan for the complete construction of the Bhakra-Nangal project?

Shri Hathi: The total expenditure is estimated at about 159 crores of rupees and the expenditure in each of the States would be nearly in the proportion of 59.22 and 19 per cent, but that will depend on some common works, of which deviation will have to be made.

Messrs. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.

*748. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have advanced Rs. 17,00,000 to Messrs Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum;

(b) if so, on what terms the advance had been made; and

(c) who are the sole Selling Agents of Messrs Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have not got any precise information about the firm's distributing arrangements.

Shri Chandak: May I know what other pigment manufacturing company has been advanced financial assistance?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I should like to explain my reply, 'No' to part (a). When I said, 'No', I meant that Government have not given any loan but I see that the Industrial Finance Corporation have given this firm a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs. No other firm is receiving financial assistance so far as I can see.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether any amount has been advanced to this company before this advance, and if so, any debt has been repaid on that account?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information; but, from the advance that has been made they have repaid Rs. 4 lakhs so far.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know what is the nature of the market of this industry within and without the country, and whether the profit is shared by the English firm's representative there?

Shri Karmarkar: I see from the capital structure of the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., that the Travancore State Government has about 51 per cent. the Titanium Products Co., 22 per cent., and there are some 5 or 6 units holding the remaining percentage. So, I think, these participants must be having these profits accordingly.

Shri Matthen: The Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. manufacture some material for manufacturing paint. Has the Government any proposal to start manufacture of the rare metal Titanium itself?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice for that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether this concern is now running at a profit and whether it has been possible to rehabilitate this factory because of the aid given by the Centre?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information regarding the exact profits made. But, from the fact that they have paid Rs. 4 lakhs back out of the loan advanced, I should think the firm is taking an encouraging turn.

Coal Mines

*749. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 1858 on the 16 September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have since arrived at any decision with regard to the nationalisation of Coal mines; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The Policy regarding coal production has been reviewed by the Government having regard to the requirements of increased coal production during the Second Five Year Plan period and in the light of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948. While the decision is that the Government should expand the production in the public sector to the maximum extent possible it is realised there is room also for the existing private collieries not merely to maintain but to increase their production to a reasonable extent. The additional coal production proposed for the Second Plan period is 23 million tons per annum by 1960-61 and it has been decided that the additional coal production target for the public sector should be taken at 15 million tons and for the private sector at 8 million tons per annum by the end of the Second Plan period. The figure indicated for the private sector is a target of additional production to be achieved from existing collieries and immediately contiguous areas. It is not however intended to be a rigid ceiling.

With regard to existing private collieries Government do not propose to give them any guarantee of non-nationalisation for any definite period as asked for by them. In order, however, that collieries may be able to take steps to increase production to the extent desired' the private industry will be given the assurance that in the event of nationalisation any additional capital expenditure on development schemes approved by the Government would be compensated in full subject only to depreciation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Eight million tons extra will be produced by the private sector. May I know whether it is from the collieries that are at present working? I ask this because they have got a wide area of lease, something ranging from 20 to 30 square miles. My I know whether these collieries will be able to open up any new mines?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member raised a similar supplementary question in connection with a question on coal when it came up before the House and I made the position perfectly clear then. Even in the answer that I have given now I have stated that this additional production of eight million tons in the private sector will be linked up with the production of existing collieries and immediately contiguous areas.

There is no intention on the part of the Government to allow private enterprise to start absolutely new collieries.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : In the public sector we are going to raise five times more than what we are raising now. May I know which are those collieries in the public sector which will raise the 15 million tons of coal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Government collieries are producing at present 3 million tons. It is intended to increase the production in those collieries by another half a million ton. We take into account the Singareni collieries also as production in the public sector because the Government of Hyderabad have an interest of about 94 per cent. in the collieries. 1.5 million tons is the present production and 1.5 million tons is the proposed additional production in the Singareni collieries. With regard to the rest of the coal to be produced in the public sector, we intend to produce 4 million tons in Korba area, 4 million tons in South Karanpura and North Karanpura areas, about 2 million and odd tons in the Central India area and about 2 to 3 million tons in Raniganj and Jharia area.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know if it is a fact that Government have recently made a categorical statement to the effect that there would be no nationalisation of coal-mines during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I am aware, Government have made no such categorical statement.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether Government are holding or propose to hold an enquiry into the working conditions of the coal-mines in the private sector to see whether they are working scientifically or not?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is being done and I do not think there is any need for a separate enquiry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the decision taken by Government has been according to the recommendations of the expert committee? If so, may I know whether there was any difference of opinion among the experts?

Shri K. C. Reddy : Did the hon. Member in the earlier part of the question refer to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Expert Committee.

Shri . C. Reddy: I do not know

which expert committee the hon. Member is referring to.

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

*750. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of ships built by the Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd., Vishakapatnam during 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the number supplied by foreign manufacturers during the same period?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 41].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has any idea of the number of cargo vessels, the number of passenger vessels and the number of overseas vessels that are required for business purposes till the end of the First Five Year Plan, and if so, how far this need is going to be met by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.?

Shri K. C. Reddy: As regards the first part of the question, I would suggest to the hon. Member to put the question to the Minister of Transport and not to me because I have not got the figures with me. So far as the Hindustan Shipyard is concerned, we are trying to do our very best to increase the capacity of that Yard and it is expected that by the time the development programme is completed, we may be in a position to build about six Jala type ships per year or four diesel type of Maerform type every year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement I find that two ships were purchased from the German Shipyard. May I know if this was done as a result of global tenders, and if so, were the prices asked for by the German Shipyard more favourable than those asked for by other Shipyards?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That again is a question to be addressed to the Minister of Transport.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Has any programme been drawn up for construction in the shipyard at Visakhapatnam for 1956-57 and if so, can the Minister state the figures, and also correspondingly with regard to part (b) of the question, whether any programme has been drawn up for the purchase of ships from abroad in the coming financial year?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Regarding the programme for the purchase of ships from abroad, I am sorry I have to repeat the same answer that I have been giving namely that the Minister of Transport would be in a better position to answer it. With regard to the programme of ship-building at Vizag in 1956-57, the Shipyard has a programme and it is taking necessary steps to adhere to that programme. I am sorry I cannot give the details of the programme now.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the programme of production of the Hindustan Shipyard has been held up mainly because of the failure of the French firm, namely, ACL, to keep up the contract, and if so, have Government considered the question of recovering the loss sustained by the Yard because of the failure of the correct technical advice and also the failure of the Yard to keep up the business commitments?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member has raised a number of questions in one supplementary question. I would like to invite his attention to a full statement that was placed on the Table of the House in the last session of the Lok Sabha. All these aspects have been covered briefly in that statement, but I can say this much on this occasion, namely that there was some reason for dissatisfaction as regards the quality of the technical advice that we got from our French Collaborators, but I am glad to say that within the last few months the position has much improved and they are trying to do their best to make up for the lost position with regard to the delivery of the Ships in recent months there has been fair weather in Visakhapatnam and I think this improvement will be kept up.

Shri Matthen: There was wide criticism about the French experts last time and they were held responsible for the shortfall in the First Five Year Plan in the matter of building ships and were also criticised for not having given sufficient experience and training to the Indian staff. Is the hon. Minister now satisfied with the performance of these French experts?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already indicated that judged by present development and standards, we are satisfied. As regards the past performance, the matter involves some legal aspects also and I would not like to say anything about the suggestions that have been made with regard to making a claim for compensation or enforcing the penalty clause; that is a matter which has got to be very carefully gone into. But the hon. Member may feel satisfied that recent developments have been on a satisfactory basis.

Shri Nanadas: Arising out of the answers given by the hon. Minister, may I know whether there is any co-ordination or consultation between the Ministry of Production and the Ministry of Transport with regard to the requirements of ships and their production in this country.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes. There has been constant consultation. The Ministry of Production comes in only for ascertaining as to how many ships could be built in Vizag yard. The Ministry of Transport decides as to how many will be purchased from outside.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Minister has just said that the present position is satisfactory. May I know whether his attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of that yard—Shri N. R. Pillai—delivered about four days ago where he has said that the company has invited a representative of the the French firm from Paris to enter into an agreement regarding the performance which apparently was not satisfactory? How can he reconcile that statement and say that the position is satisfactory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The Chairman's statement has reference to the past. I was referring to the present and I said, that position is satisfactory. There is no contradiction between the two.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow any further questions on this. We will take up the questions of those who were absent when called.

कुटीर उद्योग

*७२४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५३-५४ में अनुदान प्रीर ऋण के रूप में अलग-अलग, मध्य भारत सरकार को कुटीर उद्योग के विकास के लिये कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री धार० जी० बुबे) : अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है। [रेखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४२].

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस ऋण की प्रदायगी की प्रवधि क्या रखी गई है ?

श्री आर० जी० बुधे : जहाँ तक
बादी पर प्रांट का साल्लुक है, यह सभी भवा
हो गई है ।

Textile Mills

*735. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 Cloth Mills have closed down in the country during the last 13 months;

(b) if so, the names of States in which they are situated; and

(c) the reason for their closure?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) No, Sir. Only 6 mills totally closed down during the 13 months ending October, 1955.

(b) Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(c) The reasons for the closure are uneconomic working and financial difficulties.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know, if the closure has been due to worn out machinery, and what steps are Government taking to replace such machinery to get new parts to enable the mills to work?

Shri Karmarkar: The question is under consideration and we are making an examination of all the important textile units. Some 77 textile units have been examined. What measures to take will follow later on.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether owing to the closure of these mills the price of cloth has gone up?

Shri Karmarkar : No, Sir; it has neither gone up nor gone down.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know how the handloom industry has been affected by the closure of these mills?

Shri Karmarkar: The closure of these six mills has not had any significant effect on the handloom goods which are prospering as my hon. friend knows.

Shri Banisail: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the mills at Kishanganj and Madanganj had remained closed for the last so many months and, if so what steps are Government taking to get them opened?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice because the information that was asked for was as to how many mills

had been closed during the last thirteen months.

Shri Banisail: How many labourers are remaining idle due to the closure of the above mills for so many months?

Shri Karmarkar: I am only to repeat my answer that I do not find that information here.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I request you kindly to waive the absence of the hon. Member who has put question No. 723 and allowed to be put?

Shri Karmarkar: I am prepared to answer if you allow it.

Mr. Speaker: I am seeing if it is of sufficient importance.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a question in which the House is interested and would like to know things.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. He may put it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Question No. 723.

Delhi Match Factory

*723. **Shri Joachim Alva (on behalf of Shri Barman):** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi match factory set up under the auspices of the Central Social Welfare Board has started production;

(b) if so what is its monthly output; and

(c) the number of workers employed therein at present?

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

(b) About 1,530 gross 40's match boxes per month.

(c) 190 Women.

Shri Joachim Alva: How many such factories have been established in India?

Shri Karmarkar: This one has been established. We have given financial assistance for establishing such factories in Madras and U. P. and Hyderabad—one, I think, in each of these places.

Shri Joachim Alva : May I know whether a factory has been established in Poona as well as in Andhra? What considerations weighed with the Central Social Welfare Board in establishing these factories in these places when there is plenty of raw material in North Canara district.

Shri Karmarkar: Presumably we received these proposals from the State Governments. If the Bombay State

makes a proposal we shall be happy to consider it.

Shri Bansal: May I know what is the total gross production per month in value and if it is a fact that this factory is able to meet its expenditure from its finances?

Shri Karmarkar: The installed capacity, I am told, is (for this factory) roughly 125 gross match boxes per day. Regarding the actual production I should like to have notice because that information is not available.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know how many women are working here and whether work is distributed in their homes?

Shri Karmarkar: I said that 190 women are working in the factory—90 in the factory and 100 in homes at Ramesh Nagar and West Patel Nagar.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: How does the price of the match box manufactured here compare with the price of those manufactured on a large scale?

Shri Karmarkar: There has been no difficulty to sell. But later on when production increases the sale would have to be organised. At present they have made arrangements with private parties for sale of matches.

An hon. Member: How does it compare with the price of other matches? That is the question.

Shri Karmarkar: We get them here at three pice and one anna. This will come to 2½ annas.

Shri Dabhi: Are there any accumulation of stock of manufactured match boxes?

Shri Karmarkar: There has been no complaint of accumulation and we are thinking of increasing the capacity.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका

*७२०. श्री एम० एस० द्विवेदी : क्या बलिष्ठ प्रौर उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की ट्पा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी मासिक "उद्योग व्यापार पत्रिका" में प्रधिकांश सामग्री वही होती है जो कि अंग्रेजी मासिक जनरल आफ इंडस्ट्रीज एण्ड ट्रेड" में दी गई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पत्रिका को मूल रूप में प्रकाशित करने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है?

बलिष्ठ मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) जी, नहीं। लेकिन वह एक ह्द तक अंग्रेजी के अपने सहयोगी मासिक के नमूने के अनुसार ही चलती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Ganga River Commission

*733. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ganga River Commission has suggested that a road and railway bridges committee be appointed to examine in detail the question of inadequate waterways under the railways; and

(b) if so, what steps, have so far been taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, The Ganga River Commission suggested the formation of State-wise Road Bridges Committees and region-wise Railway Bridges Committees in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) The recommendations of the Ganga River Commission have been approved by the Central Flood Control Board and the authorities concerned have been addressed in the matter. The Committees will be set up shortly.

Aluminium Structures

{ **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:**
*736. **Shri S. K. Razmi:**

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

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of using Aluminium structurals in place of steel structurals;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the extent to which such substitution can be carried out?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the possibility of using aluminium for structural work in place of steel. This question and the extent to which such substitution can be effectively carried out will be *inter alia* examined by the Committee

of experts set up recently for the Aluminium Industry. The Committee's report is awaited. But it has to be remembered that price differential is such that a substitution cannot be easily effected.

Atomic Reactor

*737. { Shri Gopala Rao:
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Canada has agreed to supply Atomic Reactor to India; and

(b) if so, under what terms and conditions?

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

(b) The Reactor which will be of the NRX type, has been offered to India by Canada under the Colombo Plan. The total cost of the Reactor, including all the auxiliary installations, will be approximately \$14 million or Rs. 7 crores, out of which Canada has undertaken a firm commitment of \$7 million. The Canadian Government have further generously indicated that if the external costs of the Reactor exceed \$7 million, they will be prepared to meet this expenditure. India has undertaken a commitment of Rs. 3 crores and if the internal costs exceed Rs. 3 crores, then the additional expenditure could be met by the Government of India out of counter-part funds under the Colombo Plan.

Diesel Engines

*741. Shri B. D. Shastri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value of Diesel Engines of Road Vehicular type imported during the period from January to October, 1955;

(b) whether all these imports have been from soft currency areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that importers have been experiencing difficulties to get their supplies from soft currency areas; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Statistics regarding the import of Diesel Engines of Road Vehicular type are not available, as they are not recorded separately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) licence holders have been given the option to have their soft currency licences validated for import from dollar area.

Planning Commission

*742. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the social service wing of the Planning Commission;

(b) how many of them possess a post-graduate or diploma in social work or social sciences; and

(c) how many among the degree or diploma holders are on executive and administrative posts?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Presumably the Honourable Member refers to the Social Welfare Section of the Planning Commission. This Section has fourteen technical officers and five Secretariat Staff.

(b) Seven technical officers.

(c) There are no executive or administrative posts in the Social Welfare Section.

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

*747. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the details of the budget of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 43].

Coal Mines in Mohpani

*421. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the second and third decades of this century, a coal mine was working in Mohpani, Gotitoria (Madhya Pradesh);

(b) who used to work it;

(c) why it was closed down;

(d) whether the coal seams are rich in quality as well as quantity;

(e) whether Government propose to revive the mine; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The mine was worked by the **Narbada Coal and Iron Company** from 1862 to 1904 and by the **ex-G. I. P. Railway Co.** from 1904 to 1926.

(c) According to the **Geological Survey of India** the mine was closed down due to difficulties in mining in this area, connected with faults, water and incipient fire and also due to the better prospects of mining in the **Bokaro Coalfield** in Bihar.

(d) The quality of the coal was reported to be good. According to the **Geological Survey of India** about Seven million tons of recoverable coal is estimated to be still available.

(e) There is at present no proposal to revive the mine

(f) Technical opinion is that the known reserves do not justify the reopening of the mine, as the cost of the mine including the cost of reopening and re-equipment will be high, especially as hydraulic stowing has to be introduced in connection with the extraction of pillars.

Tea Cultivation

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

(a) the area under tea cultivation in the country upto July, 1955;

(b) the new areas brought under tea cultivation during the years 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955 (State-wise); and

(c) the new areas proposed to be brought under tea cultivation during 1955-56 and 1956-57 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): (a) The figures of area under tea are recorded on annual basis as at 31st March of each year. The total area under tea cultivation in India on the 31st March, 1955 was 791,568 acres.

(b) New areas brought under tea cultivation on the basis of financial years, are as follows:—

State	1952-53 (acres)	1953-54 (acres)	1954-55 (acres)
Assam	2,724	1,999	3,447
West Bengal	606	300	887
Tripura	99	81	111
Bihar	140	14	25
Uttar Pradesh	nil	nil	nil
Punjab (Kangra)	nil	nil	nil
Himachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil
Madras	1,136	904	563
Travancore-Cochin	652	291	401
Mysore	8	6	7

442 L.S.D.—(2)

(c) It is too early to estimate the extent of new areas that may be brought under tea cultivation in the different States during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

भारत से इज़राइल को यहूदियों का प्रवाहन

*४२३. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये स्थापित राज्य इज़राइल को वहाँ बसने के इरादे से भारत से कितने यहूदी गये हैं ;

(ख) कितने लोगों ने वहाँ से वापस आने के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं; और

(ग) उन प्रार्थियों में से कितने लोगों को वापस आने और वहाँ फिर से बस जाने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक काय मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) इज़राइल राज्य के क़ायम हो जाने के बाद कई भारतीय यहूदी इज़राइल को गये। कुछ प्रवासी तो बगैर किसी यात्रा-पत्रों के गये और दूसरों ने अपने जायज़ भारतीय पासपोर्टों पर सफर किया। ऐसे प्रवासियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग) इज़राइल को गये कुछ प्रवासियों ने भारत लौटने की इच्छा ज़ाहिर की थी। जिन लोगों के पास जायज़ भारतीय पासपोर्ट थे, वे बिना किसी विशेष उपचार के लौट सकते थे। उन लोगों के लिये, जिनके पास कोई जायज़ यात्रा-पत्र नहीं थे, भारत सरकार ने तेल-प्रविष स्थित ब्रिटिश दूतावास (जो अब राजदूतावास है) को, ऐसे यहूदियों के लिये, जो अपनी भारतीय नागरिकता का सबूत दे सकते हों, भारत वापस आ जाने को, प्रापात प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने का अधिकार दे दिया था। भारत वापस आने वाले यहूदियों की कुल संख्या मालूम नहीं है।

बटनों का उत्पादन

४२४. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बटनों सम्बन्धी देश की मांग किस हद तक देशी उत्पादन से तथा किस हद तक आयात से पूरी होती है ;

(ख) देशी उत्पादन में कुटीर उद्योग का क्या हिस्सा है ;

(ग) देशी उत्पादन से कितने व्यक्ति अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते हैं ;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भारत को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णाचारी) : (क), (घ) और (ङ). सभी प्रकार के बटनों की मांग और उत्पादन के सही अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्र में बने बटनों को छोड़ कर, जिनका सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता, नट-बटनों, प्लास्टिक के बटनों, सीप के बटनों तथा अन्य प्रकार के बटनों का उत्पादन मोटे तौर पर ५० लाख भुस है।

एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है, जिसमें बटनों का आयात दिखाया गया है [बेल्जिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४].

(ख) प्लास्टिक की ढलाई के कुछ कारखाने मशीनों द्वारा प्लास्टिक के चूरे को दबा कर बटन बनाते हैं। इनको छोड़ कर शेष अन्य प्रकार के बटनों में से अधिकांश लघु उद्योगों या कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार अधिकांश उत्पादन कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा हुआ समझा जा सकता है।

(ग) बटन बनाने के काम से कितने लोगों का जीवन निर्वाह होता है, इसके सही आंकड़े तो प्राप्त नहीं हैं किन्तु यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में बटन निर्माण में प्रत्यक्षतः १०,००० से कम व्यक्ति नहीं लगे हैं।

Evacuee Properties

425. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential evacuee properties under unauthorised occupation of (i) displaced persons and (ii) non-displaced persons in Delhi ; and

(b) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to get those properties vacated and allotted to deserving persons ?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) The number of such units in the urban and rural areas of Delhi on 1st August 1955 was — (i) 3580 (ii) 1459

(b) Unauthorised occupations which occurred upto 31st December 1953 will be regularised on payment of the arrears of rent by the occupant by the 15th January 1956. Persons failing to avail of this facility and those who occupied unauthorisedly after the 31st December 1953 are proposed to be evicted. Properties falling vacant are not being allotted but disposed of under the Compensation Scheme.

Administration of Evacuee Property Act

426. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for grant of certificates under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950; and

(b) the number of cases decided till now ?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 6,977 as on 1st November, 1955.

(b) 1,628 upto 1st November, 1955.

Water-Pumping Sets

427. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the manufacture of water pumping sets in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): There are at present 27 firms on the Central Government list manufacturing water-pumping sets (Power driven pumps). The total installed capacity of the firms is 66,520 pump-sets per annum; out of these, 4 firms with an annual capacity of 1800 pumps are engaged in the production of Deep Well Turbine Pumps, and the rest are manufacturing horizontal spindle pumps. The production figures during the last three years are given below:

Year	Production	
	Horizontal spindle	Deep Well Turbine
	Nos.	Nos.
1953 . . .	24,757	514
1954 . . .	28,054	561
1955 . . .	24,766	637

(upto September)

भारतीय इंजीनियरों के लिये विदेशों की प्रार्थना

४२८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी देश ने भारतीय इंजीनियरों अथवा ऐसे अन्य विशेषज्ञों के लिये अब तक कोई मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशों ने मांग की है और प्रत्येक देश को कितने इंजीनियर और विशेषज्ञ भेजे गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्यमंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) तथा (ख) : मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उचित समय में सदन की भेंट पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Journal—"March of India"

429. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of "March of India" sold per month from January to September, 1955;

(b) whether the journal has been printed on art paper or this paper has

been used only for photographs and illustrations;

(c) the printing cost and other essential expenditure incurred on the journal in those nine months and corresponding overall costs in the last year; and

(d) the staff engaged for the journal?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a)

Issue	No. of copies sold
January, 1955	3,728
February, 1955	3,693
March, 1955	3,796
April, 1955	3,908
May, 1955	3,872
June, 1955	4,463
July, 1955	4,400
August, 1955	4,663
September, 1955	4,641

(b) The whole journal is printed on Indian art paper as distinguished from the costlier imported art paper used before.

1954	1955
(January - February issue to September-October issue when the journal was-Bi-monthly)	(January issue to September issue of the journal as a monthly)

(c)	Rs.	Rs.
Printing cost and other essential expenditure	87,493	1,00,083
(d) Editor		1
Assistant Editor		1

Visas For Nepalese Students

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

(a) the number of Nepalese students who have applied for visas to carry on studies in India for the year 1955-56; and

(b) the number of visas actually issued to them ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No visas are required for Nepalese citizens to enter India. At present about 104 Nepalese students are studying in India under the various Scholarship Schemes. The Government of India have no information about the number of Nepalese students studying in India a their own expense.

Uranium in India

431. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri B. D. Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what departmental efforts are being made to discover the new deposits of Uranium in India ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Seven geological field parties of the Raw Materials Division of the Department of Atomic Energy backed by physical laboratories at headquarters and at field stations are working in different States of India *inter alia* for discovering new deposits of Uranium.

Onions

432. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States from which onions have been exported during the years 1954 and 1955 (till the 30th September, 1955) and the quantity thereof; and

(b) the nature of facilities provided for their export ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Onions have been exported from the States of Andhra, Bombay, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore, Pondicherry and Karaikal and Saurashtra. The quantities exported from these States are not available as statistics of exports of onions are not recorded separately for different States.

(b) No special facilities are provided for export of onions.

Macadam Road

433. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 79 mile all weather Macadam road linking Thankot and Bhainse-Dhorban will be completed this year i.e., 1955 undertaken by the Indian Army in Nepal ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The entire road formation was completed on the 12th May, 1955. The remaining work, *viz.*, metalling, soling and construction of bridges and culverts, is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1956, the target date of completion of the work.

Revenues for N.E.F.A.

434. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue estimated and collected under different heads for N.E.F. Agency during 1954-55; and

(b) the total amount of revenue collected under different heads in 1947-48 ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Due to the peculiar conditions in the N.E.F.A. a formal assessment of yearly revenue has not yet been possible. The revenue actually collected during 1954-55 and 1947-48 is as follows :—

	1954-55	1947-48
1. Forest Receipts	10,71,564	23,718
2. Receipts from Excise	3,183	Nil*
3. Miscellaneous Taxes	24,339	5,319
†4. Other receipts	5,07,430	12,628
TOTAL	16,06,516	41,665

*During 1947-48 opium shops in the N.E.F.A. area were under Control of the Assam Government.

†Other receipts include such items as house-rent, grasing tax, firearms licences, judicial fines, ferry receipts etc.

Community Project Centres

435. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount spent on the personnel at each Community Project Centre under the head 'recurring' in the State of Bihar in particular and in all the States of Indian Union in general during 1954-55 ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 45].

Films on Health Education

436. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films on Health Education produced by his Ministry indicating the subjects on which they have been prepared;

(b) the average length and cost of production of such films; and

(c) the percentage of the total population of our country which has been benefited by the exhibition of these films so far ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Karkar): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 46].

(b) The average length of films released by the Films Division is 1000 feet in 35 mm

size. Both direct and indirect expenses are incurred on the production of films, and in the absence of regular cost accounting it would be difficult to state with precision what the actual expenses of a documentary are.

(c) It is estimated that each film has been seen by about 54 lakhs of people in the cinemas. The films are also distributed to the mobile vans of State Governments and Central Vans; it is estimated that each of the special films on health education produced under the Five Year Publicity Programme of which a large number of copies are supplied are thus seen in addition by about a crore of people. The estimated additional audience in rural areas for the other films on health education is about 32 lakhs.

Talcher Colliery

437. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1470 on the 24th March, 1955 and state;

(a) whether the Orissa Government have since granted prospecting licence and mining lease over the area adjacent to Talcher Colliery; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to commence working these mines?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indians in Foreign Missions and Embassies in New Delhi

438. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians employed as officers and subordinates in foreign Missions and Embassies in New Delhi separately; and

(b) the nature of posts held by them.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement showing the number of Indians employed by foreign missions in New Delhi has been placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 47]. Information regarding the number of Indians employed as officers and subordinates is not available. The number of persons of officers' status is, no doubt, small.

(b) Indian nationals are employed in administrative, and clerical posts and as chauffeurs, messengers, gardeners, chowk-dars and sweepers.

India's Contribution to U.N.O.

439. **Shri M. S. Gurupadswamy :** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount of India's contribution made so far to United Nations Budget during the current year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (A total sum of Rs. 58,36,562/- (equivalent of US 1,226,098.00) has been paid by India to the U.N. Budget during the current year as her contribution as a Member State.

Film on Bhoodan Movement

440. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2396 on the 29th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the documentary film on Acharya Vinoba Bhave and on his Bhoodan movement is ready for release; and

(b) if so, what is its length, principal features and cost?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No; the completion of the film will take some time.

DAILY DIGEST

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2254

LOK SABHA

Monday, 12th December, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.58 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(1) Supplementary Statement No. III, Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 48].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. IX, Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 49].

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XIII, Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 50].

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII, Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 51].

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII, Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 52].

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVIII, Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 53].

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVI, Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 54].

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV, First Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IV, annexure No. 55].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill, 1955, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1955."

BAR COUNCILS (VALIDATION OF STATE LAWS) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: Before the hon. Law Minister begins I should like to have the time table settled about this Bill. I think so far as the consideration motion is concerned, the matter was substantially debated for nearly two hours on this very Bill practically. When I say on this very Bill' I am not

[Mr. Speaker]

conceding or denying as to whether the Bill is identical or not. So let it not be taken that I am giving my ruling or expressing an opinion on that part of the question. The point involved in this Bill has been sufficiently debated and it will be better, to my mind, if this motion for consideration is put to the House without any further debate, if possible, and then more time may be taken for the clause reading—I do not say clause-by-clause because there is only one clause. I find there are some amendments and more time will be required to debate the amendments. Now, what is of substantial importance is not the general principle of the Bill but the amendments. This is merely a suggestion and I am prepared to go by the wishes of the House. I make this suggestion particularly because, as I have been saying during the last week, we are running against time; that is the point. So, if the House agrees we might go straight to voting. If it wants some time, some time may be fixed but more time should not be taken.

12 NOON

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, there are two amendments given notice of regarding reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. Will your suggestion cover these two amendments also? It will be rather difficult, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The two amendments are practically the same seeking to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Last time the motion was for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, but if hon. Members require some time to say as to why the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee I have no objection to that. In fact, I am treating the consideration motion and the amendments together; I am not treating them separately.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In view of the decision relating to suspension of rules, is it your decision that these two amendments are out of order and they cannot be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: They can be taken up now.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, you have very wisely ruled that this Bill may or may not be identical with the other Bill which was thrown out last time. The House is aware that 4 hours were allotted for the other Bill: 2 hours before reference to the Select Committee and 2 hours after that. So, the minimum time that should be allowed is 2 hours even on that basis. But, we cannot wholly forget or lose sight of the fact that this is a new Bill for all practical purposes, and in spite of the ruling given it is a new Bill before us. Therefore, we have again to consider whether it should or should not be referred to a Select Committee. It is an important Bill seeking to amend the Constitution of India and the Government or the Treasury Benches are seeking to deviate, depart from all conventions set up not only here but in all democratic countries, by not referring the Bill to a Select Committee. In some countries, I am aware, the Bill even goes before the country, but I do not want to take up that question just now. Here this elementary procedure of referring the Constitution Amendment Bill to a Select Committee is being violated without much ado. I would therefore suggest that the minimum time that should be allowed for this Bill should be 3 hours and I would be happy if it can be allowed 4 hours. But in any case because a motion for reference to a Select Committee is standing here in my friend Shri V. G. Deshpande's name and also my name that will itself take sometime I am sure. I want to put forward certain arguments as to why it should go to a Select Committee. Therefore, I would request you that not less than 3 hours and if possible 4 hours should be allowed for discussion and for passing of this important Constitution, Amendment Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What I have understood is that the hon. Member means 4 hours in all including the third reading and passing of this Bill.

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I am entirely, as I said, in the hands of the House, and I only expressed what I felt. It will be a repetition of the same arguments again that we had on the last occasion on the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. I should like to avoid repetition of the same debate which has taken place only very recently. In so far as the hon. Member wants time to impress upon the Members the need of referring the Bill to a Select Committee I am prepared to give him some time. He is entitled to have it and it is no question of my being prepared only. But, if I may remind the hon. Members of the history, when the motion first came I had suggested—I believe the hon. Law Minister also stated—that if this Bill goes straight to the consideration and clause reading it cannot be taken or should not be taken as a precedent that any Bill for amendment of the Constitution will necessarily go straight through those stages without a reference to the Select Committee. I believe he also conceded that ordinarily a Bill for amending the Constitution should go to a Select Committee. In the background of this I do not know whether any farther time is necessary for debating the consideration motion and the amendments; by amendments I mean those seeking a reference to a Select Committee. However, the hon. Member is entitled to have some time; I quite agree.

Now, if it be 4 hours in all inclusive of the time taken for the divisions I do not know how we shall divide the time because there will be, to my mind, at least 3 divisions: one on the motion for reference to a Select Committee, one on the consideration motion and one on the clause. There will be one more at the final stage for passing and that makes 4 divisions in all. So some time will have to be reserved for that. Therefore, if we put in about half an hour for consideration motion and the amendments seeking a reference to a Select Committee that will give some time for hon. Members to say as to why this Bill should be referred to a

Select Committee. The hon. Members may state their reasons very shortly in the background which I have stated because that is not a very controversial point.

Shri Kamath: I perfectly understand you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, out of the remaining about 2 hours may be set aside for the clause reading with amendments. Let there be more scope for the amendments and the rest of the time will be for the divisions. This is what I am proposing but I am entirely in the hands of the House. May I know the mind of the Government on the suggestion I have made?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We abide by whatever procedure you lay down on this matter Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I seek a point of clarification, Sir? There are some rather important points which we could have considered in the Select Committee. For instance, very important changes are going to take place in certain Part C States that have no legislatures and we want that there should be some scope, whether in a Select Committee—I am not pressing for that point—or at some other stage, where we can have an informal discussion with the Minister concerned and where we would be quite clear as to whether they would be prepared to accept the proposition that at least the electoral colleges of these Part C States which have no legislatures should be consulted just as those that have legislatures in Part A and B States have the right of letting the Government know what is their opinion. In that sense I want to know whether there was any scope for an informal discussion or would it be that we would just move our amendments and the amendments would be considered on merits? Very probably most of our amendments are generally considered as "Noes". That is why I want to know what will be the procedure.

Bill

Mr. Speaker: The procedure will depend upon what the Members decide it to be. Everybody knows the object of the Bill. But I cannot say what the mind of the hon. Law Minister is as to whether the suggestion about having the opinions of electoral colleges is acceptable to him or not. So far as the informal discussion is concerned I should prefer that, but I do not know how we can spare the time for it now.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): If I may remind you, Sir, when the Business Advisory Committee met I think you were good enough to make a suggestion that it may be communicated to the House that there may be a hiatus after formal introduction and the disposal of the motion for reference to a Select Committee. So, if we can get even a couple of hours we may legitimately utilise that in informal consultations with the Law Minister and if he accepts some of our views that may shorten the debate. That may be more fruitful because with regard to this amendment of the Constitution we are anxious that the hon. Minister should know our minds and let there not be a mere Party approach to this measure. Some of our points of view should also be considered.

Mr. Speaker: I should like to know the mind of the Government.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): So far as Part C States which have legislatures are concerned, we will certainly refer the Bill to them and seek their advice also. So far as Part C States without legislatures are concerned, we will send the Bill to the local administrations and advise them to consult the electoral college members, if it can possibly be managed. I am not in a position to say more. But, if it is feasible, I would ask them to do so. They have their advisers and they will certainly be consulted. We want the opinion of everybody whose opinion can be got. We want to be benefited by the advice of all those who are in a position to help us.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): There are some recommendations proposing the merger of Tripura and also about Manipur. Can we have an assurance that the Commissioner will be asked to consult the electoral colleges in these places?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have not been able to understand the point.

Mr. Speaker: The substance of the hon. Member's question is whether in Manipur and Tripura where there are electoral colleges, the Commissioner would be instructed to call them and take their advice and opinion.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We will advise the Chief Commissioner to make an endeavour to ascertain the opinion of the members of the electoral colleges also.

Mr. Speaker: Now the question is about some time being given for the informal discussion between the adoption of this motion—consideration motion—and the taking up of the clause-by-clause reading. I do not know whether the House will be able to spare sometime for this today. I suggest that we may take up the consideration motion and after it is adopted by the House, we may take the remaining portion tomorrow. Will that be convenient for the Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That will be convenient. That would mean that it will be taken up roughly at 12 O'clock tomorrow, and finished by 2 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Of course two hours will be devoted for that; but we cannot take the vote before 3 O'clock.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We can start at 1 O'clock and finish at 3.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think it would be much better to have it from 12 to 2.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You will recall that when the Andhra State Bill was taken up, a similar situation arose and it was resolved in a very

happy manner, if I am permitted to say so. At that time, the motion for reference to a Select Committee was not agreed to—I had a motion, I remember. The then Home Minister, Dr. Katju, called on all of us from either side of the House to submit their amendments for informal discussions. So, if you are agreeable, there can be a short adjournment after the first stage of discussion for an hour or two and informal discussions may be held.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am suggesting. I am suggesting that this consideration motion may be put through and we can adjourn the next stage for tomorrow. It will give ample time to the hon. Members and also to Government

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may say so with respect, that is a very suitable suggestion; but the only thing I would like to add is that this might be taken up rather early tomorrow. The Bill can be discussed and disposed of by 2 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: We will take it up early tomorrow, but the difficulty will be that voting is going to be taken by going into the lobbies. Our convention is that between 1 and 2-30, we do not take vote in the lobbies but the discussion on the Bill can go on.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): My suggestion is that the question Hour may be dispensed with.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. That point has now been practically decided.

Pandit G. B. Pant: May I submit that if you inform hon. Members now that voting will take place on this motion at a particular hour, say, 2 O'clock tomorrow, the convention need not come in the way. Ordinarily, when they have no intimation hon. Members are not expected to be here necessarily between 1 and 2-30. But when the House is informed in time, there need be no embarrassment to anybody on that question. It will suit all.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion is that the lunch may be suspended. I take it that the House is agreeable to it. So, we can go straight to voting tomorrow at 2 O'clock. Let us now be clear about the programme. Even after this arrangement, do Mr. Kamath and Dr. Lanka Sundaram want their motions to be discussed?

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then I think it is no use making this arrangement. I will give the hon. Member ten minutes....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have no motion in that case.

Shri Kamath: May I point out another aspect of this matter? So far as the availability of time is concerned, may I request that the Hindu Succession Bill, which is not going to be disposed of this session, may be postponed to the next session?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot settle this question in a big House like this, because all the implications of this postponement have to be taken into consideration. The only point is this. As it now stands, if he is agreeable to an informal committee where the hon. Members can put forward their views, I do not see any point in any Member insisting on a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Dr. Lanka Sundaram has already said that he has no motion after this arrangement is made. It is only Mr. Kamath who wants....

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I have also got a motion. I think that in view of this arrangement, it is possible to have a Select Committee for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for him to go into that question. The arrangement is that after the adoption of the consideration motion, the hon. Law Minister and if necessary, the hon. Home Minister also, may meet informally, not a committee consisting of only a few Members who are appointed by this House but all the Members who are interested in this, and have a free discussion. After that, such of

[Mr. Speaker]

the amendments as may be required to be made be discussed and dealt with tomorrow when we take the reading of the clauses. That is the arrangement.

Shri Kamath: Will we be able to meet the hon. Minister at any time during the day or later?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, of course, you can meet him any time during the day.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am free during the day or the night. I am prepared for both.

Mr. Speaker: It what time would the hon. Minister meet the Members informally?

Shri Biswas: I am free. I am at their disposal; any time they like.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would suggest, perhaps, if it would be convenient to the Members, they may meet immediately after the House rises at Five.

Shri Kamath: The House rises at Six to-day.

Mr. Speaker: The House rises at Six.

Shri Kamath: We cannot go out when the House is sitting.

Mr. Speaker: Say, at Six o'clock.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Five minutes after Six.

Mr. Speaker: We agree that such of the Members who take an interest will meet informally the Law Minister at 6 o'clock.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In the Central Hall.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. In the Central Hall.

I take it therefore that Shri V. G. Deshpande is not keen to move his motion.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: No.

Shri Kamath: Nor do I in that case.

Mr. Speaker: It is so good of Shri Kamath.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In view of the happy compromise on this important Bill, may I have it from you on record that this does not constitute a precedent for any future Constitution Amendment Bills?

Mr. Speaker: I need not discuss how far it would be proper to make a statement of that type. I have no objection to make a statement that this should not be treated as a precedent. That is very clear. It includes even that the informal discussion procedure will also not be a precedent. We will bear it in mind.

Now, the only course is that I put the motion to the vote of the House but adjourn further consideration of it.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): On a point of order. I want to get one matter clarified. I noticed that last time also when such votes were taken, the procedure prescribed for a division was adopted. I want to know whether on this occasion when the votes are taken on the consideration motion, it is according to some rules that we should strictly adhere to the procedure which is prescribed for a division alone. I would object to the two minutes' restriction. As there are no rules for a voting of this nature, in which the numbers are to be counted. I would suggest that in such cases, instead of for two minutes, the bell may ring for three minutes or so; you may decide.

Mr. Speaker: I believe the suggestion will be duly considered by the Rules Committee. I quite see the force of the argument. I believe in Bombay it was three minutes. But somehow or other, it was two minutes here, and it has been carried on from olden times. But till the Rules Committee revise the rules, it will be only two minutes.

Shri Tyagi: We are proceeding without rules in this matter.

Mr Speaker: Not without rules; the House does not proceed without rules.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I have a clarification regarding one aspect of the 'bell ruling'. Is the sound of the bell heard in the farthest limit of the entire House of Parliament so that Members could rush in from there?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members read the rules carefully, they will find that the ringing of the bell is not at all a necessity. The rules provide that the moment a motion is put to vote, and a division is called for, the doors shall be kept open for two minutes, and thereafter automatically closed, without any ringing of the bell.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Ringing the bell is only a concession.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 345; Noes 1

Mr. Speaker: This is no doubt hard sometimes. But this was done intentionally, because by experience it has been found that sometimes the bell in a particular room is not in order, or sometimes the current fails and the bell does not ring. And we do not want to give any Member an opportunity to raise a point of order again, saying 'Sir, the bell was not rung'.

Now, if this suggestion is accepted, a point may come that the bell was not audible. So, this point also will be considered by the Rules Committee. It cannot be taken as a point of order now.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Division NO. 4

AYES

[12-27 P.M.]

Abdullahi, Mulla
Achal Singh, Seth
Achal, Shri
Achini Ram, Lala
Achuthan, Shri
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Ajit Singh, Shri
Akarpuri, Sardar
Alagesan, Shri
Alekhar, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari
Anandchand, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Asthana, Shri
Ayyangar, Shri M. A.
Azad, Maulana
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badan Singh, Ch.
Balkrishnan, Shri
Baldev Singh, Sardar
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri
Bansal, Shri
Bansial, Shri
Barman, Shri
Becupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basu, Shri A. K.
Basu, Shri K. K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatkdar, Shri
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhartiya, Shri S. R.
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bhawani Singh, Shri
Bhawani, Shri
Bhickha Bhai, Shri
Bhonal, Shri J.K.
Bidari, Shri
Bisen, Dutt, Shri
Bogawat, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.
Brisachwar Prasad, Shri
Broomo-Choudhry, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandak, Shri
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Chatterjee, Dr. Susranjan
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chattopadhyaya, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.
Chavda, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Chettiar, Shri T.S.A.
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Dabhi, Shri
Damar, Shri Amar Singh
Damodaran, Shri G.R.
Damodaran, Shri Netur P.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Ram Dhan
Das, Shri Ramamanda
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri S.C.
Deogam, Shri
Deasi, Shri K. N.
Dessi, Shri Khandubhai
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.
Deshmukh, Shri G. G.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.
Dholkia, Shri
Dhulekar, Shri
Dhuisiya, Shri
Digambar Singh, Shri
Diwan, Shri R.S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dutta, Shri S.K.
Dwivedi, Shri D.P.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Easharan, Shri I.
Ebenezzer, Dr.
Gadgil, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Garg, Shri R. P.

Ghose, Shri S.M.
Gidwani, Shri
Gridhari Bhol, Shri
Gopi Ram, Shri
Gounder, Shri K.S.
Govind Das, Seth
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri R.K.
Hanada, Shri Benjamin
Hari Mohan, Dr.
Hada, Shri Subodh
Hazare, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hembrom, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Iyyunni, Shri C.R.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jain, Shri N.S.
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jaware, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jatav-vir, Dr.
Jayaraman, Shri
Jayshri, Shrimati
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya
Joshi, Shri Lildhar
Joshi, Shri M.D.
Joshi, Shri N.L.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jawala Prashad, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamte, Dr.
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasiwal, Shri
Kasham, Shri
Kastu, Dr.
Kasul, Shri P.N.
Keshavlalgar, Shri
Khatke, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khedkar, Shri G.B.

Khuda Baksh, Shri M.	Pande, Shri C.D.	Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Kirolikar, Shri	Pandey, Dr. Nataraj	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Krishna, Shri M.R.	Pannalal, Shri	Sharma, Shri K.R.
Krishna Chandra Shri	Paragi Lal, Ch.	Sharma, Shri R.C.
Kureel, Shri B.N.	Parikh Shri S.G.	Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Kureel, Shri P.L.	Patakar, Shri	Shivananjappa, Shri
Lallanji, Shri	Patel, Shri B.K.	Shobha Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Shriman Narayan, Shri
Lingam, Shri N.M.	Patel, Shrimati Maniben	Shukla, Pandit B.
Lotan Rm, Shri	Patil, Shri Kanavade	Siddananjappa, Shri
Madiah Gowade, Shri	Patil, Shri S.K.	Singh, Shri D.N.
Mahodaye, Shri	Patil, Shri Shankargauda	Singh, Shri D.P.
Majhi Shri Chaitan	Pawar, Shri V.P.	Singh, Shri G.S.
Majhi, Shri R.C.	Pillai, Shri Thanu	Singh Shri H.P.
Majithia, Sarder	Prahakar, Shri Naval	Singh, Shri Jageswar
Malaviya, Shri K.D.	Rachiah, Shri N.	Singh, Shri Set
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Radha Raman, Shri	Singh, Shri R.N.
Malvia, Shri B.N.	Raghubir Sahai, Shri	Singh, Shri T.N.
Malviya, Pandit C.N.	Raghubir Singh, Ch.	Singhal, Shri S.C.
Malviya, Shri Motilal	Raghubath Singh, Shri	Sinha, Dr. S.N.
Masoodi, Maulana	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Mathew, Shri	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sinha, Shri B.P.
Matthen, Shri	Rajbhoj, Shri P.N.	Sinha, Shri G.P.
Mehta, Shri B.G.	Ramachander, Dr. D.	Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha	Ramchand Shastri, Swami	Sinha, Shri K.P.
Mehta, Shri J.R.	Ramanand Tirtha, Swami	Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rameshmi, Shri M.D.	Sinha, Shri S.
Mishra, Shri L.N.	Rameshaiah, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mishra, Shri Lokenath	Ramaswamy, Shri P.	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mishra, Shri S. N.	Ram Dass, Shri	Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore
Misra, Pandit Lingaraj	Ramnareyan Singh, Babu	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Misra, Shri B.N.	Ram Saran, Shri	Snatak, Shri
Misra, Shri R.D.	Ram Shankar Lal, Shri	Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Misra, Shri S.P.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Subramania Chettiar, Shri
Mohiuddin, Shri	Rant, Shri	Sundaram Dr. Lanka
Moraika, Shri	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Sundar Lal, Shri
More, Shri K.L.	Rao, Shri B. Shiva	Suresh Chandra, Dr.
More, Shri S.S.	Rao, Shri K.S.	Tek Chand, Shri
Mucaliar, Shri C.R.	Rao, Shri Seshagiri	Tewari, Sardar R.B.S.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri	Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal	Thimmaiah, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Raut, Shri Bhola	Thomas, Shri A.M.
Mukne, Shri Y.M.	Ray, Shri B. K.	Tivari, Shri V.N.
Muniswamy, Shri N.R.	Reddi, Shri Eswara	Tiwari, Pandit B.L.
Murthy, Shri B.S.	Reddy, Shri B. Y.	Tiwari, Shri R.S.
Musafir, Ghani G.S.	Reddy, Shri Janardan	Tiwary, Pandit D.N.
Mushar, Shri	Reddy, Shri R.N.	Tirpathi, Shri H.V.
Muthukrishnan, Shri	Richardson, Bishop	Tirpathi, Shri V.D.
Naidu, Shri N.R.	Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath	Tyagi, Shri
Nair, Shri C.K.	Rup Narayan, Shri	Upadhyay, Pandit Manishwar Datt
Naradas, Shri	Sahu, Shri Bhagbat	Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Nanda, Shri	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Narasimhan, Shri	Saksena, Shri Mohanlal	Vaishnav, Shri H.G.
Naskar, Shri P.S.	Saksena, Shri S.L.	Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Nathwani, Shri N.P.	Sarmanta, Shri S.C.	Varma, Shri B.B.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sankarpanthan, Shri	Varma, Shri M.L.
Nehru, Shrimati Shrivratil	Sarmah, Shri Debeswar	Veerawamy, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Satyawadi, Dr.	Verma, Shri B.R.
Ne amory, Shri	Sen, Shri R.C.	Verma, Shri Ramji
Naswi, Shri	Sen, Shrimati Sushama	Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Nevatia, Shri	Sewal, Shri A.R.	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Nijalingappa, Shri	Shah, Shri Raichandbhai	Wilson, Shri J.N.
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila	Shah, Shrimati Kamleudu Mati	Wodeyar, Shri
Pande, Shri B.D.	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Zaidi, Col.

NOES

Mascarene, Kumar Annie

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the

Budget (General) for 1955-56 except Demands Nos. 4, 22, 85, and 181 which have already been voted on the 10th December 1955.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): May I request you....

Mr. Speaker: I am making a statement and then the hon. Minister may make his statement.

A point of order was raised the previous day in respect of Demand No. 37 being marked as a charged demand —am referring to the item of Rs. 11

lakhs and not to the other item. The total amount is Rs. 11,30,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 11,25,000 is required to enable the Government to pay interest, I believe....

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes.

Mr Speaker:...in respect of shares of the Industrial Finance Corporation. When the Government come with a charged demand, naturally, as the hon. Deputy-Speaker observed, yesterday, it does not come before the House for voting. It can be discussed. I do not wish at present to go into the merits of the opinion which Government have received from the Law Ministry. On the surface of it I have no quarrel with that opinion, because the Government are bound to pay interest in respect of the shares and, therefore, if the Corporation is unable to earn sufficient profits, Government are bound to make up the deficit. In that sense, the amount can be a charged one. But the difficulty which I felt on reading the grounds given by Government was that the Industrial Finance Corporation did certainly make profits. They made a provision in the first place; but they did not credit certain interests that accrued from certain of the concerns to which monies were lent. Perhaps, there may be no quarrel with that decision, for they felt that the interest was not likely to be received. That is a doubtful position, however, and I do not refer to that. But there is a distinct item of Rs. 15 lakhs which they set aside from the profits on the advice of auditors, for bad and doubtful debts. That means, profits are appropriated to meet a certain contingency which may or may not arise in future. The debts may or may not be bad and they may be realised; and perhaps the auditor was perfectly right in making this recommendation. But so far as this House is concerned, the question arises, to my mind, that it amounts to an appropriation of profits for a certainly good purpose, but it has got the effect of taking the entire amount from the vote of the House. So this adjustment of accounts

in that manner does not satisfy me that the amount could be said to be properly charged. Hon. Members will see that Government have already got Rs. 7,00,000 provided for in the General Budget—the House has voted that amount—to meet the Rs. 11 lakhs and odd. They want now, in effect, Rs. 4 lakhs. The procedure that they propose is to have this amount of Rs. 11 lakhs sanctioned and surrender Rs. 7,00,000. So far as actual rupees, annas and pies are concerned, it makes no difference, but so far as the Parliament is concerned, I feel that it has got the effect of taking out of the jurisdiction of the House a vote on certain affairs of the Industrial Finance Corporation. This amount of Rs. 11,30,000 is included in the Appropriation Bill. So my suggestion would be that whenever there is occasion for changing a “voted” item into a “charged” one, it is better—this is only a suggestion I am making; I am not giving any ruling because the matter requires further consideration—if the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee are also consulted in the matter, and then the item is taken either to be a charged item or a voted item. My only point is that Parliament should have some kind of say in the matter and some control in matters of finance. I am, therefore, suggesting to the hon. Minister that he may reduce from the Appropriation Bill this amount of Rs. 11,30,000 or Rs. 11,25,000—whatever it may be—and then there is no occasion for any discussion on that point. That is the procedure which I would suggest, at best, to have what the Government want without touching the Constitutional rights of the Parliament. We will then examine the matter further and adjust the procedure whenever any such point arises for adjustment of accounts.

Shri M. C. Shah: I accept your suggestion. We will withdraw that sum from that grant—the sum of Rs. 11,25,000. We have already got Rs. 7 lakhs. We have also taken from the Contingency Fund the re-

[Shri M. C. Shah]

maining Rs. 4.25 lakhs and, in the meanwhile we will follow the procedure that has been suggested by you just now. From the Appropriation Bill also we will take out that sum and then, later on, after consulting the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee, we will bring that forward again, if we are advised that it should be voted, in the next supplementary demands within the present budget year.

Mr. Speaker: That means that the Appropriation Bill will be altered to this extent.

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes, Sir; Rs. 11,25,000 will be taken out of that.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Shall I take it that this additional sum required to make up Rs. 11,25,000 will be subjected to the vote of this House?

Mr. Speaker: The point is that that sum of Rs. 11,25,000 altogether disappears now from the present Demand. The House has already voted Rs. 7 lakhs and as regards Rs. 4 lakhs they will come again.

Shri Raghavachari: It will be kept in suspense and we will decide it later on. Is it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The hon. Member had made that point yesterday and I went through the proceedings. That is what will be done.

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 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, 1956, in respect of the 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Expenditure on Mission of International Bank.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have moved my cut motion. It relates to the expenditure for the Mission of the International Bank. This Indus Water dispute has continued for a long time and last year also we had to vote for certain supplementary grants in connection with the expenditure that would have to be incurred on account of the staff to be sent to Washington. Even the typists and stenographers and such other people had to be flown to Washington and a large amount of expenditure had to be incurred on account of this. Our suggestion was that Government should make efforts to see that these negotiations are carried on somewhere in Pakistan or India—it may be in Karachi or Delhi or some other place in either of these two countries. How is it that it has not yet become possible for this Mission to hold these protracted and long continued negotiations in either of these countries where they might be near the place of dispute? We find that so many lakhs were voted last year and now for the current year they say that there has been an unanticipated extension of the stay in USA of the Indian Delegation consisting of six officers sent to Washington last year for the Indus Basin Working Party Talks. The total expenditure during the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 3,40,000. Besides that, there is another item relating to the visit of the Mission of the International Bank and that is estimated to be some Rs. 62,000. So, we should like to have some clarification about the present position of this dispute and how it is that it has not become possible for the two countries to hold discussions anywhere in Pakistan or

in India and for what time we have to send so many people—a large number of people—connected with this dispute to Washington and pay a large amount by way of transport and other necessary expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of ‘Ministry of Irrigation and Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Tempo of work in River Valley Projects

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of ‘Ministry of Irrigation and Power’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

You will be pleased to see the footnote under this Demand that this is required mainly because of increasing the tempo of work on River Valley Projects, during the last year of the first Five Year Plan. I have tabled this cut motion with a view to discuss this particular aspect of the matter—increasing tempo of work. I am not going to discuss the various river valley projects that Government has taken in hand. But, I will confine my remarks mainly—or I may say solely—to the Damodar Valley Project. I do not know to which particular project this remark refers—the increasing tempo of work in the projects during the last year. I have got here an informative booklet published by the Publications Division on the Damodar Valley. It is entitled, *Developing the Damodar Valley*, published, I believe, in 1954. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, who is at the moment busily engrossed in a discussion with the Finance Minister, to certain observations in this booklet. It is not fair to the House that the Minister concerned Shri Nanda, should be discussing something with the Finance Minister and not listening.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; they are listening. They are looking into the notes and listening to the hon. Member's remarks.

Shri Kamath: The point is this, Sir, if he is not listening he may not be able to reply to the points raised and then you may refuse to let us put questions at the end. That is what happens.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are only looking into the notes which have been referred to by the hon. Member.

Shri Kamath: I do not think they are doing that. I am referring to a booklet. I do not know whether they have that booklet at all. They may at least note down the points and if they cannot answer now they can note them down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got a book, which I think the hon. Minister has also got.

Shri Kamath: It is not the same. Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I think it is.

Shri Kamath: *Developing Damodar Valley*—has he got that?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Nanda): Not here.

Shri Kamath: I could see that from here. Probably, you could not see from there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not mean that every book from the Library should be in the hands of the hon. Minister. I thought it was the memorandum he was referring to.

Shri Kamath: I am referring to this booklet issued by the Publications Division. Here, on page 37 of this booklet the Panchet Hill Dam is referred to. It was said in 1954 that the work on Panchet Hill Dam had started, the earth had been removed from the diversion channel and loaders and dampers had been at work for some time, and that it was expected that the work would be completed before schedule by the end of 1955. If the foot-note ‘increasing tempo of work refers to the Damodar Valley at all, then we should have

[Shri Kamath.]

seen the completion of this dam in this month, the end of 1955. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Panchet Hill Dam, which according to this booklet was to have been completed before schedule at the end of December 1955, has been completed. If it has not been completed, I cannot subscribe to the observations given here that there has been increasing tempo of work. The tempo of work, whether it is decreasing or increasing, can be borne out by facts.

1 P. M.

In the same booklet at page 42, there is a reference to the Durgapur Project. It says:

"The Durgapur project has been designed and constructed by Indians. As at all other dam sites and at the Thermal Power Station, a colony consisting of about 400 quarters has grown up for the staff. Meanwhile, the construction activities have developed the countryside and given it six modern townships containing more than 2,000 buildings—Bokaro, Maithon, Durgapur and three others. Although the colony was started only a few months ago, all modern amenities are already available at Durgapur. Houses, hospitals, roads, shops, schools and electricity are all at the disposal of these towns. In addition, the DVC has built 11 bridges and 160 culverts as well as 100 miles of first class roads in those parts of the valley which were least accessible. It has given employment to more than 40,000 hands, reclaimed 6,000 acres of badly eroded land and brought to the valley the benefits of the modern system of medicine hitherto practically unknown to it.... As the Prime Minister said in his inaugural speech at Tilaiya and Bokaro, "A new India is being born in the valley. It is the India of our dream"."

This was written in 1954. You will remember when the then hon. Min-

ister—not now—Shri Gadgil moved for consideration of this Bill in the last Parliament, he had made a solemn assurance to the House that all persons displaced as a result of this project—the DVC—would be given land for land house for house, and these were the very words used by him. Here on page 47 of the same booklet, it is stated:

"The displacement of people in the reservoir areas is pre-planned and arranged in stages as each reservoir fills. Accordingly, the displaced are settled and rehabilitated just as the reservoir start to fill. The policy has been to give the people better houses, better land and, more important still, a better way of living."

According to this, the old promise is completely broken. The promise of land for land and house for house has been broken and something else has taken its place.

I have not the time to deal with other river valley projects on this occasion as I am racing against time, but with regard to the DVC I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly he means by "the increasing tempo of work" with regard to the Panchet Hill Dam and whether the Dam, which was to have been completed by the end of December 1955, has been completed. If it has not been completed, with what face he can say that there is increasing tempo of work in the DVC. I do not know. If he cannot answer this question, this Demand cannot be voted by us and I hope he will convince the House that there is really increasing tempo of work in this project and that it is not merely for paying foreign experts and what not that this Demand is being voted by the House. We are getting more and more white elephants from outside and any foreigner who comes here is called an expert whether he is well qualified or not. In fact in one of the factories some years ago a mere landscape architect was engaged as

an engineer and it was found two years later that he was just a landscape architect and not an engineer. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether "the increasing tempo of work" is a more camouflage for paying these so-called experts, and not for the benefit of displaced persons and others who are immediately affected by this river valley project.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): In para (a) it is stated that to cope with heavy increase in the volume of work mainly arising from intensification of flood control measures, etc., this amount is required. I want to know the flood control measures undertaken in Tripura. So far as I know, no officer works there at all. I would like to know whether this officer submits any report at all. Has he submitted any report for last year?

Shri Nanda: I am unable to follow the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know if any flood control measures were undertaken in Tripura, and whether there is any report received from the officer concerned regarding the work done at Tripura. Is there an office or section working there at all? There are some complaints against the officer. That is what the hon. Member is saying. If there is an officer at all there, then it does not appear that he is doing any flood control work. What is the kind of work that he is doing?

Shri Biren Dutt: Yes, I am referring to item (iv) of paragraph (a) which states "intensification of flood control measures". Does it refer to any flood control work in Tripura?

- (1) *Failure of Government to safeguard India's interest in Canal Water Dispute.*
- (2) *Failure of Government to implement First Five Year Plan in respect of River Valley Projects.*

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Dist.—North): I beg to move:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

In this booklet on pages 13 and 14 a number of grounds are given for this Demand. I find that this amount is required for many things, including the additional staff for the work relating to the Canal Water Dispute. The amount seems to be Rs. 2,26,500. Besides this, I find at the end of this note that to provide board and lodging and other requisite facilities to the Mission, an expenditure of Rs. 62,060 was incurred during the current year. It is the Mission of the International Bank with regard to the Canal Water Dispute. This is one of the disputes we have with Pakistan. I want the hon. Minister to tell the House exactly where we stand in the matter of the Canal Water Dispute. In fact, I thought that when a river flows into our territory, so long as it is in our territory, we have full rights over the waters, and when it goes to the other territory, they can use its water. I do not think that we should limit our rights to the use of the water flowing inside our territory (*Interruption*). I am surprised that this Mission is coming here and spending a lot of money on staff etc. I would like to know where we stand in this matter and the terms of the agreement that is being arrived at. In fact, whatever concessions that we make to Pakistan do not seem to satisfy

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

them; they want more and more. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us exactly where we stand in regard to the Canal Water Dispute and why we are spending so much money on the staff and also so lavishly on the board and lodging of the Mission. I would like also the hon. Minister to let us know about this Five Year Plan and how far we have succeeded in fulfilling it. In regard to the rural credit, have we completed the target which we had put forward for ourselves or are we behind the target? If we are behind we should know why we are so and what steps are being taken to try to complete the target by the end of the Plan period. I would like the hon. Minister to reply on this point.

Shri Kamath: With great deference to the Prime Minister, I would request him not to stand with his back to the Chair.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I would also like to know whether some of the projects which we are including in the Second Five Year Plan can be executed with the help of the Soviet engineers. In fact our engineers went to China and saw some river valley projects. They say that they have done it very cheaply and economically. We have all along been getting American engineers. The Government should also try and see how the Soviet engineers can help us in building up our projects. If it is possible to build these projects much more cheaply and economically, we should also have the same advice; we must have the best technical advice that is available in the world.

Shri Nanda: I did not follow the last portion.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Our men went to China to investigate into the flood control projects in China; the Chinese people built them. They have said that these projects which they have completed have been more economical than ours. They have done them with Russian help and Russian engineers. Could we also not try

some of our projects with the help of the Soviet engineers. So far we have tried in our big projects like Bhakra-Nangal and Damodar Valley project, etc. only American engineers. I was asking whether some of our projects cannot be done with the help of Soviet engineers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Nanda: I shall take up the points in the reverse order as they arose in the discussion. China is supposed to have done some marvellous feats in flood protection. It is so. Some of our engineers visited China sometime back and brought us reports. We have got very detailed reports of what they saw. It is quite true that with the help of public co-operation, co-operation of large masses of people who were mobilised for the purpose of construction of flood protection of works, they were able to expedite the construction of those works. But there was nothing in an engineering or technical sense very particular in what they saw there. We have been doing big works ourselves but we felt that there was something good in what was being done there—in the methods of getting work done on a large scale and therefore very expeditiously. I believe the work that was done on the Kosi project recently is some kind of demonstration of the possibilities of those methods and the usefulness of these methods. We have applied these successfully there. I believe and it is our intention that in the case of other large projects that we are undertaking we shall be

able to have recourse to similar methods of securing public participation, particularly in the simpler types of works.

Regarding the canal water dispute, I think there is nothing really very much to add to the information that has already been given to the House through various statements that have been laid on the Table and the various communiques that have been issued. It is rightly a matter of great concern to us all that we should be placed in a position as quickly as possible to make the fullest use of our water resources to which we are entitled. But there are certain international obligations and we have to see that we discharge them in a proper manner. In pursuance of that object, these negotiations have been going on for some time and I personally feel that the time taken has been a little too long but when you once enter into negotiations you have to see that you utilise those possibilities in the best possible manner so that there need be indecent break of any negotiations so far as we are concerned.

Shri S. L. Saksena: How long will it take?

Shri Nanda: I shall explain. A stage arose when with the help of the International Bank we worked hard for a settlement but the parties were not able to come to any agreed conclusions and the intervention of the Bank for that purpose did not fructify. Then the Bank made its own proposals; they are familiar to us all. They were given very careful consideration by us and although they involved some sacrifice on our part, in the larger interest of a friendly and amicable settlement of the dispute we agreed to accept in full the proposals of the Bank. However, we found that the other party did not signify its preparedness. Therefore, we had to say that we could go ahead as we wanted. Again the President of the International Bank approached both the parties—the Prime Ministers of

the two countries—and made a suggestion that we should make another effort. On our side we made it clear that that effort will necessarily have to be on the basis of the Bank's proposals. But at this stage the personnel was changed. The Bank conveyed to the concerned parties that they were going to take a more positive part in this work and therefore they attached more personnel, engineers and others and the personnel changed on both sides to some extent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the Bank propose any middle course?

Shri Nanda: We are not prepared for any middle course.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bank has made its own proposals but the Pakistan Government has not accepted them. Have we not reverted to our own proposal?

Shri Nanda: We still stand by our proposals. The question was to frame or formulate a proper scheme through which these proposals could be given effect to and also to give such satisfaction as was possible to the other side. Whether a scheme could be prepared in consonance with those proposals which can also satisfy the other side—that was the question. It meant that again, because of the new personnel and because of fresh efforts to find out effective methods of dealing with the matter the party visited the areas both in Pakistan and in India which were concerned in this dispute.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I want to know whether the function of the Bank is merely to negotiate between the two parties and give some suggestions or is there an arbitration clause that in cases of dispute they can arbitrate?

Shri Nanda: There is no arbitration at all. The Bank cannot impose on us any decision of its own choice and which is not acceptable to us. The Bank can only approach the parties in order to find out the precise facts of the situation from which

[Shri Nanda.]

a mutually acceptable solution can be evolved. So, it is a kind of mediation and not arbitration.

Therefore, recently these parties—on account of which some expenditure had been incurred—had to visit Pakistan and India to see what the requirements of both sides were in relation to our various projects and to find out a way in which they could be met. That is the stage where we are at present. Meanwhile we have not been neglecting our interests. There are those *ad hoc* transitional agreements being made in order that from season to season we are able to withdraw waters from our rivers for the purpose of irrigation here to the extent replacements on the other side are possible. That is, I believe, an improving position.

So, for the present this work of negotiation is still proceeding and this expenditure, as I pointed out, was incurred in order to facilitate a proper study on the part of the Bank personnel and the representatives of both sides on the spot so that they can apply themselves to the question of elucidating the position and bringing about a settlement. This was an expenditure which could not be avoided. The interests are so large, the stakes are so high and vital interests of the country are concerned that we would certainly like to promote a settlement by all means which are available to us and which could help us in securing an early settlement.

Shri S. L. Saksena: For how long will this expenditure be incurred—one year or for more?

Shri Nanda: As I indicated before, at one stage we had felt and we communicated to the Bank also that this was to be the end of the matter because we did not see any further use in prolonging the negotiations as the proposals of the Bank were not acceptable to the other party. Then another effort was taken up at the instance of the Bank and to that also

we have said that there should be a clear limit. I cannot say the exact month now, but I think—that is my impression—that in another 4 or 5 months we would like to see that the things come to some kind of a conclusion.

Shri Kamath: What about the progress of Panchet Hill Dam?

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa): In the first proposals of the Bank the waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej were given to India and India had accepted those proposals whereas Pakistan rejected those proposals. After that this interim agreement has been signed which, I must say, is not favourable to India. Even those areas which are to draw water from Sutlej and other canals are feeling great difficulty. Can we have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this interim agreement will not be made a pattern for the future because this, I must say, is not favourable to India and is not in the spirit of the first proposal which has been accepted by India and not accepted by Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: The position in this respect is quite clear. Whatever is being done now as an interim arrangement is without prejudice to the final settlement, and the final settlement, so far as we are concerned, is to be based on the proposals of the Bank. The basis of that as is well known is that the waters of the three western rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab should, except for such uses as are made in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, should be exclusively for Pakistan while the waters of the three eastern rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej should be drawn exclusively for the use of India. For a very small period India would continue to give supplies to Pakistan canals taking off from the eastern rivers in accordance with an agreed schedule. These are the basic things. Whatever obligations we have accepted, or the restraint that we are placing upon ourselves

in the matter and in the interests of our neighbour, are again subject to a certain clear condition that on the other side arrangements will continue to be made so that we can withdraw waters to which we are entitled. They may make their own alternative arrangements by which they can draw water, to feed those canals from other sources available to them in Pakistan. Therefore, these replacement arrangements are being made. We are insisting and we are trying to hasten those arrangements. We are insisting that they should be expedited and the shortest time should be taken for the purpose of replacement of those supplies which they are having from us and which we require for ourselves. That is the position now and the interim arrangements have absolutely no bearing on what in a few months will be the final solution which we are trying to expedite.

Shri Kamath: May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know about the tempo. With regard to Panchet Hill Shri Kamath has asked why it is not completed?

Shri Nanda: There were two questions. One was about the tempo in general on our works in connection with irrigation and power. I believe one can draw some gratification from the fact that with regard to irrigation and power on the whole the implementation of the programme is practically 100 per cent. in relation to the Five Year Plan period. Whatever was the outlay that was intended, whatever was the work that was intended to be done, compared with any other activity, that has been, I should believe, as good as could be anticipated. In some cases it is complete and in other cases it is just a little short of full implementation. For example, my latest figures are that in the States it is about 97 per cent. and as far as the Centre is concerned it is full implementation. That is the general picture of works on irrigation and power in the country in the period

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of the Five Year Plan. But, I cannot say that no particular project has been delayed, possibly, to some extent. I have my apprehension that in the case of D.V.C. the Maithon project has been delayed somewhat and that had its repercussions on the Panchet Hill project also. I am being shown a part of my last budget speech where I had said that the progress on the Maithon Dam has been behind schedule and that has also affected the programme for Panchet Hill Dam which has to depend very largely on the equipment released from the Maithon project. This is what I stated then. Although the conditions have improved there and now the factors which cause the delay and retard the progress have been brought under control very largely what happened for some period there which created difficulties has left its mark on the schedules. But, as I have stated we have now full control of the situation and I hope the work there is being expedited now as much as possible.

Shri Kamath: I am constrained to say that the Hon. Minister is only beating about the bush. I asked him where the tempo has increased. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is increasing here or increasing there.

Shri Nanda: It is increasing everywhere except in one or two places.

Shri Kamath: Give me a concrete instance.

Shri Nanda: Then I will have to make out a list of all the projects. I can give him a list of all the projects and say the expenditure incurred in terms of programmes. Things are going well. But it will mean that I will have to give details of each individual projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He only wanted to know about the programme of works in the Panchet Hill.

Shri Nanda: That I have said.

Shri Kamath: When it will be completed? Any idea?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the time been exceeded?

Shri Nanda: My own appreciation and estimate is that we have lost about six or seven months.

Shri Kamath: One year.

Shri Nanda: It may be a whole season. But there is no question of beating about the bush. I have said it in categorical terms. I have put it in very clear terms when I gave all the details of the projects. I can again give details of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary. So far as that particular sub-item in clause (a) is concerned, he wants to know where the tempo has increased. Take the Panchet Hill for instance. There may be several instances. He wants to know one or two by way of illustration where definite progress has been made.

Shri Nanda: For example, take Hirakud. I am giving information about other projects. Hirakud is in advance of schedule. Bhakra Nangal is in advance of schedule and I can say so about most of the other projects also. In the case of this project I had said that the D.V.C. appointed an experienced engineer to examine the causes of delay to enable the Corporation to take remedial measures. The progress of Durgapur, I am glad to say, is much ahead of schedule. The progress of work is generally satisfactory. Even in the D.V.C. it is not in every section of that project that the work is behind the schedule. In some of those sections the work is in advance and very much better than it was before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After 1954, there is a Quarterly Report or so to which an Hon. Member has referred. If there is any Quarterly Report which is being published, it could be circulated. They may be given to the Member or placed in the library.

Shri Kamath: On the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the library will do. Now what about flood control in Tripura.

Shri Nanda: Information was required about Tripura. Regarding this investigations are in hand. Schemes will be formulated, only after the essential technical data are available.

Shri Iqbal Singh: When this Interim Agreement was signed with Pakistan, did the Government of India receive any representation from the Punjab Government? People and peasants were complaining that in previous years they used to get 40 days of full water supply and 40 days of half water supply whereas last year they received only 40 days' of full water because water had to be diverted to the Bhakra canal for other purposes. Will the Government of India make provision in this year's interim agreement? Whereas our supplies are shortening and their supplies are given at the full rate. If this is so, will the Government of India make provision in the next year to see that they get their full quota?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether it is proportionately reduced or full quota is given?

Shri Nanda: The number of days for which waters are available, do fluctuate according to the condition of the season and, therefore, nobody can guarantee for how many number of days the canal will run. It is only the proportion of water which we can claim that we got, and then we can distribute that amongst the various systems according to the priorities of the case.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I give one more information? In the canal there were three branches. One branch had a full supply of water for first ten days; another branch got water for next ten days and other also got water for another ten days by rotation. In the last winter we experienced difficulty in this rotation because water was given to Pakistan and our Bhakra canal has already run for 15 days for drinking purposes of that area. In this way, under the terms of this agreement we got water only for 40 days in four months or

ten days per month. If this experience is going to be repeated this year, it will create a lot of difficulties.

Shri Nanda: In fact representation has been received. Last year the position was this. That was the first year in which we ran the canal, for a time it had to be done at the expense of some other system partly.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: (Inner Manipur): Last time there was a meeting of the representatives of the Tripura and Manipur States with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to consider the projects and the power to be generated in those areas. I want to know what has happened to the proposal for having a dam on the Thoubal river which will have the capacity of generating 4,000 kw. I want to know from the Minister the action taken with regard to this proposal.

Shri Nanda: Now we are in the midst of a number of various proposals and schemes for irrigation and power, from all the States in the country. These are being examined and this matter has not been finalized. Therefore, I will not be able to say about any particular scheme as to whether it is going to be taken up or not.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: What about Manipur.

Shri Nanda: Until the provisions of the plans are finalized, I cannot say what the position will be about Tripura or some other State.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Have investigations been started in Nepal on the rivers Rapti and Gogra to control the floods in them.

Shri Nanda: So far as Nepal and other countries are concerned, there are two things in view. We have made arrangements for study of data, collection of data, which will help us in formulating our own scheme on sound and proper lines. That has been done. But the investigations have to be carried on in our own area. We have the River Commissions

which are dealing with these matters. All the steps that are necessary for these rivers Rapti and Gogra are being considered for the purpose of effective flood control programmes. All the necessary investigations are being carried on by us.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I saw in the papers that a team of experts have been sent to investigate. I want to know whether it is a fact.

Shri Nanda: I shall have this particular detail examined.

Shri K. K. Basu: Last time we discussed about the rate at which the consumers get electricity from the actual supplier. The rate at which the actual supplier purchases in bulk is very low. But when it is actually given to the consumers, they have to pay a very high rate. The Hon. Minister has promised to look into the whole matter. Has it been investigated and at what stage it is now?

Shri Nanda: Of course, I am quite prepared to answer all kinds of questions though they do not necessarily form part of this Demand. The question of rates is now going to be dealt with by an Electricity Board. Therefore, the interests of the consumers are going to be protected and safeguarded properly.

Shri K. K. Basu: The Hon. Minister had promised last time that he was going to look into the matter. We are interested to know at what stage that "looking into" is. Has the Board been constituted or is it going to be constituted?

Shri Nanda: The Board has been constituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the cut motions to this Demand to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

Shri M. C. Shah: According to the Business Advisory Committee, this Demand is not to be discussed.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I had sent notice of one cut motion, but I am not moving it in view of the fact that no time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for this. But, I would like to have only one information with regard to the now that has been provided. It has been stated that in view of the increased tempo of certain works, particularly water supply scheme and starting of health centres in rural areas, this additional amount has become necessary. But I would like to point out that according to the progress reports on the first Five Year Plan, out of a total provision of Rs. 90 crores to be spent by the Central Government, only Rs. 3 crores were spent and after that we have not yet received any annual reports. So, it appears that there is a marked short-fall in the expenditure, particularly with regard to the rural water supply scheme and also rural health centres. I would like to have information as to the exact position now, how far we have proceeded with regard to the fulfilment of the targets set in the first Five Year Plan with regard to the two items I have mentioned and also what amount has been spent.

Shri M. C. Shah: The hon. Member's question does not arise out of the demand here before the House. In the original Grant only Rs. 50,000 were provided for certain additional staff and that has proved inadequate. So, the Ministry of Health wants something more. That is all. The hon. Member's question does not arise out of this Demand. If necessary, I will convey his question to the Health Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As no provision was made for time, the hon. Minister evidently thought that there would be no question to be put to her for answering. Of course, if the hon. Minister of Health is present here, I will allow the hon. Member to have some information, whether the question arises out of this Demand or not.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have got a very big note here with regard to the Health Ministry's progress in respect

of the first Five Year Plan. I will read it if the hon. Member so desires.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may pass it on.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DEMAND NO. 82-A—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 76 and Demand No. 82-A will be taken up together. One hour is allotted for this. I want those hon. Members who want to speak to stand up. I see Shri Kamath, Shri S. L. Saksena, Shri N. B. Chowdhury and Shri C. R. Narasimhan standing. I will give ten minutes to each hon. Member.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): Some time may be left for the Rehabilitation Demand also.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): My name may be put down for Rehabilitation Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

(1) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

(2) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I have given notice of cut motion No. 12. I want to ventilate my grievance with regard to Governments policy regarding development of mineral oil and the inadequacy of their measures. This is a new demand and I think we have a larger scope for discussion. During the Budget Session, while discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, we had to say a lot about the manner in which the mineral oil industry is being developed in our country. It has also been stated in the note as follows:

"India produces only a fraction of mineral oil requirements..... the major prospecting work for oil in India has so far been done by foreign firms in areas where they have been granted exploring and prospecting licences."

We know that this industry is entirely under the control of foreigners in India—the Stanvac, The Assam Oil Company and the Burmah-Shell company and we are depending on them for our requirements for our defence, aeroplanes, and automobiles. We are depending upon them for this vital strategic material. It is very unfortunate that, whatever might have been done during the British regime, even after the attainment of independence, we did not pay particular attention to the development of these industries in the public sector. I would draw your special attention to the sentence in this note:

"In the absence of any private enterprise in the country with the necessary resources and "know-how", the Government have decided to take up this work."

From this, it seems that the Government is rather apologetic that because of the absence of any private

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

enterprise in this industry, and in view of the large amounts that are necessary in this industry, Government has decided to take it in the public sector. I do not think that the Government need be apologetic about it and append such a note under this demand. According to the First Five Year Plan and according to the Industrial Policy statement of the Government, this is one of the basic industries over which the Government should have complete control. This is certainly one of the things which should be under the strategic control of the Government. But, up till now, no particular attention has been paid to this industry.

Here, it is said that the amounts needed would be spent for the exploratory work and prospecting work in Jaisalmer areas. In the notes given at the time of the Budget discussions also, the same places were mentioned. We are wondering why the Government do not come forward with proposals to carry on investigations or survey work in areas about which prominent scientists in our country and also scientists from other countries say that there is a great possibility of the existence of high quality petroleum.

During the Budget discussions, I referred to the Stanvac project in Bengal and questions were raised so many times about 10,000 square miles of area which has been practically given on lease to the Stanvac Project. They are carrying on all sorts of seismic refraction survey work and other work, developing road communications, etc., in those areas. It means that we shall have no particular control over that area. We know from the note in the explanatory memorandum given during the Budget discussions that the Government has a certain share in it, that they are going to have 25 per cent. of the shares. That is the only information which we have with regard to that work of the Stanvac project. We demanded time and again in this House that the terms of the agreement with the

Stanvac project should be given to us. After repeated demands, we have been able to secure the agreement with the oil company and the Stanvac about the refineries. We find that there are certain terms which are not in the best interests of the country. This has been partly admitted by the Minister of Production also during the Budget discussions. It is very necessary that this agreement, etc., which are available to the share holders, and directors of those companies, foreign firms, which may be discussed in New York and London, should be provided to the Members of Parliament. At least a copy should be laid here so that the country and the Members could know that. Otherwise, we have a shrewd suspicion that there is something anti-national about it. Otherwise, why should the Government hesitate to make the terms known to us? That is one thing.

My demand is that the Government should more closely associate themselves with regard to exploration work and seismic refraction survey work that is going on in West Bengal. After repeated demands, it has been conceded that compensation will be paid to persons whose property will be affected during course of the survey. The Government did not care at the beginning; but because of the agitation of the people, it has been conceded now. Although it has been conceded, what we find in practice is, proper compensation is not being paid. Somebody's house collapses during this survey; a bungalow falls; or some paddy is destroyed; jeeps go across the fields. The result is, they do not get adequate compensation for the property damaged. We feel that the Government should be particularly associated with this work. From whatever we have come to know about the agreement from the cryptic and very small note supplied, we find that the Government have a stake in it and that they have certain rights of association with them. In spite of that, we find there only people belonging to the Stanvac project. It is

said that the Government of India personnel would be associated with them. Complaints have been made by many people and by Shri Meghnad Saha here, that in the course of the work, sometimes, people are not allowed to go near the magnometer machine and things like that. This point should be made clear. We have nothing to object to the amount of money that is going to be spent because this is a very important thing. In fact, we want more money to be spent for the purpose of developing mineral oils. But, our work should not be confined to the Jaisalmer area or some area in Saurashtra or some other places. Our activities should extend to the existing areas and other areas where the existence of oil of high quality is being emphasised by noted scientists in our country. This is what I want to say with regard to this demand. I hope that the Government would give us at this stage at least a copy of the agreement which they have entered into with foreign firms, particularly regarding the stanvac project and also their idea of participation in these ventures in West Bengal and certain other places.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Let me first refer to the natural gas affair. The other day, when I put to the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research a question about places where this natural gas occurred in this country, he gave a list of 10 or 11 places.

Shri K. K. Basu: Did he exclude the Parliament?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: That is unnatural.

Shri Kamath: Parliament, unnatural?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no remarks about ourselves and Parliament. It takes away the dignity of the House.

Shri Kamath: Parliament is sovereign.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: He said that they occurred in 11 places and

that the possibility of economic exploitation of the gas available in the places was not fully investigated. Since we are now on supplementary demands, I wish to have an assurance from him that this aspect of the matter will be attended to. Because its occurrence has also been reported from my State. I am particularly anxious that the machinery should be used to assess as to how these occurrences can be economically exploited.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is that in Madras?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: South Arcot, near Tanjore, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lignite?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Natural gas.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Much is produced in South India?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: If these questions about the quantities, etc., are put to the Minister rather than to me, the matters will be explained.

About the enlargement of the Oil and Natural Gas division, I would like to utter a word of caution. It is all right to strengthen this division. But, I want to know as to how it is being done. If the nucleus of this organisation is to be created by inviting people from other departments, naturally, those departments get poorer. For instance, if the Oil and Natural Gas division is to be manned by people drawn from the Geological Survey of India, what happens to geological survey? It is all right to continue oil prospecting. It is important. But, there are other parts of the country where there are other minerals which have not been fully investigated. If in this process, the Geological Survey of India or the Indian Bureau of Mines get weakened in man-power, something must be done to replenish them with proper qualified people. There is no use in dragging the best men here and putting second rate men there. When this money is being granted, I want to have an assurance from the Government that that aspect

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan.]

of the master would also be attended to namely that the other departments from where this man-power is drawn will be quickly and properly replenished with suitable people.

We had the pleasure of listening to the Minister's survey about the oil position and the difficulties inherent in the exploitation and exploration of oil, and that it was essentially a kind of a gamble. He also explained to us the other day as to how the gamble element could be reduced. Therefore, I would like him to continue to have a great deal of caution in this matter and see that money is not wasted on 100 per cent. gamble and that due caution is taken and proper assistance invited from experts.

2 P.M.

Finally, I would say a word about the Vigyan Mandirs. I am glad to find the Vigyan Mandirs included in the foot-note. So far, we have not heard much about it. I hope we shall get to know more about them after we have granted these Demands.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I do not want to deal, as the previous speaker has done, with natural gas, of which he is a specialist. But I only want to ask a few questions from the hon. Minister. From the foot-note, we find that money has been demanded for the creation of an organisation and methods unit, the creation of an Oil and Natural Gas Division, and also for the taking over of the work of Vigyan Mandirs from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I do not know why these kinds of transfers occur in the Ministry. We know the same thing had happened in the I.C.A.R. also; in connection with collection of statistics, some sample survey was being conducted in the I.C.A.R., but all of a sudden on the recommendation of some foreign or Indian expert, the whole work was taken over and added on to some other Ministry. This sort of transfer completely upsets the work of the Ministry. I do not know why the

work of the Vigyan Mandirs has been taken over by the Ministry from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I would very much like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons why these have been taken over by the Ministry.

There is one other point I would like to mention. In the statement giving the details of the posts for which provision could not be made, I find that there is a very highly paid officer on special duty. It has become a sort of fashion in our Ministries to have some officers on special duty and also special officers, besides a secretary, some deputy secretaries and some under-secretaries and others. This officer is being paid Rs. 3000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it Rs. 3,000 a month?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who is that gentleman?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He is ex-director of the Geological Survey of India, Dr. Krishnan. We have just transferred him from the Geological Survey of India to remain closer or nearer with Government.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: So, we learn from the hon. Minister that this officer also has been transferred from another Ministry. We should like to know more particulars about the special officer who is being paid such a huge amount

Need for employment of experts and their qualifications

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

I shall confine my remarks to Demand No. 76 only, to which I have moved the above cut motion. I would refer you to the foot-note under this Demand.

Before I proceed to read that out, I hope the Treasury Benches in general have noticed this observation made by the sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee with regard to the printing of these foot-notes and the get-up of these booklets. All my colleagues who were on the Sub-Committee, namely Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Tulsidas and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have unanimously observed that the get-up and printing of the Books of Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Excess Demands for Grants left much to be desired. The sub-committee experienced difficulty in reading the foot-note. I myself feel difficulty in reading this foot-note, because it is in microscopic type. I wonder why this economy is being practised by Government, when they could easily have had a better type, so as to enable Members to easily read what the foot-note contains. If the hon. Minister is of the idea that we need not read it, and that we should not read it, then, of course, I can understand this printing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Natural Resources is not responsible for that.

Shri Kamath: Whoever it may be, he should take note of these remarks of the sub-committee. And I hope that next time at least we shall have a better booklet and better printing, so that we may be able to read easily and clearly the foot-note.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think this has been printed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I shall make enquiries, and pass on this suggestion to my Secretariat.

Shri Kamath: To all whom it may concern.

The total Demand is for a sum of Rs. 3,50,000. Out of that, a sum of Rs. 2,20,000 is for 'Other charges'. And 'Other charges' refer to the visits only

and not to the actual remuneration paid to the experts and others. We find that this item refers to visits only, for we find in the footnote on page 16 of the booklet:

"The provision under 'Other Charges' includes Rs. 2,20,000 on account of (1) Expenditure in connection with the visit of Rumanian Vice-Minister of Oil Industry and Foreign Trade and party (Rs. 20,000) and (2) Expenditure in connection with the visit of Russian Mining Experts etc. and interpreters Rs. 2,00,000)...."

I do not know what this 'etc.' means. It is wrong for Government to have used this little word—Greek or Latin, may be 'etc.' and cover up everything else as if it is a cloak for so many omissions etc. I hope our Russian friends will not take it amiss.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I agree that the note should have been more elaborate. In the future, I shall see that it is put in a more elaborate form.

Shri Kamath: The assurance is welcome. I hope our Russian friends would not take it amiss that they have been clubbed as 'etc.' I hope it is not deliberate....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry I could not give you satisfaction now.

Shri Kamath: It is no good satisfying me. You have to satisfy the Russian experts, that this word 'etc.' is not intended for them, but it is another item....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the assurance already.

Shri Kamath: We shall take the assurance at its face value. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No talking please.

Shri Kamath: How can we explain without talking?

The foot-note goes on to say that seven of these experts are for some projects, and two of them are for investigation in connection with some other projects. In all, there are 9. I suppose I am right. So, we have 9 experts, plus interpreters. I do not know how many interpreters there are,....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Three.

Shri Kamath: I am told there are three; I do not know how many this 'etc.' includes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not spin about the word 'etc.'.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister does not give us the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that it is now cryptic and hereafter he will take care to see that it is more elaborate.

Shri Kamath: How can we pass the Demand without knowing how many are being catered for here. We welcome them here, but....

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am expected to take my turn.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister is not making a note of the points at all; he will forget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These remarks will be in their minds unless they feel that they are such big things that they ought to be noted on paper.

Shri Kamath: The Russian leaders are here. I hope they would not take it amiss that the word 'etc.' has been used here with regard to them. (*Interruptions*).

I hope the hon. Minister will give us some information either today or later on about this.

I would like to make a brief observation on another aspect. The other

investigations referred to are—it is difficult to read the foot-note....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member has reached an age when he must wear glasses.

Shri Kamath: I can read well without glasses thank God. But as the Sub-Committee has observed, it is bad printing here.

The foot-note reads:

"Seven of these experts are specialists in non-ferrous metal mining and ore dressing, mining geology, drilling engineering, oil geology and geophysics and mechanical engineering for planning manufacturing units for drill and associated mine machinery."

I can understand all this, because Russia is well-advanced. And Russian experts are therefore welcome here to tell us how things should be done in India. She is one of our great neighbours. But I find further in the foot-note that the remaining two experts will help in the investigation of the diamond mines. I do not know—I am rather ignorant about this matter—whether there are diamond mines in Russia. At least I have not heard of diamond mines in Russia. The hon. Minister may perhaps be able to tell us whether diamond mines are there in Russia or whether these Russian experts have been elsewhere to investigate or explore diamond mines in any other part of the world. If they have done so, then I can understand their coming here to help us in regard to the investigation of the Panna Diamond mines. Otherwise, I do not think there is any justification for employing Russian experts, simply because they are Russian experts, for diamond mines also.

So far as I am aware, as I said, there are no diamond mines in the USSR from Europe to Asia. Anyway, the Minister will clarify this point.

The other aspect of the matter is this. In the last Parliament, you will recall that one of the senior Ministers—the Prime Minister himself or Sardar Patel—told us that when foreign experts come here to our country, the understanding, if not the written agreement, is that they will train Indians here in that job, and not merely do the job and leave us, as it were, as ignorant as *Status quo ante*. I do not know how the American, British and West European experts have done in this matter. I hope they have trained some of our Indians in those particular jobs in arts and science of these various matters. But we expect better of our Soviet experts. I would like to know whether there is an understanding with these experts who are coming here that they will train our countrymen in these various arts and sciences when they go round the country, visiting, investigating and exploring all these things.

Then the items given are; Rs. 20,000 for the Rumanian Vice-Minister of oil Industry and Party—I suppose his position corresponds to that of a Deputy Minister in our country. I do not know how many were in the party; that is not given. It must be a big party. I do not know if the Minister will be able to tell us how big the party was. He is silent; nor is it given in this note. I must protest against this. This is treating the House in a perfunctory manner. It is a force and a mockery that we are having here. They take the vote for granted, and leave every demand as vague as they like. I am sure you appreciate this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. The hon. Member has raised a point. The hon. Minister will explain to the House what are the details.

Shri Kamath: Then there is an item of Rs. 2 lakhs, "Expenditure in connection with the visit of Russian Mining experts, etc. and interpreters". We do not know on what basis this expenditure is computed.

It may be, according to me—I may be wrong—only in regard to the visit. It is not given in the note. So I do not know on what basis it is computed. I would like to know whether their passage to and fro is paid by us, or they come as citizens of our very friendly neighbour countries at their own expense to train us and give us all the aid they can. If they come at their own expense, I suppose a poor country like India will welcome it. She will be saved so much expenditure, and Russia also won't grudge sending us a few experts. They can fly easily and come over here. Some have, I suppose, come with Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. But I would like to know on what basis this expenditure is computed, whether it includes passage to and fro by air, or hotel expenses here and their train fare here; what exactly is paid to them, whether their families' expenses are also paid. All these details will have to be given by the Minister. I wonder whether he is in a position to enlighten us on these points today. But it appears from the very meagre information given in this note that he is not at all in a position to explain these matters further and in the face of this darkness, made further obscure by this note, I wonder how we can be called upon to vote this demand. Of course, the majority is there; it will be voted....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as these matters are concerned, details regarding Rs. 20,000 and so on, they may go into a big list. Wherever possible, more details might be given. The hon. Minister has said that they will be fuller, hereafter. But even if all the details are given, still there may be some miscellaneous item for Rs. 10, Rs. 100 and so on.

Shri Kamath: Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Wherever an hon. Member feels that with respect to a particular item, greater details

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] than are provided for are necessary, he may pass on a note. Shri Kamath might have easily said, 'I want elaborate details; these are the points, details about Rs. 20,000, details about Rs. 2,00,000 and so on', before he got up to speak. If he had done so, I would have requested the hon. Minister to give the details. These amounts must have been spent on this or that. These experts are necessary for a particular purpose. We may have to pay them up and down charges, they may have to live here for a long time in which case we have to allow them to bring their people also. There is no particular rule with respect to any of these things. It depends largely upon the need for experts and the time for which we want them, the amounts that have to be paid and so on and so forth. Therefore, I would urge upon hon. Ministers to do this: with respect to new demands, the statements must be as full as possible. Of course, if all the minute details were to be furnished, a whole book will have to be placed before the House. If, however, hon. Members, at the time of the debate or earlier, want to have fuller details in respect of an item or items, they may send a small note—'I am going to ask this; let me be supplied with it.' As soon as such particulars come, the hon. Member may get up. Thereafter, we can proceed. For the future, we can have this procedure, if an hon. Member is not satisfied about the details given and wants more details.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that this procedure will be adopted in future? 4|

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Kamath: Passing on a note to the Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no harm in doing so. That does not prevent him from putting a question. It is open to every hon. Member to ask on the floor of the House. Ministers will hereafter—this applies not only to one Minister but all Ministers—see

that whenever there is a new demand, as many details as possible are supplied, that is, what, according to them, are enough to carry conviction to the House. After all, it is a question of opinion. A whole book cannot be imported into these matters. Therefore, whenever an hon. Member feels that greater details than are furnished are necessary, ordinarily he may send a note; otherwise, on the floor of the House, it is open to him to ask as soon as discussion on a demand starts. The hon. Member may say before further discussion proceeds that he wants such and such details. Then I will immediately call upon the Minister to give the details. I am only trying to avoid statements which may be easily explained.

Shri Kamath: You and I know each other very well, and I am sure you would realise that all these details are necessary and the word 'etc.' is put here perfunctorily and casually.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will ask the hon. Minister to avoid 'etc.'

Shri Kamath: Who are the 'etc.,' we want to know.

One more word and I have done. It is stated here that these experts will study the existing organisation and educational facilities for oil and mineral exploration and help on technical aspects. Have they already come? Or how many have come, how many have not come, how many are expected in the near future, whether the Vice-Minister of Oil Industry has come or not? All this, we would like to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(1) *Present situation of oil and oil resources in the country*

(2) *Policy regarding development of mineral oil and inadequacy of measures*

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

I heartily congratulate the hon. Minister on having taken pains to set up this new department. I can from this conclude that now exploration for oil will be done on a more extensive scale, and attempts will be made to find out all the oil resources that exist in our country.

I would like the hon. Minister to give us, in brief, a survey of the oil requirements of the country, and a statement as to how far we have succeeded in exploring oil resources so far. I am very glad that he has been able to enlist the services of Russian experts. They will be here not only to find out and survey but also to study the existing situation regarding facilities for oil and mineral exploration. I hope they will train our young men also so that they can themselves explore in future. My own experience is that in our country the American experts and others who come here are not very helpful to train our young men (*Interruption*). I have seen in our own country—I have been to the Damodar Valley and to Bhakra-Nangal—that there have been complaints that the attitude of the officers was not very communicative and they were not helpful. In Russia and China those who come to teach them try to make them learn and see things and they leave them in a better position. I want that our young men should also learn and become experts in their turn. I

want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is happening with regard to the proposal for taking oil out of coal. I had been to Dhanbad and other places and saw some projects for extracting petroleum and petrol out of some qualities of coal. Of course, it may be costly—I do not know. But, I want to know how far we have progressed in that. The House should be glad to know how far we have progressed and whether we are going to manufacture petroleum out of coal also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That relates to the Production Ministry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That mostly relate to the Production Ministry but we have also something to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can say we have got the raw material here and further production or extraction belongs to the other Ministry. The hon. Minister can only unearth things.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Research is also our work.

Shri K. K. Basu: Production is with another Ministry but research is with this Ministry.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I want to know whether it is going to be fulfilled or not so that we can know how much of petrol we can produce.

I also want to know how long these experts will stay in our country and which portions of the country they are at present exploring. I was surprised to hear my hon. friend Kamath asking whether Russia has got any mines. It should be clear from the map. I can show. There are a good lot in Siberia. (*Interruption*).

I am also glad to hear that the Rumanian Oil Minister has come here. It is good that we have experts from all these countries. We have also crude oil in our country for our needs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry the short time at my disposal is not perhaps enough to elaborately describe the programme and the details of the policy that is envisaged by Government in connection with the oil exploration programme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has 20 minutes; he can speak.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will try to satisfy the hon. Members on the main points raised by them. As my friend, Shri Nanda did, I would start from the reverse order.

I would take first the remarks of my hon. friend Shri Saksena, who has raised the question of production of oil from coal. That is synthetic oil. The prospecting of natural oil is our concern as also of applied research in connection with the conversion of coal into oil. But, as has been rightly pointed out, the commercial and the production aspect is not our concern. But, I might give this information to my hon. friend however that the question of production of synthetic oil from coal is under the active consideration of the Government and they are considering whether this big scheme can be included in the next Five Year Plan. This involves a cost of about Rs. 100 crores (*Interruption*). Whether we can purposefully set apart this money for this programme is a point that has to be considered by the Government. So far as we are concerned, we know that we have got adequate quantities of low-grade coal for conversion into synthetic oil. We also know that the more important aspect of the research work is being to a large extent handled by our own

workers in the Fuel Research Institute and one other place. But the experience which goes to produce this oil in an economic way and the particular fabrication of the plants that are needed for the synthetic project is not there. There are two processes, for conversion of coal into oil. But whether we can produce economically oil from coal by these processes is not an established fact. The Germans are greater experts in it and we are consulting them and we have got some project reports. A committee was appointed by the Government with me as the Chairman. We decided to call for project reports. We have received two and we are waiting for the third.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there not some plants in Germany manufacturing this?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These plants were, unfortunately, working during the emergency of the war. They had not given any adequate consideration to economy question. Now, we have to consider whether under peaceful conditions we can produce oil from low-grade in an economic way and competition rate as cost may go. Oil exploration economy is going lower and lower and other fuels are coming up. Whether the conversion of coal into oil and various other products will be an economic proposition by itself or not is the question. That is why Government are to take some time for consideration before coming to a decision.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): On the 5th or 6th of this month, a committee headed by Prof. J. C. Ghosh examined the project reports submitted by the two German firms. The American firm which was also asked to submit a project report before the 31st October have not submitted it. Could we know something about what has been decided on this particular occasion when they examined these project reports?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I was referring to those meetings and conferences

when I said that the project reports have been received and one of them has still to be received and that our experts in the Planning Commission and other committees are considering these reports. It is a question of whether we can invest these Rs. 100 crores for this scheme of coal into oil. There are many other considerations, the economy of the project, the amount of oil that we are likely to get, the question of transport, the location and all that which have still to be considered.

My friend Shri Saksena incidentally referred to the diamond mines of our country. Of course, my friend Shri Kamath has also referred to it by giving me information that Russia does not possess diamond mines. I do not know. He may be knowing more about Russia or America or any other country. But, so far as I am concerned, my information does not specifically relate to any other country and I am sorry I am unable to give away information to him in this regard. But, I must tell my friend that the two experts that are included in the list of nine experts, came here not to exploit the diamond mines for us but merely to assist the Government of India with regard to the detailed prospecting of the diamond mines which are located in Panna.

There is a small history behind it. The Russian experts were already invited by the Diamond Syndicate of Panna sometime back and their assessment of diamonds of those mines was a question which was not gone into by us. When I went to Moscow, this question was also raised by us and we said that it was not definitely known whether the diamond mines of Panna contained that amount of wealth which was claimed by the Panna Diamond Syndicate. So, it was considered proper that the detailed prospecting, the assessment of the quantity of the diamond mines might be gone into again. Our suggestion was that they would come and assist the Government of India experts. What we expected was a revision and reinvesti-

gation of the entire detailed assessment value of the Panna diamond mines and we, in our judgment, came to the conclusion that it is worth while having a detailed investigation of the Panna diamonds with a view to considering whether it has to be expanded on the scale that has been proposed by the present private body or proposed by somebody else.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): There was an Enquiry Committee which was set up. Has the report been submitted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There were many more questions referred to that committee. One of the most important questions in connection with diamonds is what we call the smuggling of diamonds from the mines and that is a difficult problem to control. We wanted to know what was happening in other countries where diamond was found in large quantities and in what way we can regulate and conserve the diamond mines we have got. Therefore, a special committee was set up. I have only seen a summary of the report, but the details of the report are still being compiled. We will have the opportunity of considering them later.

Shri Kamath rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister in an indirect manner has tried to answer Shri Kamath who has put a question. It is expected that he puts a question only when he does not know the position. He now wants to know whether there are diamonds in Russia for the purpose of finding out whether these people are experts. The straight answer will be that there are diamonds in Russia, otherwise they would not have been brought out here.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The question that has been put by Shri Kamath is wholly irrelevant. If he can have a little patience, I am sure even Shri Kamath will be convinced of what I say. The geological investigation of natural resources is not confined to

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diamond alone; it is a big and comprehensive subject and diamond or coal or iron or manganese or mica or chromite or any such thing could be investigated by one set of geologists. They do the detailed prospecting by a common method whether it is diamond or many other minerals. The question whether those very people had offered some equipment to the private limited company....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is diamond mining equipment the same as other mining equipment?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are mere mechanical appliances which could very well be employed for lifting stones, whether it is a diamond mine or a coal mine, and also for clearing earth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who selects these experts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not our job. The Panna diamond mine is owned by a private company and those people negotiated for some experts.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How do we come in the picture then?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We come into the picture because those people offered the equipment to this private company and then that company applied for loan from us. We said that we are not going to recommend it because we do not know whether this mine is really going to give that amount of diamond. Incidentally this question came up before us and we wanted to re-investigate the qualitative and quantitative assessment before recommending a loan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why does not the Syndicate bear all this expenditure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Syndicate is satisfied that the mine contains that amount of diamond. When we are not satisfied, we must know whether it really contains that

much diamond as is claimed by the Syndicate. It is our duty to satisfy ourselves about the wealth available in these mines before advancing any loan to any private parties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be charged from the private industrialists and they will have to bear all this expenditure ultimately.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a question which will have to be considered. Suppose we take over the mines.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would not the mines people be anxious to see before bringing in anybody as expert that he is really an expert? After all, coal is coal and diamond is diamond. The one is a precious substance and the other one is less precious. Under those circumstances, is it not proper for an hon. Member to know definitely here that the man who has been brought over here as expert has at least seen a diamond mine?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The question of diamond identification is not before us as much as the geological investigation of whether it contains diamond or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the sub-committee consist of?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you permit me, I will finish my speech and then I will answer the questions, because there are so many other points that I have to cover.

Shri Kamath: Let him say that he does not want to answer this point or that he cannot answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members can only do this much; they can raise points and they must wait for answers. If they put a question or two and if the hon. Minister does not answer them, that means that he cannot answer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A question was raised about these experts who

have come from Russia and Rumania. The hon. Member wanted to know the details of the reasons indicated in this booklet. If I had seen it earlier, I would have surely seen that more elaborate information is given to my hon. friends. With regard to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 this sum includes the passage fare, board and lodging, estimated on the basis of 12 weeks' stay in India, and also the remuneration of the experts, which is probably based on what they are getting in their own countries.

Anyway, this contains all those details of passage money, travelling allowances here, board and lodging expenses and the daily remuneration. With regard to the Rumanian Vice-Minister, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been asked for in the Demand, which includes his travelling expenses in this country and lodging and boarding charges. We requested the Rumanian Vice Minister, who came here, to go and visit certain places of oil exploration and after that he left the country. Our estimates was that we may have to spend about Rs. 20,000. This does not include any passage money or any remuneration. The Rumanian Minister was accompanied by three people—I am not sure if there was a fourth man—

Shri Kamath: What is the remuneration paid to the other experts?

Mr. K. D. Malaviya: The daily remuneration for a Russian expert will probably come to Rs. 90 or Rs. 95. Some small adjustments are still to be made with regard to insurance premium calculation etc. However, it will roughly come to a figure which is less than what we are paying as maximum salary to our own technical experts in this country; it is less than Rs. 3,000 per month, which we pay to our own experts.

Shri Kamath: Is that the proletarian scale? I do not think they pay so much in Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can draw his own conclusions.

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Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the proletarian scale in Russia?

Shri Kamath: I can answer that if she wants it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not here to settle differences between Member and Member.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): If he can enlighten us, we would be grateful.

Shri Kamath: I shall do so, if you will let me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the forum where each can enlighten the other. They can do so outside the House on any platform

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think it is possible for me now to answer Shri Kamath's point because, it remains only the purpose of satisfying Shri Kamath's irrelevant curiosity but nothing relevant to the discussion here

Shri Kamath: Let him be articulate; I do not hear him or follow him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister meant to say that Shri Kamath does not expect an answer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The general question raised by Shri Chowdhury was about the piecemeal oil exploration programmes. It is right that he referred to the Jaisalmer oil exploration work. We started with Jaisalmer exploration project and it is now being expanded. We propose to enlarge this programme and start oil exploration work simultaneously at more than one place—four or five places. Our experts who are just now accompanying Russian experts in the country will specifically have to decide at how many places we will handle simultaneous oil exploration programme in the country. But it is a decided fact that in the next Plan we propose to start an oil exploration work and undertake this important work not only in Jaisalmer but in many other places like Bengal, Saurashtra and perhaps in Kangra also. The present amount

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that is asked for merely relates to the expenditure that is involved in Jaisalmer. We started there and we have to purchase equipment and make certain other arrangements for technical training and all that. Therefore, we included this in the Supplementary Demand. That is why we have not mentioned about the places other than this one place.

I entirely agree with my hon. friend that this work of discovering oil in our country cannot be handled unless it is done in a very big way. He referred to the 1948 resolution. It is not a fact that we are apologetically referring to this exploration work on Government account. There are certain foreign companies which have already undertaken this work. We had not started work at that time also and therefore, we want to do this now. There was no apology involved here.

Now he mentioned the agreement entered into with Stanvac. That agreement relates to the prospecting of oil in West Bengal. The final agreement for the mining of oil has not yet been reached. But so far as exploration is concerned, the share of the Government of India is to the extent of 25 per cent. and the rest is that of Stanvac.

He referred to our disinclination to disclose the terms of these agreements. On one or two occasions questions were put in this House and I briefly mentioned some of the terms that were incorporated in it. Government still consider that it will not be in the public interest to give all the details or all the terms that have been incorporated in this agreement between the Government of India and the private company, namely, Stanvac. It is not from any larger point of view that I am withholding this. But generally it seems desirable that agreements arrived at between two parties are not disclosed to rivals. Is it not possible that we may get better terms from the others. —

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know from the hon. Minister...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him wait till the end.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not proper to disclose them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is just one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that hon. Members may note down their questions which they want to ask; I will allow them to put their questions.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Another hon. friend—Shri Narasimhan—referred to the question of natural gas—exploitation. The question is still far off from that stage. Unless the quantity of liquid oil along with the amount of gas from a particular area is investigated, the question of exploiting merely gas from a particular area is not taken up. There is another thing. The gas which he is referring in the south of the country is not the oil gas with which we are concerned. Gases are of two kinds—one generated by coal which is of a later stage geologically and the oil gas which is a mixture of liquid oil and gas. Now the gas in the south is the gas from coal like methane or ethane. It is not also established whether it will have an economic exploitation value. So it is separate from the natural gas which we are dealing along with the liquid oil, known as crude oil.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this? Is natural gas opposed to the other?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not opposed to it; it is differently constituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the uses of this and the other?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both are used for burning but that gas does not rightly come within the project of oil exploration and therefore, I have excluded it.

My friend referred to *vigyan mandir*. In the early stages this programme was being handled by the C.S.I.R. and they set up one *vigyan mandir* here for observation. When we are satisfied with that scheme, it could be extended further. We then put forward proposals for increasing the number. The research and pilot work in this connection was the first phase and is now practically over. We have created in the Ministry a separate nucleus so that we may look into this work in a more proper way and give more attention; it is now shifted from the research field to applied field.

There is nothing more which I have to mention except that all these demands which are related to the current year are relevant to the work that we have undertaken or we propose to take in on hand very soon.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The hon. Minister mentioned that the work of exploration would be undertaken in West Bengal. May I know whether the areas in West Bengal—this particular area—will be outside the area regarding which already some agreement has been reached between the Government of India and Stanvac or it would be within that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It will not be within that area; that area has been given over to a particular company. There are certain other very promising areas outside that compact one and we propose to have some investigation done in those areas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are two questions. Although we do not want the disclosure of the detailed terms of the agreement, the hon. Minister should be able to assure us that the terms of the agreement for the exploration of oil do not include any terms whereby, upon the finding of oil exploration or the positive indication of oil in a particular area, we are committed to give the contract or the right to extract the oil or mine the oil to the particu-

lar oil company under certain terms and agreements.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Obviously, when a company spends crores of rupees to prospect and discover the oil, we cannot ask them to get out. Under the present petroleum concession rules it is clearly laid down that when oil has been successfully prospected, it is an obligation on the part of the Government to give priority consideration to the party, who has prospected for oil in the field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cost of exploration comes from the Government.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. The entire cost comes from the private companies which undertake prospecting.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it is a question of a particular oil company spending certain money for oil prospecting, is there any clause in the agreement whereby, if the Government of India so choose, by giving some compensation, they could take it up themselves on their own conditions and to start companies to mine oil or are we tied down that we could not enter into that field at all?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have to take every factor into consideration. When we have invited some foreign company to come for the prospecting of oil, thereafter having discovered the oil, if we just tell them that we are not going to have anything to do with them, that is surely not the method to invite capital from outside or from any other concern. There is always the occasion for us to consider all aspects of the question as and when they arise. When they are prospecting for oil they are surely entitled to get the full advantage of the rules and laws that are laid down after full consideration.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Russians also get the same concession?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Russians have not asked for any concession.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Are they not coming on these terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are getting assistance so far as the technical 'know-how' is concerned and then we are going to do it ourselves.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now I have a question about this aeromagnetic survey. We have been told by the hon. Minister that we shall be having personnel trained under this Division with the help of experts. We would like to know whether the machinery that is needed for aeromagnetic survey and other seismic surveys and which have been denied to us by the American and British companies so long will be at our disposal and whether we can buy them, set them up and have our technicians trained in them. They have been denied to us so long and the matter has been discussed already in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three-fourths of the hon. Member's question is a statement by way of a speech and only one-fourth is a question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a straight question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That some other countries have not given and this country alone has given and so on cannot be considered as a question. If the hon. Member wanted to speak she must have risen in her seat; I would have noted down her name and then called upon her to speak. Now, the simple question is whether the material, plant and machinery will be kept here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was just giving the background.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the background is a full speech and not a question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is the last question I will answer, Sir. With regard to aeromagnetic survey there seems to be some confusion. I want to inform the hon. Member that this aeromagnetic survey is not a very important process in oil exploration. It is not a very vital part of the entire oil exploration programme. In very big areas aeromagnetic surveys may have to be taken up. This entire task which is undertaken by an aeromagnetic survey can be handled by foot parties. That is the usual way but it is a question of time. If we can do it by an aeroplane we can complete it in three or four months but if we do it by foot parties it may take four times the periods or more. The expenditure may be something less. Therefore, it is not a very important thing for our consideration whether we will get the machinery from America or Canada. Now, our friends the Canadians have offered an aeromagnetic survey programme for us under the Colombo Plan at their own expense. They are coming here to arrange for it. They will come with their experts and equipments, perhaps use our aeroplanes and survey the area to give us the data. We may get the data interpreted by some other party as well if we like. If we do not have magnetometer we can get our survey work done by our geologists through foot parties and thus go ahead with our progress of work.

Shri K. K. Basu: My question is this. Do we get every detail of the data that is being collected by these exploratory parties so far as this aeromagnetic survey or other surveys conducted by these private foreign parties are concerned? May I also know whether we have our experts, Indian counterparts tied to them in collecting every detail? I am asking about every detail and not just the overall report because there was an

accusation last time that the details are not being supplied to us.

My second point is, if after this survey they find that it is not possible to extract oil on a commercial scale is the money which the private firm has spent going to be reimbursed by our Government, or do they just spend the money and not ask for any compensation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as aeromagnetic survey is concerned it is a very small part of the programme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is asking of any survey.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a very small part of the whole thing; perhaps about Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent in the entire Jaisalmer area. Therefore, it is not very relevant to the entire programme. I do not know what other programmes my hon. friend has in mind. If he means whether we satisfy a company which comes to prospect for oil by returning them all the money when they go back, surely we do not do that.

Shri K. K. Basu: My point is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His point is whether if after exploration the company does not find oil the money which they have spent is to be reimbursed by Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir, the risk is theirs.

Shri K. K. Basu: My first point he has not answered, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow any more questions. The hon. Member cannot go on putting questions. There is no end for answers if there is question all the time.

Shri K. K. Basu: I cannot understand these things, Sir. We are not allowed to speak nor are we allowed to put questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member came late.

Shri K. K. Basu: I had come here in time. I was all along sitting here. You said: "This is the end of the discussion and hon. Members may put questions." I do not understand these things. You should see that the Opposition is allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as I took up this Demand I asked all hon. Members who wanted to speak to rise in their seats. I have noted down here the names of. Shri Kamath, Shri S. L. Saksena, Shri N. B. Chowdhury and on this side Shri C. R. Narasirahan. Then somebody asked: what about the Minister? I said I was allowing 10 Minutes to hon. Members and as an hour was allotted for this Demand I will allow 20 minutes to the hon. Minister. Still the hon. Minister went on saying: "I have so much to unload and therefore 20 minutes may not be sufficient. I have so much material to say." Both Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri K. K. Basu were not in their seats, if I am right. Even if they were in their seats they did not get up and so I thought they did not want to speak. There is some limit to this kind of interruption. If any hon. Member wants to put a question at the end a question is not a speech. It is not a cross-examination. After all a Member can put one or two questions. The time limit has already been exceeded by 15 to 20 minutes. I must have closed his already. In as much as this is an important subject and lakhs of rupees are being spent in prospecting for oil I allowed on this side not one Member but two or three Members. I am not limiting so far as the discussion is concerned to any particular party or group. I am prepared to allow anything but there must be a limit. He may not be satisfied with the answer at this stage. If he had wanted to speak I would have allowed him to speak but he was not here or he did not rise in his seat. Shri N. B. Chowdhury from his

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

Party stood and I not only allowed him to speak but also to put some questions. In the end also some questions have been put. How am I to imagine that the hon. Member would like to put all those questions which he might have introduced in his speech if he had been allowed some time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to understand that we are not allowed to put any questions and that we must either make a speech or put no questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A question can be put and immediately one or two questions can be allowed. I am not going to allow Members to put questions after questions. If at a moment the answer is not satisfactory I am not going to allow a series of questions like this.

Shri K. K. Basu: I only make a submission, Sir. You must see to the answer also. He says: "I do not know". He does not care to answer or sometimes he evades answers to questions. I asked him a question about survey and he says something about aeromagnetic survey about which I am not concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no machinery by which I can compel a Minister to answer. The hon. Members may kindly look into the rules and then they will agree with me. These questions are put because they are not only in the interest of Members but the whole country is anxious to know about this oil exploration. If there is a question of such nature which has to be answered the Minister must certainly try his best to answer that question. If he does not answer, evidently it appears that he has not got the material to answer that question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you will permit me, Sir, I am willing to answer any question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When as soon as a question is put he gives a different answer that evidently shows that he has no answer for that question. Therefore, as soon as a question is put if the Ministers are not able to understand that question they may ask for an explanation regarding that question and, whatever direct question is put, say "Yes" or "No" to that question. What is there? There is no question of hiding things. It is not a private party. The hon. Minister must not flinch from a question. He must stay "Yes" or "No". No hon. Minister should create an impression—absolutely there is no intention to create an impression but sometimes an impression is created—that a question has not been directly answered and that there is something withheld.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not plead guilty, Sir. If you will permit me I will answer every question that is put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unfortunately some other occasion must be taken advantage of and not this.

Shri Raghavachari: May I put only a finched question for answer? The whole doubt and difficulty that we feel is as to whether, after the company has successfully completed the explorations, the Government has any control over the commodities and their prices and as to how they should be distributed in the best interests of the country. That is the only point.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My reply is in the affirmative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further details about the kind of control exercised etc. arise from this question. The hon. Member Mr. Raghavachari, has advisedly stopped with that. He can certainly pursue this matter also.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote:

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

DEMAND NO. 91—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motions moved:

(1) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

(2) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

For these two Demands one hour is allotted. Hon. Members who want to take part in this by way of speeches will kindly rise in their seats.

Shri K. K. Basu: What about questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow one question or, at the most, two questions; not more than that. Who are the Members who want to speak? Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Kamath, Shri S. L. Saksena, Shri Chowdhary, Babu Ramnarayan Singh, Shri Gidwani, Shri Nand Lal Sharma, Lala Achint Ram, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury, Th. Lakshman Singh Charak and Shri B. K. Das. How many minutes does the hon. Minister require?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I require 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give three minutes to each hon. Member. If three or four Members have one spokesman, he will be given more time. I am prepared to give ten minutes to Shrimati Renu Chakra-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

varty. But if all the other hon. Members want three minutes each, I will have to restrict it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to say something about Demand No. 90 and Demand No. 91. The major portion of that amount is to be spent on East Pakistan refugees and also for the setting up of a branch Secretariat in Calcutta. As you know, it was one of our demands, which the Government finally conceded, that we should have a branch of the Secretariat of the Central Government for refugee rehabilitation in Calcutta. Now we have had that Secretariat for almost a year. Although it is alleged that there is quicker pace of passing of the various schemes, I should like to point out that still we find difficulties in getting the schemes sanctioned. We have difficulties in getting money as loan for house building as well as for land purchase. I can cite numerous instances to the hon. Minister in this House. I know case after case where the refugee peasants have actually spent their earnest money to get land. The refugees have also spent money for getting loans for houses. After three months' period, their earnest money lapsed due to the fact that their house building loan or the land purchase loan has not been sanctioned by Government. There are numberless cases which we can place before the hon. Minister and I think he knows about it.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

There is also the question of grant of cash doles to the various camps. I want this House to take note of the fact that there is always a sort of divergence between the Central Government Secretariat and the West Bengal Secretariat. We submit a scheme to the West Bengal Secretariat. They say after one month has elapsed, "Oh. Yes. This is a good scheme. We have submitted it to the Central Government." When we rush to the Central Government, the Central Government will say "We have

not received it. We do not know anything about it." Then they take another month or two. After great pushing and jostling they get the scheme sanctioned. So I feel that there is still this rather rusty wheel—two wheels of the same machine, that is, the West Bengal Secretariat and the Central Government. There is still lack of co-ordination. Of course, the hon. Minister tells us that he had the greatest co-operation between the two. But I feel that as yet there is delay which means great hardship for the ordinary refugee, who has been trying to get his small loan, who has been trying to get house building loan, who has been trying to get cash dole. A little delay means so much to him. We cannot really understand that unless we know the plight of these people. That is why again I say both in the claims as well as in the loans, that is, granting of loans, still there is inordinate delay. Still there seems to be friction and not proper co-ordination between the West Bengal Secretariat and the Central Secretariat.

Then, of course, I want the hon. Minister to go into the various allegations that are made by almost everyone who works amongst the refugees that in the West Bengal Secretariat there is corruption and there is bad behaviour on the part of the staff in the grant of these loans and in accepting even the applications. All those things are still being neglected. For several years we are hearing this and, I am sure, if proper investigation is carried out, the whole machinery can be tightened. The real reason why we wanted to set up this new Secretariat at Calcutta was that it will have certain good effects. But, we have not been able to do much. It is all very well to say all things are moving smoothly, and everything is provided for. But when you go down to the refugees you find how little has changed, as far as the individual refugee is concerned, and also in the settlement of his claims. I will not say anything more on Demand No. 90.

But I want to say something about Demand No. 91, specially on the question of the camps. We are now going to give more money to the camps because of the new influx of displaced persons. I have not enough time to go into the various categories of camps that there are. But I want to bring before this House the wretched condition of those who are in work-site camps. I want to know very specifically from the hon. Minister whether more allocation will be made and better conditions will be ensured for these who have been living in work-site camps month after month and, in some cases, even year after year. Two years ago, in my constituency these refugees were utilised for the cutting of canals. There are still about ten or twelve camps there. You should come and see the tents in which they live. The tents are nothing but torn pieces of cloth under which six or seven people live—the husband, wife, son, daughter-in-law, all of them huddled together. There are also T.B. patients among them. There is only one kind of work that is given to the refugees and that is cutting of mud in these work-site camps. This cutting of mud has been going on for four five years. You should see the conditions in which they live. I went there six months ago and I begged the Secretary of the West Bengal Rehabilitation Directorate to see that separate tents were provided for the T.B. patients; but even today there is no segregation there, and there is no provision for preventing the T.B. patients from infecting others. Whenever there is monsoon, the camps are nothing but a muddy pool. In that muddy pool, they cook, eat and sleep. There is no fuel for cooking with the result that they go into the villages and cut the trees and there is friction between the refugees and the local population. I have asked that fuel should be given to these refugees at subsidised rates. Sanitation is so bad that there is always a stench in those camps. Therefore, I feel that a greater amount has to be spent on these work-site camps for giving the refugees

better sanitation and houses built of corrugated sheets or bamboo, so that they may be housed in a human way.

श्री गिडबानी (धाना) : मैं डिमांड नम्बर (मांग संख्या) ९० के एक हिस्से के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: I will give 3 minutes to each hon. Member.

Lala Achint Ram: 3 minutes will be too little.

Mr. Chairman: The total time allotted is one hour and there are many speakers.

श्री गिडबानी : वह हिस्सा इस प्रकार है :

"the entertainment of extra staff and increase in contingent expenditure in the Pay and Accounts Office consequent on the change in the mode of payment of compensation to displaced persons."

मैं ग्रांट (अनुदान) को सपोर्ट (समर्थन) करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुभावजा देने के लिये आप को और भी तेजी करनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा करने में ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़े तो भी करना चाहिये और जो इस काम के लिये आफिसर मुकदर हों उन को ठीक तरीके से काम करना चाहिये । इस सिलसिले में आप ने जो सर्कुलर लैटर (गफ्ती पत्र) जारी किया है उस के लिये मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा तजर्बा है कि कुछ आफिसर्स तो ऐसे हैं जो सुधरने वाले ही नहीं हैं । बम्बई में कुछ ऐसे ही ढंग के आफिसर्स हैं । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन में कुछ तबदीली कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात वह है जोकि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कही है, यानी टी० बी० के बारे में । उन्होंने ने बंगाल के बारे में बतलाया है और मैं उल्लास नगर कैम्प के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और वहां जो अस्पताल है उस के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ । बम्बई के 'फ्री जरनल प्रेस' ने उस को देखने के लिये अपना एक नुमायन्दा भेजा था जो कि

[श्री गिडवानी]

रिफ्यूजी (शरणार्थी) नहीं था। वह साउथ इंडिया (दक्षिण भारत) का एक आदमी था। उस को देखने के बाद उन्होंने उस का नाम "फैक्टरी फार टी० बी० मैन्युफैक्चर" (क्षय रोग उत्पादन का कारखाना) रखा है। मैं इस के इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी दरखास्त यही है कि आप एक बार वहां आ कर वहां के अस्पताल की और मरीजों की हालत को देख लें। इस का आपली इलाज तो उन कारणों को दूर करना है जिन से कि टी० बी० पैदा होती है। समय थोड़ा है इसलिये मैं उन कारणों को नहीं बतलाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं उन कारणों को जानता हूँ, मैं अभी तक डाक्टरी भूल नहीं गया हूँ। मैं ने सन् १९१३ में डाक्टरी पास की थी। गोकि मैं ने प्रेक्टिस सिर्फ़ आठ महीने ही की, लेकिन मैं अभी डाक्टरी भूला नहीं हूँ। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि टी० बी० को रोकने के लिये हवादार मकान होने चाहिये और अच्छा खाना होना चाहिये। ये दोनों चीजें नहीं हैं और लोग कैम्पों में बीमार हो रहे हैं। आप ने इस मर्ज के इलाज के लिये जैसे और कैम्पों में बड़े अस्पताल बनवा दिये हैं वैसे ही एक अस्पताल उल्लास नगर कैम्प में भी बनवा दें तो लोगों को उस से बहुत राहत मिल सकती है।

तीसरी बात मैं स्कूल और कालिजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि आप के साथी श्री भोंसले साहब इस बारे में बहुत हिम्मत के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने इस के लिये काफी बड़ी बड़ी कानफरेंसों (सम्मेलन) बुलाई हैं और स्कूलों और कालिजों के मकानों के लिये काफी रुपया दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक बार एक सर्वे (सर्वेक्षण) करा लीजिये कि रिफ्यूजीज कहां कहां हैं, कहां कहां उन के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, कैसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में वे रह चुके हैं। आप ने इस के लिये काफी काम किया है और इस

साल में काफी तरक्की हुई है। श्री भोंसले साहब ने इस काम में बहुत बड़ी दिलबस्वी ली है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये आप और भी रुपया लें और आप के पहले टर्म के खत्म होने के पहले ही सारा सर्वे हो जाये कि कहां कहां रिफ्यूजी रहते हैं, उन के कितने स्कूल हैं, और उन स्कूलों के लिये हवादार मकान बन जायें। अगर यह हो तो हमारा काम अच्छी तरह से हो जाये।

उस के बाद मैं एक्सपेंडीचर आन प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स (उत्पादन केन्द्रों पर व्यय) के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिये जितना आप से हो सके कीजिये। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की करें।

श्री नवलाल शर्मा (सीकर) : करकह कुलिशोद्विपता चरणाम्बुजनखर कान्तिभिर्म-
जताम्,
हृदयग्रन्थिन्भिन्दन् मनसि नृसिंहः समुल्लसतु।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में मेरा तालिका संख्या ३ का २८वां कट मोशन (कटौती प्रस्ताव) है।

मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इस बात में कोई संशय नहीं हो सकता कि पूर्व बंगाल के जो शरणार्थी बन्धु हैं उन के लिये जितना अधिक से अधिक सरकार दे सके उतना दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस में लिखा गया है कि ईस्ट बंगाल से और शरणार्थियों के आने से यह ऐंडीशनल खर्चा किया गया है। पहले आप की सरकारी रिपोर्ट से इन शरणार्थियों के आने की संख्या ७ हजार मालूम हुई, फिर यह ९ हजार हो गई और फिर २२ हजार हो गई। आज हमारे सामने यह प्रसंग आता है कि जहां ७९ हजार व्यक्तियों का प्रबन्ध कैम्पों में करना था वहां एक लाख ८४ हजार का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ रहा है

अर्थात् एक लाख ५ हजार अधिक का प्रबन्ध कैम्पो में करना पड़ रहा है और चार हजार अधिक व्यक्तियों का प्रबन्ध होम्स म करना पड़ रहा है। और यह जो अनुदान संख्या ६० का सारा २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपया है वह इस में लगाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय का कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है। उन के पास तो केवल-मात्र सेवा का उत्तरदायित्व है कि जो वहाँ से बेघर हो कर आते हैं उन का प्रबन्ध करें, और वह इस के लिये प्रबन्ध भी कर रहे हैं। अभी पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों की समस्या पूरी तरह हल नहीं हो पाई थी कि उन को पूर्वी बंगाल जाना पड़ा और उन के ही परिश्रम का यह फल है कि इतना कार्य आगे बढ़ गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का सारा का सारा उत्तरदायित्व भारतीय सरकार का है जिस की दुर्नीति और भयपूर्ण नीति के कारण हमारे पूर्वी बंगाल के बन्धु बार बार मार मार कर निकाले जा रहे हैं और सरकार का दिल्ली समझौता खाक में मिल रहा है और उस की कमजोर नीति कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। मेरे कट-मोशन का उद्देश्य यही है कि सरकार यह समझ जाये कि अब केवल मीटिंग्स करने से और श्री स्टोरीड का चक्कर काटने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज सरकार उन आये हुए बन्धुओं के लिये कहती है कि उन को जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि जमीन की कमी है। आपने पहले एक चौथाई लोगों को देश का एक तिहाई भाग दे दिया था। अब आप की दुर्नीति के कारण वे अपने यहां के लोगों को हमारे यहां भरते चले जा रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आप उन से इन लोगों के लिये जमीन की मांग करें। और उन से कह दें कि अगर आप के वहां से पूर्वी बंगाल से किसी कारण से और व्यक्ति आयेंगे तो हम आप से पृथ्वी डिमांड करेंगे और इस पर अगर वे राजी न हों तो उस के आगे गवर्नमेंट खुद अपना कर्तव्य समझती है कि उस को उस हालत में क्या करना चाहिये।

चूंकि अब मेरा समय खत्म हो चला है और घंटी बज चुकी है, इसलिये अब मैं और अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहता और न बोलना उचित ही होगा, किन्तु मैं इतना अवश्य कहे देता हूँ कि आप को अपनी वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा और पाकिस्तान के प्रति वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा, तभी कुछ काम बनेगा अन्यथा यह तो ऐसे ही होगा कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। जैसे जैसे दवाई करते चले जायेंगे, आप की बीमारी बढ़ती चली जायगी क्योंकि हमारे यार-लोग शतरंज के खिलाड़ी हैं और वे जानते हैं कि यदि वे इस बिनये को कुछ और पीटेंगे तो इस से और ले मरेंगे। इसलिये मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि आप मार मत खाओ और बनिया मत बनो अपितु अपनी भुजा में शक्ति धारण करो और अपने अधिकार मांगने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच मत करो। बस मैं इतना ही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

लाला अर्चित राम : सभापति महोदय, औरिजनल ग्रान्ट (मूल मांग) इस साल के लिये बजट (आय-व्ययक) के अन्दर १० करोड़ ३६ लाख और ७८ हजार रुपये की थी। मुझे खुशी है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन (पुनर्वास) के कामों पर उस से अधिक खर्च होने जा रहा है और वह उस ऐडिशनल एक्सपेंडिचर (अतिरिक्त खर्च) को मीट (पूरा) करने के लिये २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट (अनुपूरक अनुदान) की मंजूरी के लिये हाउस (सभा) के सामने आये हैं और यह एक्सपेंडिचर डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों) के लिये है। इस २ करोड़ ६३ लाख रुपये को तीन हिस्सों में बांटा गया है। २ करोड़ ६३ लाख रुपया जिस के लिये कि मंजूरी मांगी जा रही है वह रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री (पुनर्वास मंत्रालय) के लिये है। कुछ रुपया सेक्रेटेरियट के लिये है, कुछ रुपया एकाउंट्स

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

आफ्रिसेज (लेखा कार्यालयों) के लिये है और बाक्री अदर चार्जेंज (अन्य भारों) के लिये है। २ करोड़ ६३ लाख की रकम को तीन हिस्सों में तकसीम किया गया है। यह माना गया है कि जो डिस्प्लेस्ट परसन्स पर १० या साढ़े १० करोड़ खर्च होना था उस से ज्यादा खर्च होना और उसी के वास्ते यह २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट मांगी जा रही है। यह भी रकम दोनों ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थियों) पर खर्च होनी है। तो पहले तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरियापत करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस के तीन हिस्से हैं, सेक्रेटेरियट, एकाउंट्स आफ्रिसेज और अदर चार्जेंज, और सफ़े २३ पर अदर चार्जेंज के आगे १८,००० की रकम लिखी हुई है और सफ़े २४ पर ६८,००० रुपये लिखे हुए हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इन दोनों के अन्दर क्या फ़र्क है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब अपने जबाब में इस को साफ़ कर देंगे। मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये जो खर्च किये गये हैं यह रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा? मेरा खयाल है कि यह रुपया गवर्नमेंट से आयेगा और हम इस रुपये को वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज के वास्ते जो पूल (संकोष) है उस में से इस रुपये को खर्च कर सकते हैं। और वह पूल की रकम १८५ करोड़ रुपये की है जिस में से १०० करोड़ रुपया तो इबैकुई प्रापरटी (निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति) का है और ८५ करोड़ बिल्डिंग्स और लोन्स का है और मेरा खयाल है कि इस में आर० एफ़० ए० ने जो लोन दिया है वह रुपया भी शामिल है। मैं आपकी इत्तिला के लिये करीब दस, पन्द्रह गोज़ हुए आर० एफ़० ए० की जो मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें चीफ़ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफ़सर ने जो एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसका यहाँ पर जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह

फरमाया था कि आर० एफ़० ए० के अन्दर २० हजार रुपये माहवार का सरप्लस स्टाफ़ (फालतू कर्मचारीवृन्द) है जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि २ लाख ४० हजार रुपये साल का वहाँ पर सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है जिसके कि पास कोई काम नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर वह स्टाफ़ लगा हुआ है और इस तरह रेफ्यूजीज पूल (शरणार्थी संकोष) में से ठाई लाख रुपया जाया जा रहा है। दूसरा स्टेटमेंट उनका यह है कि एक तो वह सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है और वे बेकार बैठे हुये हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ यह २ करोड़ ६३ हजार रुपये की और मंजूरी स्टाफ़ के वास्ते मांगी जा रही है। हर ग्रेड (वतन क्रम) में छोटे से क्लर्क से लेकर ऊपर तक हर जगह इतना सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है। और दूसरी तरफ़ जो स्टाफ़ रखा जा रहा है उसमें डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, अडर सेक्रेटरी, एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर और असिस्टेंट पे एंड एकाउन्ट्स आफ्रिसेस एंड सो थीन (और इत्यादि), मतलब यह कि हर एक ग्रेड के आदमियों का उन्होंने प्राविजन (उपबन्ध) किया है। मेरे खयाल में यह बेहतर होता अगर . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Lala Achint Ram: This is an important point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

अगर आप उस सरप्लस स्टाफ़ को इस तरह लगा देते तो वह ऐडिशनल (अतिरिक्त) रकम रेफ्यूजीज के लिये बच जाती और यह तमाम ग्रेड्स के अफ़सर वहाँ पर लग जाते। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने जो इसके अन्दर एक एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर और एक असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर के लिये प्राविजन रखा है, तो मैं हम समझता हूँ कि अब तक ज्यादातर बिल्डिंग्स (भवनों) का काम वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वालों के सिलसिले में रहा है और क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं था कि वह इंजीनियर्स जो उस तरह

लग हूय थं उनमें से एक, दो आदमी इधर लगा लिये जाते हैं और इस तरह यह ऐडिशनल रकम जो इंजीनियर्स की तनख्वाहों पर खर्च होगी, वह बच जाती। और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप ऐसा इन्तजाम कर दें तो कोई इसमें दिक्कत की बात नहीं होगी।

इसके अलावा यह जो अदर चार्जेज के हंड (शीर्ष) के मातहत आपने १८,००० रुपये रखे हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इसकी जरूरत जब आप जवाब देंगे तो हाउस को समझा देंगे और कनविस कर देंगे कि १८,००० की रकम क्यों जरूरी है। लेकिन उसके अन्दर दो, एक दिक्कतें मुझे नजर आती हैं। यह जो १६ हजार रुपये rent of office buildings which had not been paid for ever 12 months as the rate had not been settled. के लिये रखे गये हैं उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को जरा डिटेल (विस्तार) में हाउस (सभा) को समझाना चाहिये।

उसके आगे आइटम नम्बर ४ में Expenditure on the repairs of the new premises rented by the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta.

के लिये ४५,००० रुपया रखा गया है। अब मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि जब रेंट दिया गया है तो रिपेयर किस लिये कराई गई? लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद आपके पास इसके लिये तसल्ली-बक्सा जवाब होगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने जवाब में इस चीज को साफ़ कर दें क्योंकि जैसे यह दोनों आइटम लिखे हुये हैं, उन्हें पढ़ कर हंसी आती है। रेंट भी दें और रिपेयर पर भी खर्च करें, यह कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको समझा देंगे कि इसके क्या मानी हैं।

अब मैं दूसरी तरफ़ आता हूँ। एक्स-पेंडिचर और डिस्लेन्ड परसेन्स (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय) में आपने टी० बी० पेण्डेंस (रोगियों) के एक्सपेंडिचर में इनक्रीज (वृद्धि) का खिफ़ किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह खर्चा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज पर है या बेस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज पर? मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि मरीजों के दाखले के वक्त उनकी फैमिलीज (कुटुम्बों) को मदद दी जायेगी लेकिन हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि उनको ऐड (सहायता) नहीं मिलती और कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि आप अपने डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड (स्वाबिबेक निधि) में इसके वास्ते ५ लाख रुपया अलग से रखिये ताकि ऐसे केसेज (मामलों) में जहां कि इमदाद के तौर पर उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता है वहां मदद पहुंचाई जा सके। हमने देखा है कि ऐडमिशन के लिये दरखास्तें जाती हैं लेकिन भर्ती नहीं हो पाती और साल साल भर उनको वेंटिंग लिस्ट (प्रतीक्षा-सूची) पर रहना पड़ता है और मुझे इल्म है कि सोना का एक टी० बी० का मरीज वेंटिंग लिस्ट पर रह कर मर गया और उसका दाखिला नहीं हो पाया। अगर वक्त पर उसे ऐड मिलती तो मुमकिन है उसको फायदा हो जाता। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे मरीज हैं जिनके कि वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो रहा है। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री (स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय) कहती है कि हमसे जो कुछ हो सकता है, कर रहे हैं। इस से ज्यादा हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, रुपया नहीं है। आप उनको मदद पहुंचाने के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड खोलें। आपने बड़ी मेहरबानी की है जो आप ने एक नया आर्डर (आदेश) निकाला कि अब सरकारी मकानों का सेल (विक्रय) नहीं हो सकता। गरीब आदमियों के क्लेम्स (दावे) अभी तक पड़े हुए हैं, उन का पेमेंट (भुगतान) नहीं हो

[लाला अचित्त राम]

पाया है। अब वह आदमी जिन के क्लेम्स नहीं हैं या जिन के कि क्लेम्स हैं और जोकि प्राएरटी लिस्ट (प्राथमिकता सूची) में नहीं आते .

ऐसे आदमी जिन को कि क्लेम नहीं मिल सकता और जोकि प्राएरटी लिस्ट में नहीं आ सकते, ऐसे गरीब आदमियों की मदद के लिये मंत्री महोदय ५ लाख रुपये उस डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड में रखे और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप अपने इस डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड को और बढ़ाइये ताकि टी० बी० पेशेंट्स को ठीक तरह डील कर सकें। बस ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा, आपने जो बोलने का मौका दिया उसका शुक्रिया।

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry; this has nothing to do with the cut motion.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I want to have a clarification. I have also given some cut motions. May I move them now or at the end?

Mr. Chairman: All the time has already been taken by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I do not want to speak. I want to move the cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: He can move the cut motions. What are the numbers?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Nos. 14, 16, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Delay in Construction of Houses and Tenements for Displaced Persons in Setting Up Industries and Regularisation of Colonies

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect

of the 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Condition of Displaced Persons in Camps and Expenditure on T.B. Patients

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on Additional Posts

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Additional Expenditure on Camps

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Increased Expenditure on T.B. Patients

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on Production Centres and Homes and Infirmaries

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reasons for fresh influx from East Pakistan

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ever increasing influx of refugees from East Pakistan and steps to be taken by Government to stop it.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारी बाग-पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, विषय तो बहुत बड़ा है

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी कर के छोटा कर दीजिये क्योंकि साढ़े तीन बज चुके हैं ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : ठीक है, समय की तंगी है । खैर बात यह है कि इस विषय में सरकार को जैसे वार बेंसिस (युद्ध आधार) की तौर पर जैसे युद्ध काल के समय काम किया जाता है, उसी तरह पर इस विषय को हल करना चाहिये ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो निर्वासित लोगों की संख्या रोज ब रोज बढ़ती जा रही है और जिस के कि बारे में और भी भाइयों ने यहां पर कहा और अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की कि यह आने वालों की तादाद क्यों प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जाती है और क्यों नहीं सरकार उस को रोकने का उपाय करती ताकि यह तादाद न बढ़ पाये ।

दूसरी बात यह कि जिन लोगों के

दाने मान लिये गये हैं उन को पैसे के रूप में या जमीन के रूप में जल्दी मुआबजा दे कर मामले तय क्यों नहीं कर लिये जाते हैं ? इस विषय में इधर मैं ने बहुत से प्रश्न किये, लेकिन आज कल पता नहीं प्रश्न किस रूप से माने जाते हैं, कैसे मंजूर किये जाते हैं और कैसे नामंजूर किये जाते हैं । इस का भी पता नहीं लगता । इधर राजेन्द्र नगर के मकानों के बारे में सुना था कि सब मकान गिरा दिये जायेंगे ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The information is entirely wrong, although it is irrelevant to the cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member fully knows that while we are on Supplementary Demands, all questions relating to refugees cannot be discussed. Only matters connected with the Supplementary Demands can be raised. I would request the hon. Member, if he wants to avail himself of the one minute left, to concentrate only on matters which are referred to in the Supplementary Demands.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : अगर ऐसी कोई बात है तो मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । बस इतना ही दोहरा देता हूं कि इस विषय को सरकार जल्दी तय करे, और मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार को ऐसी शकल हो, कुछ ताकत हो कि यह कार्य सदा के लिये जल्दी खत्म हो जाये ।

Shri Kamath: I do not want to make a speech, but I want to put only one or two questions to the hon. Minister. In view of the statement made on the floor of the House, I believe, by the hon. Minister himself in the last session or perhaps before that, that the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan has been practically solved, and only the problem of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan remains to be tackled successfully, I would have expected the hon. Minister who is himself a displaced person from Peshawar to shift the main Secretariat of his Ministry to Calcutta.....

Shri Gidwani: He has done so.

Shri Kamath:that is only a branch secretariat—and have the branch secretariat in Delhi. The main secretariat should have been in Calcutta and the branch secretariat should have been in Delhi. That would have been much better and would have been a good gesture to the Bengal refugees or the refugees from East Pakistan.

I would like to know further whether there is any effective co-ordination between the branch secretariat and the Rehabilitation Ministries of the West Bengal and Assam Governments, and if so, I would like to know what is the machinery for the same, what is the procedure adopted, and what are the details of the co-ordination and collaboration between the Ministers, the branch secretariat, and the secretariats of the Ministries of West Bengal and Assam.

My third point is this. There was a report in the papers some time ago that after the appointment of a Hindu Minister in the East Bengal Cabinet, the influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan had been halted or at least slowed down. I want to know whether that is fact, and if so, what the present position is, whether the influx is increasing or is tending to slow down, and what measures are being taken by the Minister and by the Government, by negotiations with the East Bengal Government or by joint tours—I am told that there were some joint tours, and I would like to know whether there are going to be any further joint tours with the Minister in East Bengal—to see that the influx is halted or at least slowed down. If that is not done, then as the President has observed in one of his speeches recently, this would become a big burden on our economy. Of course, we have got to accommodate them, because they are the victims of Partition; they have suffered not of their own volition by the partition of India and therefore they have to be accommodated here; we must accommodate them, and with all our heart we welcome them here. But it is

Government's duty also as part of the Partition agreement of that time, by negotiations and talks with the Pakistan Government to see that these people live an honourable life in their own country and are not forced to seek an entry into India. We would like to know whether any steps have been taken in that direction, and if so, what they are.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I support both Demands No. 90 and 91, and I only wish that they could have been very much more, because the problem is so great, that there could be no question about sanctioning the grants the Rehabilitation Ministry asks for. Whatever the Central Government can spare must be given to them.

As there is very little time at my disposal, I shall just deal with three points in regard to Demand No. 91. My first point is in regard to T. B. patients in West Bengal. As you know, the standard of health amongst the refugees who come from East Bengal is very low, and T.B. patients form a large number amongst those refugees. We find from the West Bengal Government's reports that for the treatment of T.B. patients, about 3,000 beds have been recommended. Out of these, 350 beds already exist; 250 more beds have been sanctioned; and 1,000 more beds have been agreed to. But, that leaves a gap still of about 500 more. I do not think that even these 3,000 beds are adequate to deal with the treatment of the T. B. patients. I hope the Rehabilitation Ministry will see that the requisite number of beds are provided for the treatment of these patients. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is not only the treatment of the T.B. patients that only counts—of course, that is the main thing—but also the after-care. When the T.B. patient goes out of the hospital, often he is thrown back again into circumstances in which he cannot keep his health any more. So, he must be rehabilitated in some kind of light work which will enable him to preserve his health, and maintain a

reasonable minimum standard of living. His family must get some help from Government as very often this worry and burden keeps him from getting well. I have received applications from several families in this regard. Perhaps they are being looked into. But the answer has taken a long time in coming, with the result that in some cases the people in the family have already died, or the T.B. patient himself for whose relief some help has been asked for has departed to another planet, and the help is no longer of any use to him. I would urge therefore that there should be quickness in dealing with these applications.

Another point that strikes me is that though the influx is greater, the progress from camps is slower. The reason given is the paucity of land. There is progress no doubt, but it should be faster. To get the maximum capacity of the land which is of a marginal character, earth-moving machinery and so forth have to be used, and land must be reclaimed.

The sum of Rs. 2.85 crores that has been asked for is very small, for earth-moving machinery etc. are expensive. I hope the Central Government will see their way not only to place this money at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Ministry but also to give much more, if possible.

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چارک - (جمو تھا
کشمیر] - صاحب صدر جمو و کشمیر کے
سرنامتھوں کی طرف سے سنٹرل گورنمنٹ
کی ریہیبلٹیشن منسٹری کا شکریہ
ادا کرنے کہوا ہوا ہوں - سنہ ۱۹۴۷ سے
لے کر آج تک گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی
منسٹری آف ریہیبلٹیشن کا پاکستان
مقہضہ کشمیر کے سرنامتھوں کے ساتھ
بوامعدردانہ رویہ رہا ہے - لیکن ایک دو
باتیں ایسی ہیں جن کا میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو جلد سے
چرد فیصلہ کرنا چھوئے -

465 L.S.D.

آپ کو یہ اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے
کہ سنہ ۱۹۴۷ سے جب سے کہ کشمیر
کا علاقہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ ہوا ہے
رفوجہوں کو ہندوستان کی طرف سے
ہر طرح کی مدد ملنی رہی ہے -
لیکن ان کو بقاعدہ طور پر رجسٹر
نہیں کیا گیا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:
(Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to
thank the Ministry of Rehabilitation
of the Central Government on behalf
of the refugees of Jammu and Kash-
mir State. Since the year 1947 the
Ministry of Rehabilitation of the
Central Government have been exten-
ding very sympathetic treatment to
the refugees from that territory of
Kashmir, which is under Pakistan's
occupation. But there are one or two
such things which require immediate
decision by the Central Government.

You know it well that since the year
1947 when Kashmir acceded to India,
the refugees have been receiving all
kinds of aid from the Government of
India. But they have not been regis-
tered in a regular form.]

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilita-
tion (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): May I
draw your attention to the fact that
what the hon. Member is referring to
is about Kashmir, and it has no
relevancy to the Supplementary
Demands that are before the House.

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چارک - : جہاں
تک مہر اطلاع ہے اس سال کی
ڈیمانڈس میں میرپور کا ذکر نہیں تھا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:
According to my information there
was no mention of the buildings of
Mirpur in the demands for this year.]

Mr. Chairman: The point is whether
any of these items in the supplemen-
tary demands for grants relates to
Jammu and Kashmir or not?

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چارک - اگر جموں
اور کشمیر کو چلماب وقت نہیں دینا
چاہتے ہیں تو میں بہتہ جانا ہوں -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: If you do not want to allot time for Jammu and Kashmir, I would sit.]

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This relates to what has already been spent. This does not relate to what is to take place in Jammu and Kashmir.

تھاکر لکشمین سلگھ چارک - کھمپ
چل رہا ہے رفوجھوں کا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: The camp of the refugees is functioning.]

Mr. Chairman: May I know whether any of these amounts have been spent during the year over these buildings or not?

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: My information is that it is being spent.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member knows that any amount relating to this has been spent, let him point it out.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: I will not make any destructive criticism.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of destructive or constructive criticism. This does not relate to what the hon. Member is mentioning.

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): In the foot-note under Demand No. 91, it is stated that the population in Homes and Infirmaries has gone up from 40,000 to 44,000, due to influx of displaced persons. This number of 40,000, so far as I can remember, was mentioned in the annual report, and we do not know if on account of the reorganisation of the Homes, it went down or not. I should think that 4,000 is the new addition due to the new influx. Whatever it may be, that may be explained later.

My only point is this. An additional expenditure has been incurred on account of reorganisation of the Homes and Infirmaries. I should think that some of those women or children, who are grown up, have been able to earn some livelihood at least; they are not entirely dependent on doles. To that extent, I think the expenditure should

go down on account of their maintenance. It may be that on account of new constructions, equipment and such other items, the expenditure may go up, but we should know the correct position, so that we may know that by the reorganisation and other arrangements some women and also some minor boys who would grow up and come of age have been able to earn their livelihood, and to that extent they have not been a charge on us. I want to be enlightened on that point.

About T.B. patients, about whom reference has been made, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one matter, which I have already brought to his notice on a previous occasion. Some arrangement for these T.B. patients has also been made in camps, and that arrangement is not satisfactory. Of course, when they are kept in segregation in camps, we cannot expect that the arrangements would be such as would enable adequate care being taken of them or adequate treatment being given to them. But at least some arrangements for medicine, food, segregation and also nurses should be made. I have already brought the matter to the notice of the Minister, and I hope that he would take care to see that these things are done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a new experiment for me to make a speech in four minutes. Anyhow, I will try.

The first thing I want to say is this, that H. G. Wells made fashionable a phrase, 'meanwhiling'. When I look at these supplementary demands for grants of the Rehabilitation Ministry, I think that our Minister is the master of 'meanwhiling', that is to say, he does not prepare a master plan against all the contingencies that are to arise in the field of rehabilitation.

One of our high-ups in Dacca, belonging to our High Commissioner's office, has said that 80 per cent. of the Hindus from East Bengal are bound to come to this part of the country. Some people have said that 70 per cent. will come, some have said that 80 per cent. will come. I do not quarrel

about figures, but I think this rehabilitation business is being done in dribblets, small dribblets, and no overall plan is being prepared to accommodate all those persons. I know that Pakistan is following a policy of 'squeeze'; you also know that. But I do not see any reason why the Minister does not bring forward an overall plan so that the refugees know where they stand, we also know where we stand and the whole country knows what we are going to do for the refugees. That is the first point I want to make.

The second point I want to make is this. We are going to have provision for the construction of houses and tenements. I hope these houses and tenements would be built in a better style than before. You know the damage that has been done by the rains. That has been the greatest in the case of these tenements and houses because they have been built by some Ministry.

An Hon. Member: Which Ministry?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This factor should be taken into account.

We are glad that we are going to have cottage industries and so on. I hope these townships will not have the same fate as Nilokheri is having or Faridabad is having. They are a warning to us, and I hope the Ministry will heed that warning.

Again, I am glad that we are going to have a pay officer. We have complaints about the delay in the payment of compensation, and on top of it, they have made this delay a little more scientific. They have brought in a pay officer so that the poor refugee, when he wants to get compensation, should suffer from the delay caused by going from one officer to another.

Again, I am glad that the Ministry is going to give some grants for T.B. patients and also for schools and colleges. I know the good work that

our Deputy Minister is doing. All the same, I would say that an inquiry is needed into these things so that the mistakes that we have been making and the delays that have been occurring in the implementation of these things are obviated. I would say that these things do need a kind of examination because we know that Shrimati Matthai's Committee has done something. I do not know how far it has been implemented. So I think an inquiry is needed on the part of public opinion in order to see how these things are done.

Shri Biren Dutt: When we met at an informal conference at Calcutta, the hon. Minister gave us an assurance that in Tripura there will be started some industries. Now an Industrial Adviser for Assam and Tripura is going to be appointed. When we enquired about some projects and schemes, we were told in Tripura that because of the absence of such an officer they could not send proposals. Now, I do not know whether this officer will remain only in Calcutta or will go to Assam and Tripura. There are some officers appointed for Assam and Tripura, but we find that they remain only in Calcutta, never going to Tripura. Not a single industry has been established there. So I want a specific assurance on this point. Even in the Darjeeling conference, the Government of Tripura also admitted that certain industries, which were mentioned then, could be started. At present, we see that in Tripura the problem of unemployment has assumed such a big proportion that people are dying in the Central Road of Agartala. Nobody cares for them. When they go to hospital, they are told that it is due to starvation. The refugees cannot be kept in hospital, and so they are thrown in the street. If we report to the police, or even to the District Magistrate, they do not care. Some people die on the street. Such is the condition. If this officer really means to do something for us, he should go to Tripura immediately and steps should be taken to start some industries. I want a specific

[Shri Biren Dutt]

assurance from the Minister whether this will be done.

I want also to know this. In the conference at Darjeeling he had to admit that about 40,000 people are still to be rehabilitated. Where are they? Are they sitting in camps in Tripura the real picture of which nobody can describe. They were waiting in the verandah of the rehabilitation offices and one Chief Commissioner came and felt it was nauseating and ordered these people to be thrown away somewhere else. So, they were carried away and thrown into a camp known as *Arundhati Nagar*. I want to know what has happened to that *Arundhati Nagar*. Has it been improved or have these people been sent to some other colonies? These are points which I want to know from the hon. Minister. At Tripura we have no opportunity to discuss these things. When we go to an officer he does not even want to recognise us. Even when Dr. Meghnad Saha, a Member of this House, went to a camp a Director threatened him and asked him who he was. The Doctor replied that 'we are the masters of your masters'. Such is the situation in Tripura. So, I would like to have some information from the hon. Minister in his reply whether he is intending to do something for the refugee people.

श्री मेहर लाल शर्मा : जनाब वाला, सब से पहली बात जिस का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि वे बदकिस्मत हिन्दू जोकि पाकिस्तान के नेशनल हैं, जोकि सादियों से वहां रह रहे थे, उन को अपने बाप दादा के घरबार छोड़ छोड़ कर मजबूरन मगधबी बंगाल में आना पड़ रहा है और आसाम और त्रिपुरा में आना पड़ रहा है। इस के मुताल्लिक सेम्बर साहबान ने काफी तशवीश और तकलीफ जाहिर की है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक गवर्नमेंट हिन्द का ताल्लुक है उस को भी इस से उतनी ही तशवीश और दुःख है।

आज पाकिस्तान को बने सात साल का अर्सा हो चुका है लेकिन फिर भी इन बदकिस्मत इन्सानों को अपने घरबार छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान आना पड़ता है। जब मैं पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान को आया उस को आज आठ बरस गुजर गये हैं। वह जमाना और था, हमें मालूम नहीं था कि क्या होने वाला है। वह और वक्त था। लेकिन आज जो रिफ्यूजीज ईस्ट बंगाल से अपना घरबार छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं उनकी हालत को श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बयान किया है। उन को ऐसे कैम्पों में रहना पड़ता है जहां एक एक तम्बू के नीचे पांच पांच और छः छः आदमियों को रखा जाता है। सवाल यह है कि जब इतनी तकलीफ है तो वे यहां आते क्यों हैं? उस के लिये कोई कारण होना चाहिये कि वे इतनी बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं। मैं ने कुछ फिगरस पहिले दिये हैं और उन से यह जाहिर होता है कि पहली सितम्बर, १९५४ से ३१ अगस्त, १९५५ तक यानी एक बरस में २ लाख ४३ हजार के करीब हिन्दू माइग्रेशन सरटि फिकेट्स (प्रव्रजन प्रमाणपत्रों) पर पाकिस्तान-छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में आये। इस से पहले साल इन्हीं १२ महीने में जो तादाद आई थी वह ७५ या ७८ हजार के करीब थी। मैं आप को, अगर आप चाहें तो, एग्जैक्ट फिगरस भी दे सकता हूँ। पहला फिगर तो है २,४८,९७८ और दूसरा फिगर है ७३,८६८। यानी एक तादाद २२ हजार माहवार से अधिक पहुंचती है और दूसरी पांच और ६ हजार के करीब है। यह तकलीफ हमारे सामने है और हम ने इस का अहसास किया है, और इसी चीज को ले कर मैं आज से पांच छः महीने पेशतर अपने पुराने दोस्तों के पास कराची गया। मेरी उन से बातें हुई और काफी बातें हुई। वहां उन्होंने ने हमारे सामने रखा कि खोखरा पाड़ा के रास्ते से हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान में अनआधोराइज्डकिलट्रि (अनधिकृत रूप से

भाना जाना होता है। वह चाहते थे कि यह दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया जाये। वहाँ पर मैं ने उन के सामने यह बात रखी कि हमारे यहाँ जो लोग आ रहे हैं उन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। तो हमारा यह फैसला हुआ कि जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट आफ पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है वह कोशिश करेंगे कि ऐसे हालात अपने यहाँ पैदा करेंगे कि लोगों का वहाँ से भाना रुक जाये, चाहे वे लोग डर की वजह से वहाँ से भाते हों, या व्यापार न मिलने की वजह से भाते हों और चाहे एकानामिक (आर्थिक) तकलीफत या इकानमिक डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन (आर्थिक विभेद) की वजह से भाते हों। किसी भाई ने कहा कि वे इसलिये भाते हैं कि वहाँ इकानमिक कन्डिशन अच्छी नहीं है, किसी ने कहा कि वहाँ पर इकानमिक डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन होता है। लेकिन जब वे लोग इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बाहर आ रहे हैं तो कोई खास वजह जरूर होगी। तो गवर्नमेंट हिन्द ने स्वीकार किया कि हम खोखरा पाड़ा के रास्ते पर पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिल कर एक चैक पोस्ट बनायेंगे जिस की वजह से अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान का नेशनल पाकिस्तान आना चाहे तो वह सरटिफिकेट आफ माइग्रेशन (प्रवाजन प्रमाणपत्र) ले कर जाये, जिस को पाकिस्तान में इमरजेंसी सरटिफिकेट कहा जाता है। वह पोस्ट भगस्त में कायम की गई और भगस्त सितम्बर में जाने वालों की तादाद पांच या सात रह गई जबकि पहले चार या पांच हजार आदमी उस रास्ते से जाते थे। ये लोग पाकिस्तान में रिहायश के लिये नहीं जाते थे और न ही माइग्रेशन सरटिफिकेट या इमरजेंसी सरटिफिकेट पर जाते थे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान का यह कहना था कि ये लोग बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं। आज हमारे यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में हालत यह है कि वह मुसलमान भाई जो तकलीफ के वक्त हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वे वापस आ रहे हैं। जहाँ तक बंगाल का ताल्लुक है अगर

१५ लाख के करीब मुसलमान पाकिस्तान गये तो उन में से दस लाख वापस आ चुके हैं। ५० पी० में बड़ी भारी तादाद में वे लोग वापस आये। और अब रोज हमारे पास दरखास्तें आती हैं कि हम को परमानेंट सैटिलमेंट (स्थायी आवास) का सरटिफिकेट दे दिया जाये। तो कोई मुसलमान भाई हिन्दुस्तान से डर या फिर के मारे पाकिस्तान नहीं जा रहा है। अगर कोई जाते हैं तो बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में। वह एक नेचुरल सी चीज है जिस को हम नहीं रोक सकते। हमारे ऊपर तो आज दबाव यह है कि जो लोग आज से सात साल पहले चले गये थे उन को दफा १६ के मातहत प्रापर्टी रेस्टोर कर दी जाये, और अगर प्रापर्टी रेस्टोर न भी की जाये तो उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में रहने के लिये परमानेंट रिसेटिलमेंट (स्थायी पुनर्वास) सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाये। तो इस के बावजूद हम ने यह स्वीकार किया और वह पोस्ट बनाई और, जैसाकि मैं ने अर्ज किया, पांच सात भाइयों के अलावा कोई नहीं जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि पाकिस्तान से जो भाई सितम्बर के महीने में माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट पर आये उन की तादाद कुछ कम हो गई थी। वह तादाद १०,३७५ थी। लेकिन अक्टूबर में आने वालों की तादाद १५,९६२ हो गई। मेरे पास नवम्बर के फिगर्स नहीं हैं। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में भाते हैं, उन का जायजा हम को लेना है। लेकिन जो असली चीज है वह यह है कि यह देखा जाये कि जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं वे कितनी तादाद में माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के लिये अर्जियां देते हैं। मेरी इनफरमेशन यह है कि उन भाइयों की अर्जियों में, जो कि पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं, कोई खास कमी वार्क नहीं हुई है। और उन कंडीशन्स (दशाओं) में जोकि अप्रैल में थीं और जिन की वजह से मुझे पाकिस्तान जाने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ा था उन में कोई खास एग्जासिपिबल डिफरेंस (विशेष

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

अन्तर) नहीं हुआ है। यह कहना कि हालान बिल्कुल वैसे ही हैं, यह मैं नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह कहा जाये कि बड़ा भारी इम्प्रूवमेंट (सुधार) हुआ है तो मैं कहूँगा कि कोई खास इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हुआ है।

श्री कामत : क्या रफ्तार कम हो गई ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अब सोचना यह है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? एक तरीका तो यह है कि वह जो हमारी कोशिश थी, उस को जारी रखें ताकि पाकिस्तान के अपने नेशनल्स के दरमियान एक सेंस आफ कौन्फिडेंस और सेंस आफ सिक्योरिटी क्रीएट (विश्वास और सुरक्षा का भाव पैदा) करें और दूसरा एक रास्ता और है जिस का कि मैं अभी जिक्र करूँगा।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है, अक्टूबर के शुरू में मैं ने ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के जो मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, मैं ने उन के साथ तीन दिन कलकत्ते में मीटिंग की। उस मीटिंग में काफी तादाद में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान मौजूद थे। उन्होंने ने कुछ सुझाव दिये जोकि मेरे खयाल के मुताबिक काफी एम्पोर्टेंट (महत्वपूर्ण) हैं और अगर उन पर अमल किया जाये तो हालात में काफी फर्क पड़ सकता है। उन सुझावों पर हम ने फिर जो बजरा साहबान की कान्फ्रेंस दार्जिलिंग में हुई, और किया और हम ने उन को बजिन्सूह जैसा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स साहबान ने कहा था, हम ने उन को वैसे ही कबूल कर लिया। वह पांच चीजें मैं आप से सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

- (1) Easier communication between East Bengal and the adjoining Indian States.

- (2) Relaxation of travel restrictions.
- (3) Facilities for remittances of money.
- (4) Proper facilities for trade and employment for the minority community in Pakistan.
- (5) De-requisition of houses belonging to minority community in East Bengal and restoration of fire-arms to the minority community.

यह पांच चीजें थीं जोकि मैं ने अब पाकिस्तान के साथ टेक अप की हैं। मैं ने पाकिस्तान को उन के मुताल्लिक लिखा है। अभी हमारी खतोकिताबत जारी है। मैं निराश भी नहीं हूँ लेकिन यह कहना कि मुझे कुछ बड़ी भारी आशा है, यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता। तो मैं ने यह चीज उन के साथ टेक अप की है ; अब यह दूसरी चीज है कि इस का तो सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से है। शर्मा साहब कहते हैं कि हम प्लान नहीं करते, हम ब्लू प्रिंट (नीलमुद्र) नहीं तैयार करते। अगर पाकिस्तान से हम यह जानते होते कि कौन आयेगा और कब आयेगा और कितने आयेगे तब तो मैं शायद प्लान भी बना लेता और ब्लू प्रिंट भी बना लेता लेकिन उन को जो निकालना है वह मेरे अस्तियार की चीज नहीं है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि वहां जो भाई बैठे हैं, वे वहीं बैठे रहें। लेकिन अगर वह आते हैं और यहां उन को माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है और वह हिन्दुस्तान में आ जाते हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि उन के बसाने का हम प्रबन्ध करें। हम जो एस्टीमेट्स बनाते हैं वह अपनी जगह ठहर नहीं पाते

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : आप गवर्नमेंट हैं, पाकिस्तान से रेफ्यूजीज का इनपलेक्स (आना) रोकना और चैक करना भी आप का काम है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ठीक है, हम ने अपने तौर पर कोशिश भी की कि उन की तादाद कम हो जाये लेकिन वह तादाद कम नहीं हुई। यह चीजें हम ने पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से टेक अप की हैं। मेरी खतोकिताबत जारी है। मैं इस बक्त इस के मुताल्लिक कुछ ब्याधा नहीं कहना चाहता।

दूसरी चीज जिस का कि ताल्लुक आप के साथ है वह यह है कि अगर कोई भाई पाकिस्तान से आना चाहता है तो उस को हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर साहब माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं। अब रहा यह सवाल कि हमारे माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट की रफ्तार यही रहनी चाहिये या हमें उस को बन्द कर देना चाहिये और अगर बन्द करते हैं तो क्या असर पड़ता है, यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जोकि एक बड़ा प्रहम सवाल है और मेरे लिये उस का जवाब देना कुछ आसान नहीं है लेकिन यह चीज है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान कर सकता है। इन हालात में जो हालात कि पाकिस्तान में हैं, जिन हालात से कि हिन्दू वहां से मजबूर हो कर अपने उस हिस्से में से जोकि आज से आठ बर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान था, आना चाहते हैं, उन को हम माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देना बन्द कर दें या जारी रखें, यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस का कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से ताल्लुक हो सकता है, आप का ताल्लुक हो सकता है और हाउस का ताल्लुक हो सकता है। हाउस कह सकता है कि आप आयन्दा से यह पालिसी अस्तियार करें और जो पालिसी आपने अस्तियार की हुई है वह दुस्त नहीं है। आज मैं सिर्फ आप से प्रतीना कहना चाहता हूं कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह जो माइग्रेशन का टाईड बड़े जोर से चल रहा है उस को जिस हद तक मुमकिन हो सके, रोकें। जाहिर है कि जब पाकिस्तान से आने वालों की तादाद बढ़ी तो कैम्प की आबादी की तादाद भी बढ़ी और जहां कि कैम्प की आबुलेशन पहले बढ़ा या डेढ़

लाख के करीब थी वहां अब यह करीब २ लाख और २५ हजार की है।

मेरी बहिन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बर्क साइट कैम्प (कार्य शिविरों) की लिविंग कंडिशन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया और उन को इम्प्रूव करने पर जोर दिया और यह कहा कि उन की बारिकें ऐसी बननी चाहियें जो पानी से न गिरें। सब चीजें ठीक हैं लेकिन जो चीज आप ने देखनी है वह यह है कि आने वालों की तादाद कितनी है और बस्ने वालों की तादाद कितनी है? जहां आप के पास ३५ लाख के करीब इंसान पहले से आये हुए थे, आज उन के अलावा १५, १८ और २० हजार भाई हर महीने आ रहे हैं। बंगाल में जितनी जमीन थी, वह हम दे चुके और साथ ही जो एम्प्लायमेंट के रिसोर्सेज (संसाधन) या एबिन्यूज (रास्ते) थे, वह तमाम तकरीबन टैप हो चुके हैं। यही हालत आसाम, और त्रिपुरा की भी है। वहां हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। मैं खुद जानता हूं कि हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं तो हालात अच्छे बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं और कोशिश यह कर रहा हूं कि अगर त्रिपुरा, आसाम, बिहार और इंडिया में कम जमीन है, एम्प्लायमेंट के एबिन्यूज कम हैं तो हमारी कोशिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों से जमीन लें और एम्प्लायमेंट के एबिन्यूज क्रीएट करें। यह ढाई करोड़ रुपया इसलिये है कि वह इंसान जोकि तकलीफात की वजह से अपने बाप, दादा के घर छोड़ कर जिन में वह सदियों से रहते आये थे, यहां आते हैं तो उन के लिये जो कैम्पों का इंतजाम होता है और जोकि हम उन को डोल दे रहे हैं, इन कामों में वह रुपया काम आता है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I just ask one question?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I finish my answers to some of these points first?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is on this particular point that I wish to ask because the hon. Minister is speaking about it. We have not raised the basic issue of the land question. The particular point here is about the living conditions, at the work site camps. If it is a short-sighted policy, we will have to spend more on T.B. patients unless we improve the living conditions at the work-site camps.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं आप से बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक़ करता हूँ कि वर्क साइट कैम्पस की जो कंडिशन हैं, उन में इम्प्रूवमेंट होनी चाहिये और जो इंसान वहां रह रहे हैं उन को बेसिक ह्यूमन फैसिलिटीज़ मिलनी चाहिये, मैं इस में आप से सोलहों आने इत्तिफाक़ करता हूँ। मेरा आप से इस में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन एक चीज़ जिस की तरफ़ आप ने इशारा किया है वह दुस्त नहीं है और वह यह है कि आप यह कती हैं कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट और मेरे दरमियान न कोई कोअर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) है और न कोई खास हमारा आपस में ऐसा कंट्रैक्ट (संविदा) है जिस से कि जो हम आज सेक्शन करें उस पर अमल होने लगे और काम शुरू हो जाये और उस पर अमल दो दो और तीन तीन महीने तक रुका न पड़ा रहे

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस चीज़ को आप जल्दी मानेंगे भी नहीं।

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: He will not accept it.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मंज़ूर करने की बात यह है कि मेरे भाई तो बिहार में रहते हैं लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाऊँ कि कलकत्ता की गवर्नमेंट से हमारा रोज़ का वास्ता है और हर रोज़ का मिलना है। मैं वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलता हूँ और रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) साहब से मिलता हूँ और मैं यह कहने के लिये ऐलानिया तौर पर तैयार हूँ कि चाहे इस हाउस का कोई मेम्बर हो और चाहे

बाहर का हो, रेपयूजीज़ के बसाने में जितना उन के दिल में दर्द है उतना शायद मैं ने और जगह बहुत कम देखा है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को गवर्नमेंट आफ बंगाल की तरफ़ से सी फ़्रीसदी कोअपरेशन (सह-योग) मिल रहा है

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : यह तो आप कहते हो रहते हैं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो हां, दुस्त बात को हम हमेशा कहते रहते हैं। कोई गलत बात नहीं है। जहां मेरी कमी है, जहां मैं उन लोगों को पूरा तौर से नहीं बसा सका, मैं उस की सी परसेन्ट जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेता हूँ, लेकिन मैं किसी का कवर या झाड़ नहीं लेना चाहता। अगर हम नहीं कर सके तो हमारा कुपूर है। लेकिन कुपूर सिर्फ़ इतना है कि जो हमारा रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रोग्राम है वह जो लोग आ रहे हैं उन के साथ पेस कोप अप (मिला कर कदम) नहीं कर सकता, मौजूदा हानात में। क्योंकि असली चीज़ यह है कि अक्सर तो वहां कुछ लोग हैं, मेरी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती मुझे माफ़ करेंगी और बुरा न मानेंगी जो बंगाली के दिमाग में एक चीज़ बिठना रहे है कि तुम्हारी कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटी (सांस्कृतिक संबंध) बंगाल से है, तुम्हारा घर बंगाल है, तुम कभी बंगाल के बाहर न जाना। एक बड़े भारी साइटिस्ट हैं, उन्होंने ने अभी दस, पन्द्रह दिन हुए एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है। तो मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चोइथ राम गिडवानी सिध छोड़ कर बम्बई जा सकते हैं, और पेशावर छोड़ कर मेहर चन्द खन्ना रेणु चक्रवर्ती के साथ कलकत्ते में बैठ सकता है, तो मैं कोई वजह नहीं देख सकता कि रेणु चक्रवर्ती जोकि बंगाल से आती हैं क्यों मैसूर या हैदराबाद नहीं जा सकतीं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Because we have had such bitter experience in these places in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and other places. Even today

we have not had a fair deal in those places.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अगर यह कहा जाय कि वहां से डेजर्शन हुए हैं, तो हम मानते हैं कि हुए हैं, लेकिन कुसूर एक तरफ का नहीं है, मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जहां हमारा कुसूर यह था कि रिहैबिलिटेशन स्कीम (पुनर्वास योजना) सी परसेन्ट एफिशिएन्ट (ठीक) नहीं बनी है, वहां मेरे पास सुबूत है कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर (राजनैतिक प्रभाव) एग्जर्ट किया गया (डाला गया) और कहा गया कि जब पकी फसल खड़ी है, उस को छोड़ कर तुम कलकत्ते आ जाओ ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You prove this. I challenge this unless you prove this.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of challenging. The hon. Minister is making his reply to what others have said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is saying that again and again.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand; he has a right to make a point. How can I allow this challenge and counter-challenge. Then it will be very difficult to go on.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we have these particular points that have been made. Were certain specific charges made? Have they been made specifically? Has it been said that on such and such occasion such and such person did or said so? Otherwise it is vague. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. After all the hon. Minister is making his point and is saying that the causes of the trouble are so and so. The reasons may or may not be right according to all Members. But he has a right to say what he feels. There is no question of challenging at all. The whole thing is not going to be decided here at this moment. If the hon. Member feels that what the hon. Minister says is not correct, there are

other ways in which the hon. Member can undo that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not know why the hon. Member sitting opposite should take any exception to my remark. I never said that her party was responsible or that she was responsible. What I do say and maintain is that we have such and such information that there are political parties who are trying to exploit the situation there and persuade these people to leave their homes where they have been for the past 4-5 years. (*Interruptions*) Let me proceed. I did not want to go into it at all. I am making a specific point; I can name the persons.

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि कलकत्ते में काफी तादाद में रिपयूजी रहते हैं। बंगाल की एसेम्बली के दो सेशन होते हैं। जिस दिन वह सेशन शुरू होता है उस दिन बाबू घाट और सियालदा स्टेशन के रिपयूजी भाई झंडे उठा कर वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं, बाकी तमाम साल वह नज़र भी नहीं आते हैं। फिर क्या होता है। वह वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं, चन्द एक एम० एल० एज० हैं वह उन को ऐड्रेस (भाषण) करते हैं और उस के बाद चीफ मिनिस्टर (मुख्य मंत्री) या रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) से बात होती है, वह सब प्रखबारों में आ जाता है। यह चीज बंगाल का एक यूजुअल (नित्य प्रति का) तरीका सा बन गया है। जो बंगाल के मेम्बर साहबान होंगे वह जानते होंगे कि जिस रोज एसेम्बली हुई उस रोज हमेशा डिमान्स्ट्रेशन (प्रदर्शन) होता है। क्यों होता है, यह मैं नहीं जानता।

Mr. Chairman: May I just call the attention of the hon. Minister. We have also got another motion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You give me five minutes more and I will finish.

तो मैं यह प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि मुझे हर एक का कोम्पारेशन (सहयोग) चाहिये, हर एक सेशन प्राय दि हाउस (सभा के

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

प्रत्येक वर्ग) का कोआपरेशन (सहयोग) चाहिये, हम ने हमेशा कोआपरेशन सोक (मांगना) किया है। हम ने कहा कि यह रेपयूजी प्रब्लेम पोलिटिकल प्रब्लेम नहीं है यह खूनमन प्रब्लेम (मानवीय समस्या) है और इस को खूनमन सेवेल् (मानवीय आधार) पर डील (निबटारा) करना चाहिये। और हर एक पार्टी (दल) का कोआपरेशन (सहयोग) हम को मिलना चाहिये। मैं कभी नहीं कहता कि हमारा प्रोग्राम १०० परसेन्ट पर्फेक्ट है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रोग्राम इस बात की कोशिश करना है कि जो डिफिकल्ट प्रब्लेम (कठिन समस्या) हमारे सामने है हम उस को आनेस्टली (सत्यनिष्ठा से) मीट (दूर) करें। लेकिन एक तो हमारी डिफिकल्टी (कठिनाई) है माइग्रेशन इनटु इंडिया (भारत में प्रवाजन) दूसरी हमारी डिफिकल्टी रही है कि जो भी आता है वह बंगाल से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहता। अगर कोई भी बंगाल से बाहर न जाना चाहे और बंगाल में जमीन नहीं है, तो हम क्या करेंगे? अगर आप चाहते हैं, कि अच्छे वर्कसाइट कैम्पस (क्षेत्र में कार्य के सिबिर) हों, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अच्छी सड़कें बनें, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि रिपयूजीज का कुछ इन्त-जाम किया जाये, तो जो कुछ भी होगा वह वहां लिमिटेड (सीमित) होगा। बंगाल में अनलिमिटेड (असीमित) काम नहीं हो सकता है। अगर सारे काम को हमें कोरिलेट (सुसम्बद्ध) करना है तो वह इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि लोगों को बाहर जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम लोग जो चीज यहां कर रहे हैं वह इसलिये नहीं कि हमें कोई खास सुल्फ आता है इन्सानों को तकलीफ देने में, या इस से कांग्रेस पार्टी (दल) या कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट (सरकार) को कोई फायदा होता है। हम खुद महसूस करते हैं कि हमारा और आप का जो आइडियल (आदर्श) है, जो गोल है, उस में कोई

डिफरेन्स (अन्तर) नहीं है।

दो तीन सवाल आप के सामने झोटे छोटे आये। एक सवाल तो हमारे भाई अचिंत राम जी ने किया जोकि ग्रार० एफ० ए० के बारे में था। तो उस का जवाब तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री (वित्त मंत्रालय) देी, मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि ग्रार० एफ० ए० जो है वह अन्डर दि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल आफ दि मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस (वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण अधीन) है। उन के पास कितना सरप्लस स्टाफ (अतिरिक्त कर्मचारिवृन्द) है, मैं नहीं जानता। जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है वह यह है कि मैं तो कलकत्ते में रहता हूँ और मेरी वजह से और इस काम को तेजी से करने के लिये जो अपना स्टाफ था उस को हमें बढ़ाना पड़ा। हमारे पास पहले एक बिल्डिंग (भवन) थी छोटी सी, दफ्तर था। उस को हम ने तीन जगह स्प्लिट किया क्योंकि जगह नहीं मिलती थी। अब कंट्रोल (नियंत्रण) और कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) के लिये हम उन तीनों जगहों को एक में ले गये हैं। वहां भी जगह काफी नहीं है। इसलिये वहां हमें एक किस्म की टेम्पोरेरी ऐकोमोडेशन (अस्थायी आवास) बनानी पड़ी। तो जो ४५,००० रु० यहां पर है उस से हम एक बड़ा हाल बना रहे हैं ताकि हमारा स्टाफ (कर्मचारिवृन्द) वहां लाया जा सके। इस से जो हमारा तीन बिल्डिंग्स (भवनों) का किराया था वह अब मुकाबलतन कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन सब से बड़ा एफेक्ट (प्रभाव) यह होगा कि हमारा कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) बढ़ जायेगा। अदर चार्जेज (अन्य भारों) की जो हम ने मांग की है उसमें ९८,००० रु० रखे हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम ने एक स्टाफ कार कलकत्ते में खरीदी है जिस की कीमत है २२,५०० रु०। एक आइटम (भद) न्यू टाइपराइटरस (नये टाइप रायटर) का है जिस के लिये हम ने ६,५०० रु० रखा है। जैसा मैं ने अभी आप से कहा १६,००० रु०

बिल्डिंग्स का किराया है। ४५,००० रु० की रकम कंस्ट्रक्शन (रचना) के लिये है, एक्सपेन्डिचर भ्रान टेलीफोन्स के लिये ५,००० रु० रखा गया है क्योंकि ऑफिस को एक्स्टेंड (बढ़ाना) करना है।

सात्ता अर्चित राम : मैं ने यह दर्याप्त किया था कि जो भ्रदर चार्ज (अन्य भार) रखे गये हैं ६८,००० इस का क्या मतलब है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह ६८,००० रु० का हिसाब तो मैं ने बतला दिया जोकि पहले लिखे हुए हैं। जो पे एन्ड ऐकाउंट्स (भुगतान और लेखे) के सिलसिले में १८,००० रु० दिये हुए हैं उस में यह आइटेम्स (मदें) हैं। ऐडिशनल एक्सपेन्डिचर भ्रान पोस्टेज (टिकटों पर अतिरिक्त व्यय), पब्लिश एंड रिप्रेसर्स आफ फनिचर, टाइपराइटर्स एंड मिसलेनियस (फरनिचर टाइपराइटर और प्रकीर्ण वस्तुओं का खरीदना और मरम्मत)। वह कुल रकम १८,००० रु० बनती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मैं कामत साहब की बात मान लूँ यानी मेन सेक्रेटेरियट को तो ब्रांच बना दूँ और ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट को मेन बना दूँ तो खर्च और भी ज्यादा होगा, वह कम होने वाला नहीं है। कामत साहब यह भूल गये हैं मगरिबी पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी हैं उन का काम अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है, उन का काम अभी जारी है और जो सब से आम कम्पेन्सेशन (प्रतिकर) की स्कीम (योजना) १८५ करोड़ की है उस का तो हम ने प्रागाज ही किया है। हमें बड़ी तकलीफात आ रही है, नई चीजें पैदा हो रही हैं। न हमारे पास कोई प्रिंसिडेन्ट्स (दृष्टांत) हैं और न पहले रेकार्ड्स (प्रभिलेख) हैं। पुराने जमाने के सेक्रेटेरियट (सचिवालय) की बाकफियत की जो चीज थी वह कुछ यहां नहीं थी, हम ने नई चीज शुरू की। पहले रिलीफ प्रान्लेम (समस्या) को हम ने लिया, उस के बाद रिलीफ से रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रान्लेम (पुनर्वास समस्या) में तब्दील किया और अब कम्पेन्सेशन

हो गया तो हमारे लिये तो हमेशा नई चीज ही रही। तो जो यह कहा गया कि ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट (शाखा सचिवालय) को मेन सेक्रेटेरियट (मुख्य सचिवालय) बना दिया जाये और मेन को ब्रांच बना दिया जाये यह जरा मुश्किल सा नजर आता है। लेकिन मेन सेक्रेटेरियट ने एक बात तो कर दी कि जो उस का मिनिस्टर था वह मिसेज चक्रवर्ती के घर में जा कर बैठ गया, और इस लिहाज से आप यह समझिये कि जो ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट है उस को काफी ग्रहमियत मिली हुई है।

बहरहाल यह जो फिगर्स हैं उनका मैं ने काफी एक्स्प्लेनेशन (स्पष्टीकरण) दे दिया है।

श्री कामत : कोभार्डिनेशन (समन्वय) के बारे में कुछ बताइये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : कोभार्डिनेशन (समन्वय) बहुत कम्प्लीट (पूर्ण) है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This motion was to be finished by 4 P.M. The hon. Minister has already taken more than about 20 minutes and I would therefore request him to finish now.

Shri Mehr. Chand Khanna: I have finished, Sir.

Shri Kamath: Three more minutes may be allowed.

Mr. Chairman: We have already exceeded the time and he has taken more than 25 minutes.

Shri Kamath: Three more minutes do not matter.

Mr. Chairman: Let him take as much time as he likes.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोभार्डिनेशन बहुत अच्छा है। हम दोनों मिनिस्टर आप के सामने बैठे हैं। कभी वह कलकत्ता चले जाते हैं तो मैं दिल्ली में बैठ जाता ; और कभी मैं कलकत्ता चला जाता हूँ तो वह दिल्ली में रहते हैं। हमारे दरम्यान में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस को

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

कि हम पार्टिशन वाल (विभाजन की दिवार) कह सकें या जो हमें एक दूसरे से जुदा करती हो। हम दोनों रिसर्पीसिबल (उत्तरदायी) हैं और हम दोनों मिल कर काम भी कर रहे हैं।

त्रिपुरा के बारे में मैं ने कहा कि मैं अगले महीने वहां जाऊंगा और जो भी वहां के लोगों की तकलीफात हैं उन को मैं खुद देख कर दूर करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

लाला अचिंत राम : वेस्ट (पश्चिम) पाकिस्तान से जो रिफ्यूजी (शरणार्थी) आये हैं, उन में जो टी० बी० पेशेंट्स (रोगी) हैं, उन के बारे में मैं ने कहा था कि आप बतायें कि क्या किया जा रहा है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : टी० बी० पेशेंट्स चाहे वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के हों या ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के उन को तादाद काफी है।

श्री गिडबानी : ज्यादा रुपया रखिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : रिफ्यूजी बेचारे इस बीमारी के शिकार भी बहुत जल्दी हो जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं मिलता और जो उन की पावर आफ रिसिस्टेंस (प्रतिरोध शक्ति) होती है वह भी कम हो जाती है। इसी वजह से वे लोग इस बीमारी के बहुत जल्द शिकार हो जाते हैं। इस के लिये हम ने कुछ किया है। हम ने कुछ तो बैड्स (बिस्तर) बढ़ाये हैं, कुछ रुपया भी हम को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी (वित्त मंत्रालय) से ज्यादा मिला है। हम ने यह फैसला भी किया है कि नये अस्पताल बनाये जायें और मौजूदा अस्पतालों में जो एकमो-डेशन (स्थान) है उस को भी हज़ बढ़ायेंगे। कुछ हम सैप्रेगेशन सेंटर (पथक्करण केन्द्र) भी बनायेंगे, डोमिसिलियरी ट्रीटमेंट (अधि-वासीय उपचार) भी देंगे और एक्स-रे भी करेंगे। ईस्ट (पूर्वी) बंगाल से जो रिफ्यूजी

(शरणार्थी) आये हैं उन के लिये हम ने २५० बैड्स का इन्तज़ाम करना था लेकिन हम अभी तक कोई ११५ या १२० बैड्स का ही बन्दोबस्त कर सके हैं। रुपया चाहे हम को मिला है लेकिन रुपया मिलने से ही बैड्स क्रियेट नहीं हो जाते। जब तक अस्पताल न हों या जो मौजूदा एकमोडेशन (स्थान) है उस को एक्सपेंड (बड़ा) न किया जाये तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते हम ने फैसला किया है कि नये अस्पताल भी बनाये जायें और जो मौजूदा अस्पताल हैं, उन में अग्र हो सके तो एडिशनल एकोमो-डेशन (अतिरिक्त स्थान) बना कर हम उस का इस्तेमाल करें।

Lala Achint Ram: Discretionary Fund should be raised.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : डिस्क्रीशनरी फंड (स्वविवेक निधि) को भी कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। आज तक मिनिस्टरी आफ फाइनेंस (वित्त मंत्रालय) से मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ है और जो कुछ भी मैं ने मांगा है वह मुझे मिला है।

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the hon. Minister has finished.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If there are any questions....

Mr. Chairman: I will not allow any more questions.

I will now put cut motions Nos. 4, 14 and 24 to Demand No. 90 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put Demand No. 90. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put motions Nos. 16, 25, 26, 27 and 28 to Demand No. 91 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now Demand No. 91. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Terms and conditions of loan to Burma

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Purchase of Skymasters

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Affairs of Indian Airlines Corporation

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, this Demand relates to two items: one a loan of Rs. 20 crores to Burma and the other item an additional loan of Rs. 83.49 lakhs which is proposed to be given to the Indian Airlines Corporation.

While supporting the Demand and the two items covered by this Demand I wish to make a few observations. Burma is our neighbour country and we have the best of relationship with that country. To the principles of Panch Shila and also for each and every stand that the India Government has taken we have got enthusiastic support from Burma. We have come to the aid of Burma in the matter of the rice deal. Now when the Burmese Government finds itself in difficulties to tide over the current financial difficulties we have come to its aid by granting a loan of Rs. 20 crores. I have absolutely no objection to this sort of help being given to the Government of Burma. With regard to the rice deal we all know that it was also intended to liquidate in part the loan which was previously due from that Government to our Government and ultimately that rice deal was not altogether to our benefit. We had to pay for the Burmese rice much more than the price that was prevailing in the internal market. So that, we have lost heavily on that rice deal.

Now we are granting a loan of 20 crores of rupees. I have already submitted that I have absolutely no objection to the grant of that loan. But I wish to make one submission concerning this. We have got trade relations with Burma on different items. But one important item of trade between India and Burma was the export of dry prawns from India to Burma. When this question of loan was raised during the last session of Parliament, the Finance Minister was asked whether, when negotiations are going on for this loan, care will be taken to see that the trade in prawns, which the Burmese Government has virtually stopped by taking it out of the O.G.L., will be resumed and whether this Government will persuade the Burmese to have trade in dry prawns as was done previously. The Finance Minister then replied that in fact negotiations are going on for that purpose. But I do not think anything material has come out of it. During this session there was a question by my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose concerning this fact and the answer to is this:—

"The talks with the delegation who came from Burma were confined mainly to the grant of a loan to that country. Trade matters, including the export of dry prawns, were also discussed with a view to exploring the possibility of increasing Indo-Burmese trade. The Government of India, however, did not consider it necessary to lay down any condition on the loan with regard to the export of any commodity to Burma including prawns."

The Burmese Minister of Trade was here after this article was taken out of the O.G.L. I requested our Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, just to have informal talks with the Burmese Minister and concerning the export of prawns. The Commerce Minister was kind enough to contact the Burmese Minister and though he did not extend a definite

assurance he said that he would examine the matter and try to accommodate India when the situation eases. Even after that, this matter had engaged the attention of the Government when this loan was negotiated. But, as I have already submitted, nothing material has turned out. It is a very serious matter as far as my part of the country is concerned. I am told that dry prawns worth two to three crores of rupees were being exported for years to Burma and that market has stopped and there are no alternative markets also for dry prawns. Thousands of fishermen, who depend upon this trade, are now suffering. So my submission is that Government will just take note of the feelings of the people of that part of the country and acquaint the Burmese Government that this item of trade may also be resumed and that it may be put on the O.G.L. I wish that Government would devote its attention to this aspect and would not sit quiet after granting this loan of 20 crores of rupees. Burma is morally bound to see that our requirements in this matter are also met to a certain extent. We are not putting any impossible conditions on this grant of loan. This is a very simple request that we are making to Burma and I believe that, if properly approached, the Burmese Government would be prepared to accede to our request.

Coming to the second item, with regard to the loan to the Indian Airlines Corporation, the hon. Minister...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, I want to enquire of the Finance Minister how much time he will take.

Shri M. C. Shah: It all depends on the points put forward by the Members. I will reply on the point of the Burmese loan and about the Indian Airlines Corporation my senior colleague Mr. Jagjivan Ram will reply. I will take at the most about ten minutes on the Burmese loan.

Mr. Chairman: May I know how much time will be taken for replying about the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is very difficult to indicate the time. It depends upon the points raised.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion, according to the schedule, should close at 5 P.M. We have already exceeded the time in the other demand.

Shri M. C. Shah: Half an hour has been allotted to this Appropriation Bill and half an hour for Appropriation Bill for 1950-51.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the time table is concerned, we have decided in the Business Advisory Committee that half an hour must be given so far as the excess demand is concerned and half an hour for the Appropriation Bill. So, one hour will be taken. That means that we must finish at 5 P.M. But, at the same time, I think that this excess demand will not take so much time. So, will it do if we go up to 5.10 P.M.? I will request the hon. Members and the hon. Ministers to so adjust the time that we may be able to finish this demand at 5.10 P.M.

Shri M. C. Shah: I will take only five minutes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the very little time at my disposal....

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Kindly give me five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to take much time on the second item. The hon. Minister was good enough to circulate the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for 1955-56. It has been a matter of anxiety that the Airlines Corporation every year is incurring losses, and the losses are increasing. You will find from the figures that have been supplied to us, in 1953-54, in the actuals for eight months the total deficit was 80.41 lakhs of rupees. In 1954-55, according to the revised estimates, the total deficit is 115.59 lakhs of rupees and according to 1955-56 estimates, you will find that the total deficit that is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

anticipated is 194.84 lakhs of rupees. I would, on this occasion, just recall for the very kind attention of the Communications Minister the high hopes that he held to this House when the Airlines Corporation Bill was discussed on the floor of this House. Apart from our general policy, the one reason why we resorted to nationalisation of air service was that the Government of India was every year subsidising these companies to a very substantial extent; so that, we have to take into account the losses that have been incurred by the various airlines services. With a view to minimise the losses and to see whether the industry can be rehabilitated, this nationalisation was being resorted to. I know that in spite of the best efforts made by the Communications Ministry, this loss was also due to the revision of salaries and allowance and to the various other causes which were unavoidable. While I do not blame the Ministry I should think that the Ministry should, as far as possible, try to see that the losses are reduced to the minimum extent.

One other fact that is shown in the note itself is:—

"In addition the Corporation is in need of a loan of Rs. 45 lakhs as a result of the accumulation of large funds of the Indian Airlines Corporation in Pakistan, representing the excess of earnings over expenditure in that country. The amount accumulated up to 31st July 1955 was Rs. 33.11 lakhs which may go up to Rs. 45 lakhs by the end of March 1956. Every effort is being made for the repatriation of these funds to India but as this is likely to take some time it has become necessary to advance the amount to the Corporation."

I fail to understand what exactly is the difficulty to realise this amount. I believe the hon. Minister will make it clear. I have only one point more....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The hon. Member has taken 14 minutes out of the 45 minutes. Other hon. Members also will have to be given a chance and some time must be given to the Minister also. I would request the hon. Member to finish at once.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will conclude in one minute. It has been a matter of gratification and I should congratulate the Ministry for the excellent service done by the Skymasters. But at the same time, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that when the efficiency of one sector has increased, the irregularity in the other sector has also increased to a certain extent. I am referring to the Dakota services, especially from Madras and other places. I understand they are now very irregular and I hope that the hon. Minister will see that when the public are satisfied with the introduction of the Skymasters, the other sector of the service also maintains its efficiency.

Shri Kamath: I will not say much about the loan to Burma, because my hon. friend Mr. Thomas has already disposed of that matter. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in spite of negotiations that were conducted at the time of the signature of the loan and in spite of our cordial talks, the Government of Burma refused to agree to any trade agreement or whether there was no such serious proposal at all. I want to know about this particular matter, especially because of the answer given by the Finance Minister to a question on the 6th of this month.

I would like to refer in brief to my second cut motion, No. 20. This is about the advance made by the Government for the purchase of Skymasters. It is a *fait accompli* no doubt and I hope they are rendering good service, though there are complaints here and there. The hon. Minister will tell us that they are flourishing and prospering and that Government are satisfied with their service. I hope the people who use the Skymasters will also be satisfied with them. But the

particular point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. Before advancing the loan to the Corporation, did the Government satisfy themselves about the antecedents of the Air Carrier Service Corporation, Washington? I want to know this, because on an earlier occasion I have been told that an investigation had been conducted into a shady deal by that Corporation with the Bharat Airways, and the papers were forwarded by the I.A. Corporation to the Reserve Bank and also to the Customs Department for necessary action. I tried to elicit further information on this matter through supplementary questions and also through a separate question, but for some mysterious reason both were disallowed and I therefore take this occasion. I want to know whether this American company was really associated in this shady deal with the Bharat Airways and indulged in inflation of invoices. That is the charge against the Air Carrier Service Corporation. The inflation was to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 36 lakhs. I am told that as a result of the investigation made by the Indian Airlines Corporation, it was found that the company had violated our Indian laws. The investigation was completed by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the papers were sent to the Reserve Bank. What happened there? Did the Reserve Bank find that the charges were not well-founded or was the company exonerated by the Reserve Bank or by the Customs Department, or was it let off with an admonition? Was it a mere warning for good behaviour in future? The question has already been asked in the House whether global tenders were invited by the Government or by the Corporation before purchasing the Skymasters from that company and the answer was "no". The Minister was not here; his Deputy was here and he said that global tenders were not invited because it was a matter of urgency. I wonder what the urgency was about this particular matter. How long would it have taken to invite global

tenders? Perhaps it would have taken six months.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Was the matter so urgent that the Government could not have waited for six months? My information was that the prices paid for these Skymasters at that time were exorbitant. I am told the prices have gone down now; but the prices paid then were exorbitant compared to what you might have had to pay if global tenders had been there. This particular company practically dictated terms to the Government which the Government accepted. The terms were accepted in spite of the unsatisfactory antecedents of this company and the order was placed with them. Therefore, the purchase of the Skymasters was not a satisfactory deal and I would like to know whether the Government made adequate enquiries—either on their own or through the Corporation—as to the antecedents of the company and secondly, about the urgency for purchasing these Skymasters without inviting global tenders.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to the first Demand regarding the loan to Burma, I think we need say very little. Burma is our dear sister and neighbour and in times of distress, it is our moral and political duty to run to the rescue of Burma. She is not coming like an ordinary money grabber to a marwadi. We have powerful capitalist friends like Mr. Somani who, within two minutes, can raise Rs. 2 crores for a Corporation; and, how can the Government of India which has nearly a Budget of Rs. 500 crores, grudge Rs. 20 crores for Burma. Burma has not come with a beggar's bowl! Burma is a proud and independent nation. It is a great nation. It is a shame to know that some of our countrymen down South had taken 200, 300 and even 1000 per cent. interest on money-lending in Burma and have even grabbed Burmese lands. That has created a moral retribution. Burma does not

[Shri Joachim Alva]

remember these things; but we have to hang down our heads in shame when it is said in any part of the world that our countrymen grabbed money in that kind of Shylockian manner. Today Burma, as I said, is not coming with a begging bowl. Burma has refused to take even what we have taken from others. Burma has rejected American aid, whereas we have accepted foreign aid. Burma did take some meagre help from America. But, when the K.M.T. weapons were discovered marked with American symbols, Burma rejected foreign aid and refused to accept any kind of American aid. When Burma has been offered aid by America, Russia and China, there are people criticising why we should give aid to Burma.

Shri M. C. Shah: Today there is no opposition to loan being given to Burma.

Shri Joachim Alva: I think my friend does not know that questions were put in this very House why aid was extended to Burma. I want to remove these misapprehensions. That is all.

Coming to the second point, in regard to the Indian Airlines Corporation, I have great sympathy with the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister of Communications is a very able man and he has an able Deputy. But, I think, the officers down below are not what they are perhaps right at the top. The reason is that they have inherited a bad legacy, a legacy of five capitalist corporations, some of whom have manipulated accounts, have run amuck with their accounts, who have really to be brought before the bar of public opinion. They have to put things right. They have to clear up the Augean stables. When the Americans and the British are planning the Douglas and other types aircraft to fly swiftly over the Atlantic, one of the most hazardous routes in the world, we are just toying with Skymasters and trying to put them right. I would beg of the hon. Minister to see that the affairs of the

Indian Airlines Corporation are put right. Of course, he is trying his best. I would like him to see that the horses are not changed in the mid-stream and the old and tried hands who have been manning the stations of the Airlines Corporation are not changed. The passengers, when they go to the counters, should receive all smiles and courtesy and should be able to get tickets quickly. They should not be allowed to feel that if they go to the travel agents, they get tickets more quickly and they cannot get them directly from the counters of the Corporation. The public and above all the foreigners should not have any complaints that tickets are available only with difficulty, that bookings are cancelled quickly and that they are not receiving courtesy and attention from the employees Company. When the International Civil Airlines Organisation has codified and simplified and put things easy for air passengers around the world, I do not see any reason why our own airlines should not give passengers the benefits of such a system. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to put things right and make our own routes popular with the public and above all serve the foreign passengers on the golden principle—the customer is always right!

Shri S. L. Saksena: I wish to move cut motion No. 17.

Mr. Chairman: It has already been moved.

Shri S. L. Saksena: So far as Burma is concerned, I fully agree that we should give a loan. Our interests require that we should do it in friendship for Burma. I would like to discuss the second portion of this grant.

First of all, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken steps to remove the grievances of the employees. Item (i) is Rs. 50 lakhs for increase in the salary and allowances of the employees brought about by the revision of their scales of pay and other service conditions as a result of negotiations with their representatives. I congratulate the hon. Min-

ister because he has not followed the policy of the Labour Minister. I am glad this has been done.

I am sorry that a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been allowed to accumulate in Pakistan and we are required to give a loan to the company to keep it running. Why should there be so much of an accumulation? There should be some system by which our earnings are recovered month by month. Why should there be any occasion for a loan? Why is money allowed to accumulate? It is now Rs. 33 lakhs and it is likely to become Rs. 45 lakhs. It seems that it will go on accumulating. Why is this so? Why should not that be put an end to?

I would like to know why we are running at a loss. After all, we took over the airlines in the hope that they could be run better. There are still losses. I would like to know how long these losses will continue and whether there will be some time when we shall be self-sufficient and make some profit. I would like to support my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva that we should conform to the International regulations. We should have more links. We should not only run to Tokyo and London and back. We should have more services to other countries also. I would like to know what plants they have for expanding our international communications.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Suresh Chandra, I would like the hon. Member to finish his speech in two minutes because I would like to give to the hon. Minister at least 10 minutes to reply.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: As you have been pleased to give me only two minutes, I shall not touch upon the question of Burma about which the previous speakers have supported the demand. Because, it is the unanimous desire of this House to help our neighbouring country. But, as regards the second item, I think that some of the criticism has been rather unfair, and I think it is my duty to say a few words in this connection. If we go

into the history of the airline companies, we will find that there were a large number and a large variety of companies before. It goes to the credit of this Ministry that they have taken them over and made them efficient. When the Government took over these companies, there were large liabilities and they had also to pay compensation to them. Also the service conditions of the employees of these companies were very bad. Here, we find the first item is increase in the salary and allowances of the employees brought about by the revision of their pay scales and other service conditions as a result of negotiations with their representatives. I think this a very good element of cheer in the improvement of the service conditions of the employees of these companies. I think the Minister deserves the fullest congratulations for that.

I also feel that my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has been rather uncharitable when he said that our airmen are not very effective, that our airmen are not so brave, etc. I think this is rather unfortunate.

Shri Joachim Alva: I never said they are not brave. He is saying things that were never uttered by me.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad of it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Our airmen are valiant boys.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I could not understand his complaint against our air services. I have found, in my experience, that our air services are as efficient as, if not more than any other. I have flown many thousands of miles several times and I have been told by many foreigners that our services are most efficient. Of course, we have had a bad legacy. This Government has turned that into a nice thing.

One more point to which I would like to draw attention is about this sum of Rs. 45 lakhs which has accumulated in Pakistan. I would

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

like to know from the hon. Minister why this amount was allowed to accumulate in Pakistan and what efforts were actually made to get this money. There is absolutely no indication about this in the note supplied to us. I would be grateful to the Minister if he could kindly supply the reasons why this amount was allowed to be accumulated in Pakistan. This is a very huge amount. With these words, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for so ably handling the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Minister to finish his remarks in five minutes so that a little time may be left for answers regarding the Airlines Corporation.

Shri M. C. Shah: I will not take more than five minutes. I am happy that the Members who spoke on the question of the loan to Burma were glad that the Government of India had given Rs. 20 crores as a loan to Burma. Burma is our neighbour and friend. If there are difficulties there, we must go to the rescue of Burma. In spite of difficulty about foreign exchange and balance of payment position, we had to give a loan. My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas raised the question of export of dry prawns to Burma. When the Burmese delegation came in September-October, their first proposals were with regard to Rs. 10 crores loan and Rs. 10 crores credit. Therefore, at that time, the question of trade was to be discussed. As a matter of fact, a list was prepared about the commodities to be exported to Burma. The item of dry prawns was also included for about Rs. 80 lakhs or so. But later on, the Burmese delegation pleaded that they did not want to have these conditions, but they liked to select the commodities which they should import into Burma, and when and how. The Government of India agreed that they will not make it a condition that Burma should import certain commodities from India into her territory. So, instead of Rs. 10 crores credit,

Rs. 20 crores loan was granted to Burma. The terms of the loan are that it will carry 4 per cent. interest, and they will have to repay it from 1959 onwards in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2½ crores each, so that during 1959, 1960 and 1961, that is, during the last few years of the Second Five Year Plan we shall be getting those moneys back.

5 P.M.

I quite realise the feelings of my hon. friend from Travancore-Cochin. When dry prawns were on O.G.L., there was a good demand. But from March 1955, that was cancelled. Now, dry prawns can be imported into Burma only against the licence for foodstuffs, and therefore it is quite possible that the exports from India now will not be of the same size as what would have been the case if the O.G.L. had not been cancelled. Representations have been made to the Burma Government, but till now, they have not borne any fruit. However, the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas will be conveyed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry who will take necessary steps in the matter.

I have nothing further to say except that I am happy that all the Members have expressed their happiness over this deal.

Shri Kamath: Was the hon. Minister present at the negotiations with the Burmese Government, or was the senior Minister present?

Shri M. C. Shah: I was not present when the negotiation were conducted, because the negotiations with regard to trade were to be conducted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. But belonging to the Finance Ministry, I know about this Rs. 20 crores loan which we had agreed to give to Burma.

Shri Kamath: Second hand knowledge?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is first hand knowledge. Perhaps my hon. friend Shri Kamath does not know that I belong to the Finance Ministry.

Shri Kamath: Were you present at the negotiations? That was my question.

Shri M. C. Shah: I might not have been present, but I know these things in the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary for him to be present at every conference. I think he should be able to read the files.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall take note of my hon. friend Shri Kamath first, who referred to the purchase of Skymasters. He started by asking why global tenders were not invited, and why this deal was finalised with a particular firm, namely the Air Carrier Services Limited, Washington. It is a fact that global tenders were not invited. And in such matters, it is perhaps neither wise nor prudent to invite global tenders, for since the commodity is limited, if the demand is known, the prices shoot up. Perhaps my hon. friend Shri Kamath is not aware that Skymasters are no more under manufacture, and therefore one has to go in for second-hand Skymasters in the market.

But we did something which would amount to a global tender. The Skymasters are mostly available in America. So, we approached our Embassy there and requested them to give us information about all possible available Skymasters with their specifications, descriptions and prices. Purchase of an aircraft is not such a simple matter as saying, here is a Skymaster, and this is the price of it. One has to go into the make of the engine, the year of manufacture, the year in which the aircraft was made airworthy, the hours it has run, and so on. The price has to be determined only after taking all these factors into consideration.

So, we got all the specifications from the Embassy in Washington. If I had the time I would go through everyone of them and show from how many parties in America we got information from as regards the descriptions and specifications of Skymasters and also quotations about

their prices. While comparing all these, we found that the offer made by this particular company, whose aircraft was not in America but in eastern countries was the best.

Shri Kamath: In Saigon?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: And it was to be available to us on a quicker delivery; the prices also were comparatively cheaper than what were quoted by those in America. There was demand for Skymasters in American itself. Sometimes, it so happened that by the time we could send a reply to our Embassies, we receive telegrams from them saying that the aircraft were no more available. This was the condition at that time. And we got from this company all the three aircraft with seven spare engines and a very large amount of spares. In the case of the others, the position was different for they were able to supply only one or two, and that too with no spares, either parts or engines. When aircraft are purchased, it is always better to have aircraft with critical stores and spares along with them.

So, ultimately the Corporation decided that it was advantageous for the Corporation to have a deal with this particular firm. The question was also cheaper in this case, because it was \$5,80,000, whereas the quotations from the others were so much as \$7,15,000.

The hon. Member has raised also the question of the *bona fides* of this particular firm. So long as we were having a deal favourable to the Corporation, we were not very much concerned with the *bona fides* of that firm. We had known certain things about the complaint that he has raised. We were in possession of the facts, namely that before nationalisation, while supplying certain materials to a particular air company, this particular firm had certain dealings in a way which was not very desirable. But the Corporation had to look only to the particular transaction which they were having with them and when they found that the

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

transaction was very much advantageous to them, they settled the deal and finalised it; and the Skymasters were received here, and they are operating.

I am not quite sure whether even if global tenders had been invited, we would have been able to secure these Skymasters. In the first place, very few Skymasters are available, and secondly even if we had been able to secure, I wonder whether we would have been able to secure for the prices at which we have secured them. Thirdly, my hon. friend had asked, what does it matter if there was a delay of six months. Well, the answer is that we would have lost the revenue which we have been earning in the last few months. That is quite simple. So, I am sure we would not have been able to purchase these aircrafts at such a cheap price if global tenders had been invited.

Shri Kamath: What action have you taken against that company for its earlier irregularity and violation of law?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, we cannot take any action against that company. But while determining the compensation to be paid to the particular existing airlines, our audit team took into account the question of double invoicing, and to that extent the amount of compensation to existing air company was reduced. So, we have safeguarded the Corporation. That is all.

Shri Kamath: Any black-listing of that firm in effect?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a foreign company. Perhaps my hon. friend is aware that that is an American company and not an Indian company.

Shri Kamath: Of course.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Another thing was that it was because the American company was stationed outside America that they were in a position

to give a lower quotation for the aircraft than the American companies stationed in America were able to give. That was also another factor.

Then I come to the question of losses which my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, and others have raised. The Corporation is making—and I am myself making—earnest efforts, as far as possible to reduce the losses. In this connection, I would make one point clear. Nowhere in the world has any internal airline—barring one or two unimportant airlines—ever earned a profit or run without any loss. In our country, there are several factors which are very much disadvantageous to us as compared to airlines in other countries. In the first place, the price of petrol is much higher in India than anywhere else. Secondly, we are paying tax on petrol to the Government, and the rebate which was available to the private companies is not available to the Corporation. The Corporation—I am speaking from memory and subject to correction—is contributing to the Central exchequer to the tune of something like Rs. 94 to Rs. 96 lakhs per annum on account of tax on petrol itself. So if you deduct that amount from the amount of loss, you will find that the loss is less; you will also find that the Corporation is indirectly contributing to the Central exchequer to the tune of that amount.

Then another factor is about sales tax. Recently, after nationalisation, one or two State Governments have increased the rate of sales tax on every gallon of aviation spirit. That has also added to the expenditure of the Corporation.

Then again after nationalisation, we could not carry on with the same conditions of service and scales of salaries of the employees. As you will see, on that account there has been an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. These are certain factors contributing to the loss of the Corporation.

Another factor which should also be borne in mind is that of the expansion that we have effected—the Heron services. We know that in certain sectors where we have introduced the Heron service, traffic may be generated after some time. So in the initial stages, so long as traffic is not generated, there will be loss on those services. So these are the factors contributing to the rising loss of the Corporation. But in due time I am sure—as I assured the House, while piloting the Air Corporation Bill—within two or three years, we may be in a position to reduce these losses. Though we have shown here the loss on account of the Skymaster service also, from the way in which we are getting traffic in the Skymasters, I am hopeful that the loss there will be reduced substantially.

So we are making every possible effort to reduce the losses. But I repeat what I have said, that it is very difficult for internal air services anywhere in the world to run at a profit. There may be a few exceptions in the case of smaller air companies in America or somewhere else, but otherwise everywhere the internal air services are running at a loss or are being subsidised by their governments, either directly or indirectly. There are, in certain matters, hidden subsidies given by governments to sustain and support the internal airlines.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister take a long time? We have already exceeded the time-limit.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: One word about Pakistan. We will have a substantial amount in Pakistan. I am told by my colleague, the Finance Minister, that though in Pakistan they have not got any law which prevents remittances to foreign countries of profits, dividends or interest earned by foreign nationals in Pakistan, all sorts of administrative difficulties are created in the way of the repatriation of our money from there. Though we have been taking the matter up at certain levels for the repatriation and remittance of our profits, our earn-

ings there, we have not so far succeeded. What the Pakistan Government says is that whatever revenue is earned in Pakistan should be spent there. As a matter of fact, we cannot spend all that there. We are giving salaries and other things to our employees in Pakistan from our earnings there, but we have a surplus, and all sorts of administrative difficulties are being put in the way of the repatriation of that surplus. I will say only this much: the House knows how Pakistan behaves in all these matters whenever there are negotiations regarding our outstanding.

Shri Kamath: Notorious.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would request the Finance Ministry to take up this question and see how we can make certain adjustments.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister should take it up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I have to say. About efficiency and other things, I will assure the House that if anything is brought to our notice, we make earnest efforts to set that right. We have emphasised that the Corporation has to serve its master, the air passenger, and the staff should always be courteous and helpful to him. The remarks by the Members of the House will be communicated to the Corporation. We have got a fine lot in pilots and others and I think they will be alive to their duties and responsibilities, and I hope in future they will give no cause for any complaint.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Is there any plan for expansion?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I ask a question?

Mr. Chairman: I think we have already exceeded our time. I will now put out motion Nos. 5, 17 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect

[Mr. Chairman]

of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived

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The motion was negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of paying during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56"

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56 be taken into consideration".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He should read the entire Bill. We do not know what are the amounts.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Copies have not been given to us.

Mr. Chairman: The Bill has been already circulated.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have not got the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: We have already deducted Rs. 11,25,000 as was suggested in the beginning of the debate.

Shri K. K. Basu: He has deducted. But we must know what it is today before us.

Shri M. C. Shah: All the Demands have been passed.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This point should have been raised at the stage of introduction of the Bill. Now the motion for consideration is before the House. If this point was to be taken up, the entire leave should have been objected to.

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri K. K. Basu: We are not objecting to the leave, but we should know what the Bill contains. He may have deducted Rs. 11,25,000. But let him state the position now.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The entire Bill, as it stands, should be placed before the House. The hon. Minister should have made a statement after moving for consideration.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): He has not made any speech.

Mr. Chairman: I have not put the motion to vote.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have already moved the Bill for consideration. This Bill consists of all the items that have been voted by the House. It has been already improved upon, because Rs. 11,25,000 have been deducted from the Bill. So this Bill consists of just those items that have been passed minus Rs. 11,25,000. I do not know what other matters the hon. Member from Calcutta wants me to give him. I think he knows the practice and procedure. He is here for the last three and a half years and he knows the procedure. He is an eminent solicitor of the Calcutta High Court and he ought to know the procedure also.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I submit that contingent notice of the Appropriation Bill was one of the items on the agenda. The Bill contains in the main all the items voted in the House and these Bills are not distributed to the hon. Members, as a matter of practice, earlier. It cannot contain more than what has actually been voted by the House. That is the practice.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has just tried to help the hon. Minister out.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

India for the service of the financial year 1955-56, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is: "That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS

Mr. Chairman: Now, the discussion on Excess Demands will take place.

DEMAND No. 28-A—MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,097 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry without Portfolio' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 40—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,384 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Botanical Survey' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 51—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 28,30,744 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Agriculture' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 54—SALT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 28,88,199 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Salt' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 23,52,190 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 74—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,25,810 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 80—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 47,864 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 82—CIVIL DEFENCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 8,287 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 83—PREPARATION PAYMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 58,62,358 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 89A—VINDHYA PRADESH

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,83,049 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Vindhya Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 30,79,935 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,13,72,975 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

Indent for Scientific Instruments

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in receipt of equipment

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retention of an officer beyond normal date of retirement.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Dist.—North): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-settlement of bonus to sugarcane growers

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 28,30,744 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): With your permission, may I submit that cut motion No. 4 by Shri S. L. Saksena is out of order because the excess expenditure relates to the year 1950-51 and this cut motion deals with the payment of bonus to the sugarcane growers. This scheme came into operation only in 1953-54 and did not exist at the time when the excess expenditure was made. Apart from that, the excess expenditure has nothing to do with the sugarcane bonus. In fact, the sugarcane bonus did not exist at that time and therefore this cut motion is completely and totally out of order.

Mr. Chairman: What has the hon. Member to say? The fact stated by the hon. Minister is that this bonus to sugarcane growers did not exist at that time, in the financial year for which this excess grant is being demanded. If that is a fact, this cut motion cannot be allowed to be moved.

Shri S. L. Saksena: The Fund was for the benefit of the sugarcane growers.

Shri A. P. Jain: But bonus did not exist at that time.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Probably the hon. Member wants to argue why did you not give bonus then?

Mr. Chairman: *Prima facie* it looks as if the scheme for bonus did not exist at that time and so such a cut motion cannot be moved. Is it the contention of the hon. Member that it existed at that time?

Shri S. L. Saksena: It might not have existed; it ought to have.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid that the rules of this House do not allow hypothetical questions to be discussed. Therefore, cut motion No. 4 is out of order and cannot be allowed.

Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 5,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(3) "That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Kamath: I shall be very brief indeed. This excess demand with reference to the Botanical survey is composed of two items. One is unanticipated and the second is unexpected—unanticipated payment, and unexpected retention of an officer. It is payment for scientific instruments indented for in 1948-49 and received in 1950-51. That means to say that they were received in 1950-51.

Before I proceed, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Minister concerned—neither the then Minister nor the present Minister—is present here at this time.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The Finance Minister who embraces everybody is here.

Shri Kamath: This demand is—I take the papers at their face value—for the year 1950-51. I wonder why Government has come forward in 1955-56 for the sanction of this amount. I see it is not a very big amount, but it is a question of principle involved. It takes so long for the Audit to find out this excess payment.

Why was it not brought before the House earlier? The indent was placed in 1948-49 and the instruments were received in 1950-51. Which was

[Shri Kamath]

the company with whom the indent was placed? When the indent was placed, did not Government have any idea as to what the instruments would cost? At least its approximate cost could have been shown in the budget at that time. As soon as it was spent, why did not Government come forward with a supplementary demand before the House?

The second part of it is the unexpected retention of an officer beyond his normal date of retirement. This, of course, is becoming common nowadays and it has become a habit with Government now. There is no point in criticising the Government. The Government has become thick-skinned and absolutely inured to criticism. Retirement of an officer beyond the normal date of his retirement is a normal thing nowadays with the Government. I do not want to say much except to reiterate the criticisms against the Government that has been directed from these benches time and again on this score. Unfortunately due to the vast majority—I would not use the words “brute majority”—of the Government, these criticisms have no effect. I would like to know who the officer concerned was that was retained and why he was retained. I would like the hon. Minister, Shri Shah, if he can throw light on this. I wonder whether he can, but I hope he will.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have only to say this. Although I can admit that the payment for the instruments may have been unanticipated, I cannot understand how the Government can justify the retention of the officer beyond the normal date of retirement. To say “unexpected” has no meaning. His date of retirement should have been known first. Still he had been retained for a period beyond that date. It cannot be unexpected and that is something which the hon. Minister has to explain. This thing happened in 1950-51 but the Government did not come up before the House till today, which is surprising.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: My point is about the delay in the receipt of the scientific equipment. In the Third Progress Report of the Five Year Plan, in the relevant chapter on scientific development of natural resources, it was stated that the work of the development of natural resources was held up for some time due to the non-receipt of equipment in time. We find that the Government has entered into a number of agreements with other countries even during this period. There is the Colombo Plan, there is the T.C.A. and there is the T.C.M., but in spite of all these, our work is being held up due to non-receipt of the equipment in time. Here, the indent was placed in 1948-49 but it was only after three years that the equipment was made available to this country. This only means that our reliance on the countries where we placed these orders was responsible to some extent for this delay. This is an equipment relating to botanical survey, as has been stated in the Demand. I want to know something about the type of the scientific equipment for which order was placed and with which country the order was placed, and what is the reason for delay in the receipt of the equipment.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) :
यह जो डिमान्ड नं (मांग संख्या) ५१ है
उस में लिखा हुआ है :

“for the benefit of the sugar-cane growers and improvement of the sugar industry.”

इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया १,६८,६४,७४४ दिया गया है। इस में एक्सेस (अधिक) दिया जा रहा है २८,३०,७४४ रु०। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय चीनी का दाम गिर गया था तो सरकार ने टैक्स (कर) लगा कर और ले कर चीनी के खरीद के दाम को पूरा किया। फिर भागे चल कर चीनी का दाम बढ़ गया। तो दाम बढ़ने से प्रोफ़िट (उत्पादकों) को मदद कैसे मिली ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस में लिखा है कि शुगरकेन प्रोग्रस को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये दिया गया। यह तो मैं मान सकता हूं कि मिलमालिकों के फायदे के लिये कानून बना कि पैसा लिया जाय। लेकिन हम लोग जो गरीब किसान हैं, गन्ने की खेती करते हैं, उन को क्या फायदा हुआ जोकि उन का नाम इस में लिख दिया गया? अगर हम लोगों का कुछ फायदा नहीं होता है और प्रोग्रस (उत्पादकों) का लाभ नहीं होता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि मिनस्टर साहब को और सरकार को इस में से शुगरकेन प्रोग्रस (गन्ना उत्पादकों) का नाम हटा देना चाहिये। मूठ मूठ उन का नाम लिखने से क्या फायदा है। और अगर फायदा है तो सरकार बतलावे कि गन्ने की खेती करने वालों का क्या फायदा हुआ है क्योंकि चीनी का दाम गिर गया तो जो चीनी के मालिक हैं उन के नुकसान को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने पैसे ले कर मिल मालिकों को दिया न कि प्रोग्रस के फायदे के लिये।

संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : फैंक्ट्री (कारखाना) के फार्म का तो फायदा हुआ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : तो यह लिख दें कि फैंक्ट्री (कारखाना) के फार्म को दिया गया। केन प्रोग्रस (गन्ना उत्पादक) का नाम वहां से हटा दें।

श्री सुनसुनचाला (भागलपुर मध्य) : वह भी तो केन प्रोग्रस (गन्ना उत्पादक) है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दूसरी तरफ लिख दिया गया कि केन प्रोग्रस को फायदा हुआ। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत है। जो गरीब आदमी छोटी मोटी खेती करते हैं उन को कहा जाता है कि फायदा हुआ जबकि बड़े बड़े फैंक्ट्रीज के फार्म को ही फायदा हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शुगर केन प्रोग्रस का नाम क्यों रक्खा गया।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री जी इस बात को समझावें कि उन का क्या फायदा हुआ है और कैसे हुआ है। साथ ही यह भी बतलावें कि भिन्न भिन्न स्टेटों में कितना रुपया केन प्रोग्रस को दिया गया है।

श्री कामत : कृषि मंत्री तो हाजिर नहीं हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I would like to say that when particular Demands of the Ministries are there, instead of leaving the entire thing to the hon. Finance Minister, it would be better if the particular Minister in charge was able to be present as that would make things easier and give more satisfaction to the Members who want some information. For the time being, the hon. Finance Minister can reply.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I think there has been some misunderstanding on the part of Shri Kamath, Shri Saksena and the last speaker. These are the Demands for the excess payments made in the year 1950-51. Because of our present system of financial control the payments are made. When there are unexpected expenditure to be incurred, and then when it is discovered that there was no provision in the budget for such payments, the excess is brought to notice at the stage of preparation of the appropriation accounts. The appropriation accounts are prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor-General and examined by the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee recommends the regularisation of these items. In the first instance, the indent was placed in 1948-49. It was not anticipated that those instruments would be delivered in 1950-51 and that payment would have to be made in 1950-51. The instruments were delivered in 1950-51, and because we had not got the separation of accounts and audit, the excess could not be detected. When the goods were received and the value

[Shri M. C. Shah]

was to be paid, there was no provision for the amount in the grants voted by the House then. Therefore, when the Appropriation Accounts were prepared, it was found out that this was an excess of the demand and therefore that has to be regularised according to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. All these items shown here and now before the House were items which were not provided for but because of the present system of financing and because of keeping audit and accounts together, these excess payments could not be detected during the year. According to our Constitution, article 115, these items are to be regularised and passed by this House. Therefore, these have been brought forward.

My friend just mentioned about the cane growers. These payments ought to have been made earlier in 1947 but they had to be made later. Sugar control was lifted and certain differential prices were to be paid. Something like Rs. 46 lakhs were to be paid but only Rs. 12 lakhs were paid in that year and Rs. 34 lakhs had to be paid in the year 1950-51. There was no budget provision then. This obligation had to be honoured and so payment was made. As I said when the Appropriation Accounts were made, this was found to be an excess payment. The P.A.C. have gone into all these items and they have recommended that under article 115 of the Constitution these must be regularised. Therefore, there is nothing extraordinary.

It has been said that there has been delay. As long as the present system continues and there is no separation of accounts and audit, such things may happen. This is the first batch for 1950-51. We may have to come for regularisation of the excess relating to 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56.

An Hon. Member: For excess payments?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes, It is because of this. We are trying to separate the

audit and accounts. Then it can be seen that the demand is not exceeded. These things happen because they are not separated. We have already started separating audit from accounts in the Ministry of Food, in Supply Department, in the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Recently we have also applied that policy so far as the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats are concerned. As long as the financial control system is as it is today, the accounts and audit departments remaining together, these excesses will be coming. These extra payments will be scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee and after the recommendation of that Committee they will have to come before this House for regularisation. That is the long and short explanation of the whole thing.

श्री बिभति मिश्र : मैं मंत्री जी से एक सवाल का जवाब चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने सब बातें बतलाई कि इस तरह हुआ और उस तरह हुआ। पार्लियामेंट एक सोवरेन बाडी है और उनको चाहिए था कि वह एक केस बनाते और हमें बताते कि कौन प्रोजेक्ट को इससे क्या फायदा हुआ है। इस बात का जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब वह इस का जवाब दे।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has replied to the question why excess demands have been made; he said that it was due to certain ways of accounting. The hon. Member wants to know and get a specific answer as to item 51 under which the cane growers are stated to have benefited by a certain deal. He wants the hon. Minister to substantiate the position and show how the cane growers had actually been benefited. Otherwise, he wants that to be taken away if this was not allotted to the benefit of the cane growers.

Shri M. C. Shah: From the differential prices that we paid and which they collected on the stocks frozen in

the mills, certain amount was realised and that sum was sent to the welfare fund of the cane growers. From that welfare fund whatever was to be spent for the welfare of the cane growers was spent.

Shri S. L. Saksena: He had not answered about the retention of an officer beyond his term.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants to know why a particular officer was retained beyond his term.

Shri M. C. Shah: There was no question of retaining an officer. The officer was not responsible. In 1948-49 an indent was placed and it was not expected that those goods would arrive in 1950-51. Those goods arrived in 1950-51.

Mr. Chairman: That is not the point. The small point is this. What is the relation between the retention of the officer beyond the normal date of retirement with the late arrival of scientific instruments? That is the small point.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am sorry, I thought that Shri Kamath raised this.

Shri Kamath: You have confused it.

Shri M. C. Shah: It must have been found necessary by the administrative Ministry to retain him for a certain period and therefore, he has to be paid. I have got the explanation also. There was some delay in the U.P.S.C. and before the recommendation came from the U.P.S.C. the period had expired and therefore as long as the recommendation did come from the U.P.S.C. we had to extend the period. We had to pay because we had kept him.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the cut motions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 6,384 in respect of 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I think I can put all these Demands together.

The question is:

"That the respective Excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Excess Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below:—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 28-A—MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

"That a sum of Rs. 1,097 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry without Portfolio' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND NO. 40—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum of Rs. 6,384 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Botanical Survey' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND NO. 51—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum of Rs. 28,30,744 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in

[Mr. Chairman]

respect of 'Agriculture' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 54—SALT

"That a sum of Rs. 28,88,199 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Salt' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum of Rs. 23,52,190 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 74—EXPENDITURE ON DIS-PLACED PERSONS

"That a sum of Rs. 6,25,810 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 80—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum of Rs. 47,864 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 82—CIVIL DEFENCE

"That a sum of Rs. 8,287 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Civil Defence' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 83—PREPARATION PAYMENTS

"That a sum of Rs. 58,62,358 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 89A.—VINDHYA PRADESH

"That a sum of Rs. 2,83,049 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Vindhya Pradesh' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum of Rs. 30,79,935 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

DEMAND No. 97—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum of Rs. 1,13,72,975 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1951."

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1951, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1951, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1951, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman: The question is.....

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Dist.—North): Is it that you will straightway put it to the vote of the House without allowing us to speak?

Mr. Chairman: Generally the convention is that the Appropriation Bill in respect of Excess Demands is put through without any discussion. Can the hon. Member try to bring before the House a particular reason why this convention should not be followed in this case also?

Shri S. L. Saksena: If it is the convention I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year

ended on the 31st day of March, 1951, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri S. L. Saksena: Can we not speak at this stage?

Mr. Chairman: No. I hope the hon. Member would not press for it.

Shri S. L. Saksena: If there is a convention I do not want to press for it.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put the motion to the House.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): When there is no quorum in the House, this Appropriation Bill cannot be passed.

Mr. Chairman: Now that a question of quorum has been raised I have to take notice of it. The bell may be rung. Yes, now the quorum is there.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

HINDU SUCCESSION BILL

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I think there are only about 5 minutes left.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may start now.

Shri Pataskar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to intestate succession among Hindus, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*Introduced and moved with the recommendations of the President.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): That is enough.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Pataskar: This problem has a history of its own.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

Sir, I have moved the motion and I think I will better speak tomorrow because there are only three minutes left now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister can start now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: He has formally placed the motion before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, he may continue tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 13th December, 1955.

DAILY DIGEST

2417

[Monday, 12th December, 1955]

2418

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—

The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each were laid on the Table of the House.—

- (1) Supplementary statement No. III. Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. IX. Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XXIII. Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
- (5) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII. Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
- (6) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVIII. Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
- (7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVI. Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.
- (8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIV. First Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA—

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had passed the Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1955

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE—

Secretary laid on the Table the Bar Councils (Validation of State Laws) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha

CONSIDERATION OF BILL.

Motion to consider the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill was moved by Shri Biswas. The Lok Sabha divided on the motion. Ayes 345; Noes 1. The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting. Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill was post-

COLUMNS

2153-54

poned till the 13th December, 1955.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—1955-56

Demand No. 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Demand No. 46 relating to the Ministry of Health, Demands Nos. 76 and 82-A relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Demands Nos. 90 and 91 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Demand No. 120 relating to the Ministry of Finance were discussed and voted in full

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—1950-51.

Demand No. 28-A relating to Ministry without Portfolio, Demand No. 40 relating to Botanical Survey, Demand No. 51 relating to Agriculture, Demand No. 54 relating to Salt, Demand No. 64, relating to Miscellaneous Department Demand No. 74, relating to Expenditure on Displaced persons, Demand No. 80, relating to Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments, Demand No. 82, relating to Civil Defence, Demand No. 83, relating to Partpartition Payments, Demand No. 89-A relating to Vindhya Pradesh, Demand No. 96, relating to Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue), Demand No. 97, relating to Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense. (Not met from Revenue), were discussed and voted in full

BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED—

- (1) Appropriation (No. 4) Bill was introduced, considered and passed.
- (2) Appropriation (No. 5) Bill was introduced, considered and passed

CONSIDERATION OF BILL.—

Motion to consider the Hindu Succession Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was moved by Shri Pataskar and his speech was not concluded.

COLUMNS

2267-2395

2398-2412

2254

2254

2254-68

2395-98

2412-14

2395-98

2412-14

2414-16