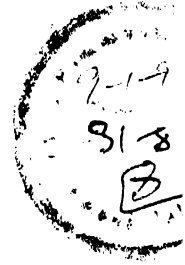
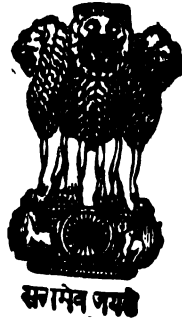


Monday, 2nd April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VII, 1951

(2nd April to 16th May, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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CORRIGENDA

In the Parliamentary Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers) Third Session of Parliament (Second Part), 1951,—

In Volume VII—

1. No. 1, dated the 2nd April, 1951,—

(i) कालम २७८२, पंक्ति ३, “हम” के स्थान पर “इस” पढ़ें ।

(ii) - کالم ۲۷۸۳ نہجے سے سطر ۸ میں ”بھی“ کے بجائے ”اسی“ پڑھیں۔

(iii) Col. 2807, line 30 for “Archaeological” read “archaeological” and line 5 from bottom for “Ttransport” read “Transport”.

2. No. 7, dated the 10th April, 1951,—

(i) कालम ३०३२, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ “बगैहर” के स्थान पर “बगैरह” पढ़ें ।

(ii) Col. 3055, lines 16 and 17 for the word “Consituation” read “Constitution”.

3. No. 8, dated the 11th April, 1951,—

कालम ३१२५, नीचे से पंक्ति ९ “यागिज्य” के स्थान पर “वाधिज्य” पढ़ें ।

4. No. 11, dated the 16th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3230, line 27 from bottom for “ment” read “meant”.

(ii) Col. 3244, line 23 insert “of” after the words “abolition of any”.

(iii) कालम ३२५१, नीचे से पंक्ति २ “श्री जागडे” के स्थान पर “श्री जापडे” पढ़ें ।

(iv) Col. 3254, line 14 for “yards” read “years”.

5. No. 12, dated the 17th April, 1951,—

Col. 3267, line 24 for “clerllago” read “clerkage”.

6. No. 13, dated the 18th April, 1951,—

(i) Cols. 3301 & 3302, lines 22 from bottom and 24 respectively for the words “statu- tary” and “statutory” read “statuary”.

(ii) Col. 3330, line 21 for “landing ” read “landed”.

(iii) Col. 3340, lines 16 and 18 for “manzas” read “mouzas”.

7. No. 15, dated the 20th April, 1951,—

Col. 3402, line 2 from bottom for “Cureh” read “Church”.

8. No. 16, dated the 21st April, 1951,—

Col. 3447, for the existing line 24 substitute “ship Scholarship ; and ”

9. No. 17, dated the 23rd April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3478, line 27 from bottom for “so” read “of”.

(ii) Col. 3491, between lines 4 and 5 from bottom insert new line “and (iii) Raw materials during the period October 1950 to February”.

10. No. 19, dated the 25th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3548, for the existing line 20 from bottom substitute “satisfaction of Members. It is the”.

(ii) Col. 3556 for the existing line 1 from bottom substitute “Indian Rupee or Sterling ?” and for line 26 from bottom substitute “meet for the first session. Accord”

- کالم ۳۵۱۳ نہجے سے سطر ۱۱ و سطر ۲۶ کے بجائے ”د طور پر“ پڑھیں۔

11. No. 20, dated the 26th April, 1951,—

(i) Col. 3621, line 7 from bottom for the figures “1,420” read “41,420”.

(ii) Col. 3626, line 1 for “condeming” read “condemning”.

12. No. 22, dated the 28th April, 1951,—

Col. 3687, line 26 for “complete” read “compete”.

13. No. 26, dated the 3rd May 1951,—

Col. 3881 for the existing line 17 from bottom *substitute* "and Supply (Shri Gadgil):(a) 105".

14. No. 27, dated the 4th May, 1951,—

Col. 3925, line 25 from bottom for "fireman" read "firman".

15. No. 30, dated the 8th May 1951,—

(i) Col. 4041, for the existing line 15 from bottom *substitute* "(c) No, as none is considered neces-".

(ii) Col. 4042, line 31 *insert* "such" before the word "circums-".

16. No. 31, dated the 9th May, 1951,—

Col. 4087, line 21 for "Rama" read "Rana".

17. No. 32, dated the 10th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4124, line 20 from bottom for "member" read "number".

(ii) Col. 4129, line 21 for the words "having come" read "coming out of", lines 6 & 8 from bottom for the figure "1.4.51" read "15.4.51", and for "15.4.51" read "1.4.51" respectively.

- (iii) कालम ४१३३, पंक्ति १२ "नियम" के स्थान पर "नियंत्रणों" पढ़ें ।

18. No. 33, dated the 11th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4150, line 10 from bottom for "of" read "to".

(ii) Col. 4161, line 17 for the figure "85" read "185".

(iii) Col. 4162, line 24 for "in view of" read "in lieu of".

19. No. 36, dated the 15th May, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4270, line 30 for "pait-mixture" read "paint-mixture"

(ii) कालम ४२८८, पंक्ति २८, "*२९५" के स्थान पर "२९५" पढ़ें ।

(iii) कालम ४२८९, नीचे से पंक्ति १९, "बद्य" के स्थान पर "लाद्य" पढ़ें ।

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The-Speaker

The Honourable Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati G. Durgabai.

Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka.

Sardar Hukam Singh.

Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri A. J. M. Atkinson.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri C. V. Narayana Rao.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

- Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.**
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States—The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Minister of Education—The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Minister Without Portfolio—The Honourable Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
Minister of Defence—The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh.
Minister of Labour—The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Communications—The Honourable Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Health—The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Law—The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Minister of Works, Mines and Power—The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil.
Minister of Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Minister of Industry and Supply—The Honourable Shri Hare Krishna Mahtab.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi.
Minister of Commerce—The Honourable Shri Sri Prakasa.
Minister of Finance—The Honourable Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.

Ministers not in the Cabinet.

- Minister for the purposes of agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan of the 8th April, 1950—The Honourable Shri C. C. Biswas.**
Minister of State for Transport and Railways—The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.
Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting—The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar.
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs—The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.
Minister of State for Rehabilitation—The Honourable Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Khurshed Lal.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Dr. B. V. Keekar.
Deputy Minister of Commerce—Shri Dattatraya Parasahuram Karmarkar.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Major General Himatsinghji.
Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. Thirumala Rao.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2751

2752

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 2nd April, 1951.

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

*2695. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of the Government of India for giving a directive to the Damodar Valley Corporation not to fill up posts carrying salaries above Rs. 2,000 without the prior approval of the Central Government was discussed at the eighth meeting of the Damodar Valley Corporation Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the opinion of the Advisory Committee regarding it?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Committee has recorded its opinion that the proposed directive was not necessary or desirable and should not therefore issue.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Sir, may I know the reasons for which the Government felt like issuing such a directive?

Shri Sri Prakasa: There was an appointment which in the opinion of the Government was very expensive, and that is why they thought that a directive might be issued.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Anyway, may I know whether in the appointment of the Chief Engineer, the Government of India was consulted?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Government of India was consulted in this way: Dollars were necessary and the Government of India alone was in a position to offer it.

14 P.S.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Sir, may I know how many posts are in the D. V. C. carrying a salary of over Rs. 2,000 a month?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I am sorry I have not got the list here.

Shri Shiva Rao: Sir, apart from the question of salaries and appointments, has the hon. Minister impressed it upon the Damodar Valley Corporation that the Government favour the policy of appointing Indians wherever possible and of not going abroad until they are satisfied that suitable Indians are not available?

Shri Sri Prakasa: That is so.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: At what stage did the Government of India come to know of the appointment of the Chief Engineer?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I fear information reached us rather late, that is, after the commitment had been made in this behalf by our Embassy in Washington at the request of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government on any occasion issued any directive to the Damodar Valley Corporation during these three years as Government are entitled to according to the Act?

Shri Sri Prakasa: As I have already said, no formal directive as envisaged in the Act, has yet been issued. There have been directives only of an informal nature. In this connection I would like to add that no directive as such was issued even in the case referred to; but a demi-official letter was written by the Secretary of the late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power to the Damodar Valley Corporation that the Government expected to be consulted in such matters.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then may I take it, Sir, that according to the Government of India there was no occasion for issuing a formal directive inasmuch

as the Damodar Valley Corporation has not violated any of the obligations and duties imposed on it?

Shri Sri Prakasa: In such matters there is always room for difference of opinion; and so far as I know the late Ministry of W.M.P. that was dealing with this matter, did feel on many occasions that the Damodar Valley Corporation might have acted in a manner different to that in which they actually acted. But the question of a directive, so far as I have been able to find out, did not arise.

Shri S. N. Sinha: Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation has accepted or agreed to obtain the prior approval of the Government of India before filling such posts?

Shri Sri Prakasa: No, I may state for the information of the House that correspondence is taking place between them and the Government on this matter.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation was in touch with the Prime Minister from the very beginning as regards the appointment of the Chief Engineer?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I have reason to think that the Prime Minister was informed of the difficulties of the Damodar Valley Corporation from time to time. In the matter of obtaining a competent Chief Engineer.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Sir, were the terms and conditions offered to the Chief Engineer by the Washington Embassy sent to the Government of India before the final decision and was consent of the Government of India then given?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The information of the terms reached us almost at the last stage.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: How far have the informal directives issued by the Government of India been effective?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I could not give the long list straightaway.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Sir, was the request to the Indian Embassy in America made independently by the D. V. C. or through the Government of India?

Shri Sri Prakasa: It was made independently.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that according to the Act, Government can

invest greater powers to the Financial Adviser and may I know with what powers Government have invested the Financial Adviser?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Act gives a list of the powers with which the Financial Adviser is invested.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are not the powers of the Financial Adviser to be settled by the Government by notification?

Shri Sri Prakasa: There seems to be some misapprehension. The position is this. The appointment is made by us, but the Financial Adviser is really an officer of the Corporation. He sits with the members of the Corporation at their meetings; and budgetary matters are discussed in his presence. He gives such advice as he thinks right and proper. It is a fact that the members of the Corporation are not bound to accept his advice. As I said on a previous occasion, I am trying to establish a convention that in any case of difference between the Corporation and the Financial Adviser, the matter should be brought to our notice.

Shri Sondhi: Has the correspondence brought any the nearer the stage of issuing a directive to the Damodar Valley Corporation in this connection?

Shri Sri Prakasa: There is a difference of opinion as to what is a directive and what is not; and legal pandits are discussing the matter. I fear it will take some time to unravel this tangled proposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, one question about.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members go on thinking about what supplementary question to put. What I find is that those hon. Members who have given careful thought to the question get up and put supplementaries promptly; but others go on listening and then gather points and think out what supplementary questions they should put. I should like to get through as many questions as possible and hon. Members will kindly forgive me if I am not able to call upon all of them to put supplementaries.

We now go to the next question.

Jamia Millia Islamia, DELHI

*2696. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the *Jamia Millia Islamia* of Delhi had suffered any damage because of the rioting in the year 1947?

(b) If so, what was the value of the damage done to that institution?

مہلستر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) :

(اے) جامعہ ملیہ دہلی کی عمارت میں جو کتابوں کا اسٹاک اور فرنیچر تھا وہ سنہ ۱۹۴۷ کی بدامنی میں چلایا اور لوٹا گیا۔

(بی) یہ بات تھیک تھیک نہیں بتلائی جا سکتی کہ کتنے روپیہ کا نقصان ہوا۔ جامعہ نے پولیس کو کوئی رپورٹ نہیں بھیجی اس لئے کوئی سرکاری انکوائری نہیں کی جا سکی۔ لیکن جامعہ کے ذمہ وار آدمیوں کا کہنا ہے کہ قریب پانچ لاکھ روپیہ کا نقصان ہوا تھا۔

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Books and furniture lying in the buildings of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, were damaged and looted during the disturbances in 1947.

(b) The value of the damage is not known as no report was lodged with the Police and no enquiry was held. According to the statement of the Jamia authorities, the damage amounted to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.]

ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ: اسجامیامیامیللیا کی क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए क्या सरकार उसको कोई आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है या सहायता दी है ?

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Are the Government contemplating to give any financial assistance to the Jamia Millia by way of compensation; or has such help been already given?]

مولانا آزاد: جامعہ نے اس بارے

میں کوئی درخواست نہیں کی اور گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ معاملہ نہیں آیا۔

[Maulana Azad: The Jamia did not apply for any such help and as such this question never came up before the Government.]

ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ: भारत में और कितने विश्वविद्यालय हैं जिन को सन् ४७ में क्षति हुई थी ?

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the number of those universities of India which suffered losses in the year 1947?]

مولانا آزاد: اس طرح کی بد

املیوں کے موقعوں پر دوسرے انستٹی ٹیوشنوں کا بھی نقصان ہوا ہوگا۔ گورنمنٹ کے لئے یہہ مشکل ہے کہ وہ یہ پرنسپل منظور کرے کہ اس طرح کے نقصانوں کے لئے وہ ذمہ دار ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: The other institutions too might have suffered losses as a result of such disturbances. But it is difficult for the Government to accept the principle of taking the responsibility for such losses upon themselves.]

पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा: क्या गवर्नमेंट आमिया की लाइब्रेरी को दोबारा बनाने का विचार करती है ?

[Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: Do the Government intend to rebuild the library of the Jamia?]

مولانا آزاد: جامعہ کو تعلیمی کاموں

کے سلسلہ میں گرانٹیں دی جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن اس سلسلہ میں ابھی تک کوئی رقم نہیں دی گئی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: Grants are given to the Jamia for educational purposes alone but no grants have been given to Jamia for this purpose so far.]

ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ: क्या यह सही है कि कनाडा के टारंटो विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से आमिया को कुछ आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है ?

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that some financial help has been given to the Jamia by the Toronto University of Canada?]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Jamia Millia was damaged during the riots

and the question was whether the Toronto University are going to contribute towards the cost of the reconstruction.

مولانا آزاد : میں اس بارے میں
کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔

[Maulana Azad: I cannot say anything about it.]

उपरोक्त महोदय : इस बारे में गवर्न-
मेंट कुछ नहीं कह सकती।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Government cannot say anything with regard to this matter.]

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether Government has accepted the principle of paying compensation to the parties who have suffered losses due to riots?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں گورنمنٹ نے
یہ ذمہ داری قبول نہیں کی ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: No, the Government have not accepted any such obligation upon themselves.]

LOANS FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

*2697. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of loans so far given to different State Governments for the execution of the River Valley Projects?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 15.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the total amount of money given to the Punjab for the execution of the Bhakra-Nangal project and the Ferozepore Canal Development from the beginning up to date?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Bhakra and Nangal Rs. 23,22,00,000. Harike 2,25,00,000. These are the totals of sums given from 1947-48 to 1950-51.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the amount of money given to the Government of Bihar for the execution of the Damodar Valley Corporation project and what has been the expenditure of the Government of India for executing that project?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think all that is in the Administrative Report.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The total of sums advanced to the Bihar Government for the State's share of the expenditure of the Corporation is 4,17,73,000 during the same period.

Shrimati Durgabai: What is the nature of the financial control exercised by this Government over the amounts given to various State Governments by way of loan?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Apart from the usual control through audit the control exercised consists of the approval of the details of any project before a loan is advanced. That method had not been perfected when the Government started giving the loans but now we insist on seeing a proper project report before money is advanced.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the fact that some amount of money was given to the Government of Bihar, may I know whether some money was also given to the West Bengal Government in regard to the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Mayurakshi Project?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member ought to have read the statement which was laid on the Table.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These figures I am reading are also in the statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A copy had been placed in the Notice Office for the information of the hon. Member. The hon. Member ought to have gone there and looked into it.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether this control is exercised by this Government after the projects are executed or the estimates are submitted first to the hon. Minister's Ministry for approval?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is followed in Hirakud which is being executed directly by the Centre. A complete project report had naturally been submitted and approved before expenditure was begun. In Bhakra it took some time before the project report came before the Government. In regard to the Damodar Valley Corporation the project report was available for a part of the scheme which had been undertaken, namely the thermal project at Bokaro and a project report is duly expected for the next big construction of the Machkund dam.

बंकिम मुनीश्वर इत उपप्याय : क्या
वाणनीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट

करेंगे कि यू० पी० को कितनी सहायता दी गई है और आया इस सहायता देने के पहले कोई परामर्श प्रदेशीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के दरम्यान होता है ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount of monetary aid that has been given to U.P. and whether any consultations took place between the Provincial and the Central Governments before this aid was given?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : इस प्रकार की सहायता यू० पी० सरकार को नहीं दी गई है। सारदा हिंडन प्राजेक्ट के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को सन् ५०-५१ में एक करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है।

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No such aid has been given to the Government of U.P. A sum of rupees one crore was granted to them for the Sarda Hindon Project during the year 1950-51.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या कोई परामर्श प्रदेशीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच में हुआ है ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Have any consultations taken place between the Provincial and the Central Governments?]

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : इस के बारे में मैं इस समय निवेदन नहीं कर सकता। सम्भव है कि किसी तरह का परामर्श हुआ होगा।

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot give any information about it at this time. Maybe that some consultations might have taken place.]

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Will the hon. Minister state what was the original estimate for each of these projects and what is the revised estimate for each one of them and what were the reasons for the increase in the revised estimates?

श्री C. D. Deshmukh: I feel, Sir, that this question should have been addressed to my hon. colleague. But I can give the figures from memory. As far as Bhakra-Nangal is concerned I do not think there has been any revised estimate. The project was estimated to cost about Rs. 130 crores. For the Damodar Valley project the original estimate was Rs. 55 crores. We do not quite know what the revised

estimate is going to be, because it is to be built up in various stages. I fear it might be round about Rs. 100 crores on present indication. As regards the Hirakud the original estimate was for Rs. 45 crores and I believe the revised estimate is about Rs. 55 crores now. (An Hon. Member: It is 65 crores). Is it 65 crores? I am only quoting the figures from memory.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if any State Government has utilised the loan for any purpose other than for the purpose for which it was advanced?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have no reason to believe that that has happened.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if any loan has been granted to the State of Assam and, if so, what is the amount?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any river valley project in Assam? I believe there is none. The Central Government is giving grants to all States for various purposes but the question relates only to river valley projects.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It relates to river valley projects and allied projects like electricity projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The allied projects are in connection with the river valley projects and not independently. (Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is true). It is no good asking what grants are given for education or other purposes in this connection.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is the practice to submit a project for the approval of the Finance Ministry whenever priority is given to a particular project, and in the case of the Damodar Valley Project, where irrigation and flood control were stopped and priority was given to the thermal power station's construction, may I know whether it received the approval of this Government?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Oh, yes, very much so, Sir, because the Bokaro Thermal Project was selected as one of the projects to be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and these loans are guaranteed by the Government. So, necessarily, Government's approval had to be given to this project as a matter of priority.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is the Finance Minister in a position to state to what extent the commitments of the Government of India in regard to these river valley projects have gone up as a

result of the revised estimates, as against the original projected estimates? They have almost been doubled in some cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered that. Hon. Members may certainly make that addition and subtraction themselves.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: May I know whether the Government of India as a creditor has entered into agreements with the State Governments or the Corporation as regards the repayment of the loans and, if so, what are the terms of repayment?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Government of India is not directly the creditor of the Damodar Valley Corporation except to the extent to which their own share is concerned. As regards the terms on which loans are given they are usually from ten to forty years. I will give the details. For Damodar and Hirakud the loans are for forty years, for Bhakra-Nangal and Harike for fifteen years, for the Mayurakshi project for a period of ten years and then in the statement there is a loan to Hyderabad for Tungabhadra which is for a period of twenty years. The interest rate charged varies with the period of the loan and is usually one-eighth of a per cent. extra over our borrowing rate.

Shri Dwivedi: Some time back I was reading of the Deshmukh Economy Plans. I want to know why he did not apply his mind to these river valley projects as he has been working in regard to the Secretariat, retrenchment and others.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think this is in an ironical form the same question as financial control. That I have answered and we have every intention of exercising this control as rigidly as circumstances permit.

MANGANESE

*2698. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of manganese produced in undivided India during the year 1946, and that produced in the Union of India during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 up to the end of December 1950;

(b) what quantity was consumed locally and what quantity was exported outside India to hard and soft currency areas during these years;

(c) which of the States in the Indian Union are the biggest manganese producing areas; and

(d) what facilities and encouragement is given by the State Governments or the Government of India to those engaged in this trade to improve the quality and quantity of production?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information compiled by the Geological Survey of India is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 16.]

(c) Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Madras.

(d) The Government of India have no information regarding the facilities given by the State Governments for improving the quality and increasing the production of manganese ore. The Government of India are, however, giving facilities in the shape of releases of explosives, steel, cement, petrol and railway wagons; import of equipment and the services of our officers, whenever the industry asks for them. The Government of India have also under consideration a proposal to set up a plant for the improvement of the quality of low grade manganese ore, and a plant for the manufacture of ferro-manganese in electric furnaces.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Sir, is it in consonance with the foreign policy of the Government of India to export war materials to war-mongers?

Shri Sri Prakasa: That is a matter of opinion, Sir.

Shri Rudrappa: Apart from the steps taken by the State Government may I know whether the Government of India or the Geological Survey of India have conducted any survey about this manganese ore?

Shri Sri Prakasa: If the hon. Member will read the statement that I am laying on the Table he will get the information he wants.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मॅंगनीज ओर के ठीक करने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्लांट गवर्नमेंट बिठाना चाहती है वह कहाँ पर बिठाने का इरादा है ?

[Seth Govind Das: At what place do the Government intend to set up the manganese refinery plant for improving the quality of low grade manganese ore?]

श्री श्री प्रकाश : मॅंगनीज ओर, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले उत्तर में कहा है, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, बिहार और मद्रास में पाया

जाता है, और जो कुछ प्रबन्ध उसको ठीक करने के लिए किया जायगा वह भी इन्हीं प्रदेशों में किया जायगा।

[Shri Sri Prakasa: Manganese ore, as I have already stated, is found in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Madras; and anything that would be done with regard to its improvement, would naturally be done in these very provinces.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इन चारों प्रान्तों में से सब से अधिक मँगनीज मध्य प्रदेश में पाया जाता है, और ऐसी हालत में क्या यह प्लांट मध्य प्रदेश में बिठाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

[Seth Govind Das: Is it a fact that Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of manganese out of these four provinces; and as such is it proposed to set up this plant in Madhya Pradesh?]

श्री राज बहादुर : क्या मैं प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि मँगनीज ओर का हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द क्या है ?

[Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know from the hon. Member the Hindi equivalent of manganese ore?]

श्री श्री प्रकाश : मँगनीज का हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द तो मैं अभी नहीं जानता। लेकिन घर पहुँच कर मैं कोई कोश देख कर पता लगाऊंगा। अगर मालूम होता कि हिन्दी में पूरक प्रश्न पूछे जायेंगे तो मैं इस के लिए तैयार रहता।

[Shri Sri Prakasa: I do not know the Hindi equivalent of manganese ore at this time. But I would try to find it out after consulting some dictionary at my place. Had I known that the supplementary questions would be asked in Hindi as well I would have kept myself prepared for it.]

مسئله آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) :

ناموں کا ترجمہ نہیں ہوتا۔

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): Names are not translated.]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मन : शिला ।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is Mana-shila.]

श्री श्री प्रकाश : मँगनीज को तो मन : शिला कहते हैं और ओ : को क्या कहते हैं ?

[Shri Sri Prakash: Manganese is called Mana-shila but what about the 'ore'.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : धातु प्रस्तर।

[Seth Govind Das: It is called Dhatu Prastar.]

श्री श्री प्रकाश : यह बात सत्य है कि यह मन:शिला धातु प्रस्तर अधिकतर मध्य प्रदेश में पाया जाता है और वहीं पर सब से अच्छे प्रकार का भी यह मिलता है क्योंकि उसमें ४५ प्रति शत: मन : शिला होती है।

[Shri Sri Prakasa: This is true that this manganese ore is mostly found in Madhya Pradesh, and is of the best quality as well because it contains 45 per cent. of manganese.]

NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT WILLINGDON ISLAND

*2699. Prof. S. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction and setting up of the Naval Training School at Willingdon Island; and

(b) whether the construction work is conforming to the schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) An overall progress of 20 per cent. on the project has been made.

(b) Yes.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: When is this construction scheduled to be completed?

Major-General Himatsinghji: An expenditure of Rs. 32.75 lakhs has been incurred in the construction of the building and services. In the year 1951-52 it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs. The entire project is expected to be completed by the 31st of March 1953 subject to the necessary funds being made available during 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether its construction has been phased in several stages and, if so,

which stage has been completed so far?

Major-General Himatsinhji: No part of Phase I has been completed so far. I have got percentages of the various constructions here if the hon. Member so requires.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the accommodation capacity of this school and why is it being opened at Willingdon?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Cochin Harbour and Willingdon Island have been found most suitable for these Naval Schools. The three schools to be constructed are firstly, the Gunnery school, secondly, the Navigation and Direction school and thirdly, the Torpedo Anti-submarine school. The numbers are not yet available.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if Government intend to change the name to some other name which will be more popular?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Sir, we will take that suggestion into consideration.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether any naval cadets are getting training on the existing Island?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Provisional schools except the Torpedo Anti-submarine school, have been run.

Shri R. Velayudhan: After completion of the project how many cadets will be able to get naval training at the Willingdon Island, after 1953?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Permanent schools, when established, will begin gradually and the largest number will be trained three years after the school starts functioning.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have any proposal about the number of naval cadets to be given training therein after its completion?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I have already said that the numbers are not yet available.

CANTEEN BOARD

*2700. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the composition of the Canteen Board?

(b) What was the value of stores imported by this Board during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950, each year separately?

(c) How much of this was directly consumed by the military and how much was supplied to the contractors for various messes?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): (a) The composition of the Board of Administration is as under:

- (i) A Chairman, who is also the manager of the Canteen Stores Department;
- (ii) A representative appointed by the Ministry of Finance (Defence); and
- (iii) A representative appointed by the Q.M.G.

(b) The value of stores imported by the Canteen Stores Department is as follows:-

1948—Rs. 39.97 lakhs;
1949—Rs. 68.52 lakhs; and
1950—Rs. 48.23 lakhs.

(c) All goods, both imported and indigenous, stocked in the Canteens, are consumed by the Military either through Canteen Contractors or the Units themselves who are not employing Canteen Contractors.

Shri Sidhva: May I know what is the capital invested in this Canteen Board, and may I know whether the net profit of Rs. 9 lakhs odd made in 1950 has been credited to the General Revenues or to the Defence Ministry?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The capital invested is as follows. In 1948 when we took over from the old Canteen Stores Department Rs. 48 lakhs worth of stores were taken over as terminal profits. Again, the Government of India advanced about Rs. 51 lakhs. The net profit in 1949-50 is Rs. 9.5 lakhs. We propose to invest this profit as follows. Some part of it we propose to utilise for repayment of the money borrowed and for payment of interest at 3 per cent. After that we propose to set aside a part for the welfare of the three Services. The balance will go towards making up a reserve fund of Rs. 10 lakhs for canteens.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether there is in existence any reserve fund, and whether any interest is paid to the General Revenues on the amount advanced? Or is it the proposal to have in future a reserve fund and pay interest to General Revenues?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I understand that 51 lakhs have already been paid. On the terminal profit of Rs. 48 lakhs we are paying interest at

3 per cent. Out of this saving of Rs. 9.5 lakhs, interest at 3 per cent. will be paid annually.

Shri Sidhva: What is the amount still to be paid out of the capital account originally borrowed from the General Revenues?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I understand the 48 lakhs are not to be paid entirely, but only interest.

Shri Sidhva: What is the balance to be paid now?

Major-General Himatsinhji: None, because how else are we going to put in the reserve fund?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says the 48 lakhs are not to be repaid. They are only paying interest on that amount.

Shri Sidhva: Then they are going to credit to the reserve fund?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are more details necessary?

Shri Sidhva: In answer to part (c) it is stated that the contractors are asked to distribute to the various messes. Is it a fact that the contractor sells the stores to civilians also and thereby makes enormous profit? Has any representation been made by shopkeepers in the civil areas about this?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I will have to obtain information on the subject.

Shri T. N. Singh: Out of the stores imported by this Department, may I know what is the value of tinned food-stuffs imported for consumption of army units?

Major-General Himatsinhji: It is very difficult to give details of tinned foodstuffs imported, but I would like to say that in 1951 foodstuffs bought indigenously were 72 per cent. and foodstuffs imported were 28 per cent., as against the 1947 figures of 13 and 87 per cent. respectively.

Shri Frank Anthony: With regard to part (a) of the question, is it a fact that unlike the former set-up of the Canteen Stores Department, the Quarter-Master General now intervenes directly to order stores and to compel acceptance by the Canteen Stores Department of commodities?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I gave the composition of the Board of Administration. The Quarter-Master General is on the other hand a member of the Board of Control and as such he has the authority to handle this Department.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that formerly the Quarter-Master General never intervened to make the Canteen Stores accept particular commodities, but now in spite of protests from the Canteen Stores Department he compels the Canteen Stores to accept commodities? Is that a fact?

Major-General Himatsinhji: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that before the end of 1950 the Quarter-Master General, in spite of protests from the Canteen Stores Department, compelled the Canteen Stores Department to accept 10,000 cases of squash from the Glacier Squash Company and in spite of their protests it had to be accepted and it had all to be destroyed because it was declared unfit for human consumption?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): May I say in reply to that question that the hon. Member's information is not correct at all? Some stuff was purchased from the firm which he has mentioned, but not a single bottle was destroyed.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether these stores were purchased by tenders, and, if so, whether the Defence Ministry itself placed the orders or they were placed through the Supply Ministry?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The Canteen Stores Department is a separate establishment altogether. They purchase not only by tenders but also (here I am speaking subject to correction) by private negotiations. But mostly I think they purchase by tenders.

Shri Sidhva: Out of these purchases worth about three-quarters of a crore, may I know how much was purchased by tenders and how much otherwise?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I think that information will be available, but I will have to have notice.

Shri Sidhva: Will the hon. Minister supply this information to the House or will he want fresh notice for it?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I want fresh notice.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether contracts for running these canteens are given by tenders or auction or on any other basis?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The present practice is that most of the canteens are run by the units themselves; some contractors also are employed.

If the hon. Member is interested to know how the system is working I can give him all the information, but at present I am not certain how exactly it is done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest for consideration of hon. Ministers that whenever a desire is expressed by some Members on the floor of the House, with respect to any subject involving expenditure, to have more information, then if it is possible such information may be circulated to hon. Members later on. It largely depends on the importance of the subject, the amount involved, and the interest the hon. Members are taking in that particular matter. I leave it to the hon. Minister, but it is better, in the interest of administration, to keep hon. Members who evince interest posted with such information provided, of course, it is in the public interest to give such information.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that members of the Canteen Stores Department in Bombay have protested against the way in which the Q.M.G. intervenes and orders, and that specific complaints have been made against one Mr. Gurbuksh Singh who was a former P.A. to the Defence Minister?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I have not received any complaints up to now, but if the hon. Member has received any I would be glad to make enquiries.

Shri Sidhva: Is it a fact that a complaint was made?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has no information. He says he will make enquiries.

Shri Sidhva: In view of what you have stated just now can I have that information from the hon. Minister later?

Sardar Baldev Singh: What I said was that as far as I know no complaint has been received.

Shri Sidhva: No, no, not on this matter. As regards the stores purchased the hon. Minister said he wanted fresh notice for giving information. In view of what you have been pleased to say, Sir, will the hon. Minister supply us that information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he not give the hon. Minister some time to consider the question?

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

*2701. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of

Defence be pleased to state what is the amount of capital invested in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.?

(b) Are they competent and adequately equipped to undertake all kinds of repairs of aeroplanes?

(c) Do they undertake bus repairs and construction works also?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): (a) The subscribed and paid-up Share Capital is Rs. 1,74,99,900, of which Government of India's share amounts to Rs. 1,16,66,600.

(b) Yes.

(c) Manufacture of bus bodies (single decker and double decker types) is undertaken, but not repair work to bus bodies.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the average cost of repairing and overhauling of Engines that were being sent abroad for this purpose?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Railway engines or aircraft engines?

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Aircraft.

Major-General Himatsinhji: I am afraid I have not got information on that point; I have got information regarding Railway steel coaches.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what was the expenditure that we were formerly incurring on this sort of repairs, what is the expenditure now being incurred by getting them done inside the country, and what is the saving by having this arrangement inside the country?

Major-General Himatsinhji: It is a long statement of accounts; I can read it.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. M. M. Das: What are the reasons why this factory was transferred from the Ministry of Industry and Supply to the Defence Ministry?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Most of the work belongs to the Defence Ministry and it was therefore thought better to have it managed by the Defence Department.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE BLIND, DEHRA DUN

*2702. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trainees at present in the National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun;

(b) how many of these trainees are ex-servicemen and how many are civilians; and

(c) how the civilian trainees are selected?

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد) :

(اے) جوان عمر کے اندھے جو آج کل ٹریپنگ سہلٹر میں تعلیم پا رہے ہیں ان کی تعداد ۱۰۱ ہے۔

(بی) ایکس سروس میں جو ٹریپنگ

پا رہے ہیں ان کی تعداد ۲۱ ہے۔
سویامس کی ۸۰۔

(سی) امیدوار سہلٹر کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ

کے پاس درخواست بھیجتے ہیں اور مہرت پر ان کو چنا جاتا ہے۔

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) At present the total number of trainees in the Training Centre for the Adult Blind is 101.

(b) The number of ex-servicemen under training in the Centre is 21 and of civilians 80

(c) The candidates apply for admission to the Superintendent of the Centre and are selected on merit.]

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the annual expenditure incurred by the Government for running this institution?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں یہ میں ابھی

نہیں بتا سکتا۔

[Maulana Azad: No, I cannot give this information just now.]

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what percentage of the total expenditure is contributed by the Defence Department?

مولانا آزاد : اب اس کا ڈیفنس

تہارتھمنٹ سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ اس

کا تعلق ایجوکیشن مستری سے ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: It has no connection with the Defence Department now. It is now connected with the Ministry of Education.]

Dr. M. M. Das: What is the special kind of training that is being given to these people?

مولانا آزاد : بہت سی چیزیں

ہیں۔ میوزک - نیوار میکلگ - کون روک - روول اسپننگ - مہت میکلگ - ننگ - ٹائپرائٹنگ اور اسی طرح کے کام سکھائے جاتے ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: A variety of crafts such as music, niwar making, cane work, wool spinning, mat making, knitting and typewriting are taught. All these crafts are being taught there.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक जितने विद्यार्थी ट्रेनिंग पा चुके हैं उन को कहाँ काम पर लगाया गया ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give the names of the places where all those students, who have received training up till now, have been employed?]

مولانا آزاد : اس نے لئے نوٹس کی

ضرورت ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: I require notice for it.]

श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई : मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग खत्म करने के बाद कितने आदमियों को गवर्नमेन्ट इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स में काम पर लगाया गया है ?

[Shrimati Durgabai: I would like to know the number of such persons who have been employed in the Government institutions after receiving their training?]

مولانا آزاد : میں ابھی تھیک

تعداد نہیں بتا سکتا۔ لیکن میں

کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ یہاں سے

نکلے ہیں ان کو کام مل جاتا ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: I cannot give the exact figures just now, but I can say

that all those persons who receive training in this institution get employment.]

श्री भट्ट : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा कर के बतलायेंगे कि प्रत्येक शिक्षार्थी के पीछे सालाना कितना खर्च होता है और दूसरे इन्स्टिट्यूशन के मुकाबले में यहाँ का खर्च ज्यादा है या कम है ?

[Shri Bhatt: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount that is being spent on each student per year, and are the expenses so incurred greater or less than what they are in the other institutions?]

مولانا آزاد : میں نے ابھی کہا کہ اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے کہوں کہ اس سوال کا اصلی سوال ہے کوئی سمجھ رہے تھے نہیں تھا۔ اس لئے اس وقت میرے پاس اشارو امداد نہیں ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: I have just now stated that I require notice for it. This question had nothing to do with the original question. That is why I have not got these facts and figures with me at this time.]

Shri B. Velayudhan: May I know whether there is any plan for the placement of the trainees after the completion of their training?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of them have been absorbed, he says.

مولانا آزاد : میں نے ابھی کہا کہ میں تمہیں تعداد تو نہیں بتا سکتا۔ لیکن میں ایسا خیال کرتا ہوں کہ جو یہاں سے نکلتے ہیں وہ فوراً کام پر لگ جاتے ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: I have just now stated that I cannot give the exact figures. But I understand that the persons who pass from this institution get employed immediately.]

COUNCIL OF POST GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

*2703. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the date of the establishment of the Council of Post Graduate Medical Education;

(b) the aims and objects and the present members of the Council; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred by the Union Government for the Council?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education was constituted on the 26th September, 1949.

(b) The functions of the All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education are to prescribe standards of post-graduate Medical Education for the guidance of Universities and to advise Universities with a view to securing uniformity of standards for post-graduate Medical Education throughout the country. The members of the Council are:

- (1) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Chairman, Inter-University Board, India.—Chairman.
- (2) Dr. B. B. Dikshit, Principal and Professor of Physiology, B. J. Medical College, Poona.
- (3) The hon. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister of Public Works, Bombay.
- (4) Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Bombay.
- (5) Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director General of Health Services.
- (6) Dr. H. M. Lazarus, Principal, Vellore Medical College, Vellore.
- (7) Dr. C. S. Patel, President, Medical Council of India.

(c) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,500 was paid to the Council in 1949-50 and Rs. 22,500 have been sanctioned for 1950-51.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know how many post-graduate medical institutions there are for the guidance of whom this Council was formed?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Post-graduate medical education concerns all the medical colleges in India whose number is 30 at the moment.

Shrimati Durgabai: What is the total number of seats provided for the first year?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Providing seats is not part and parcel of the work of this Council.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know the basis and method by which the Members of the Council are appointed?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: This Council was appointed by the Government of India.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the basis and method? That is my question?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The best men available were chosen.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether this Council is constituted with the object of establishing a college for post-graduate courses?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir. The Council has been appointed in order to prescribe standards of post-graduate medical education throughout the country.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether there is any criterion for selecting the best men for the Council?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think, Sir, the hon. Member will have noticed from the names that I read that they are outstanding persons.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are many other outstanding persons.

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know if the different Universities are affiliated to this Council and if not, how the Council controls the curriculum of the different Universities?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Council is not meant to control. The Council is meant to advice the Universities.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether the deliberations of the Council are over and whether any specific standards for post-graduate medical education have been laid down?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is no question of the deliberations of the Council being over. The Council has covered considerable grounds and valuable suggestions have been put forward.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that the Medical Degrees of certain universities are not yet recognised by this Council and also by the British Medical Council?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Recognition of Degrees does not come under this body; that comes under the All-India Medical Council. Naturally, the All-India Medical Council will not acknowledge Degrees that do not come up to standard.

INDONESIAN STUDENTS

*2704. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Indonesian students have been studying in Indian institutions with Indian Government scholarship and in what subjects?

(b) What is the expenditure of the Government of India under this scheme?

(c) Are there any conditions attached to the grant of stipend, if so, what?

مستندہ آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد):

(ا) انڈونیشیا کے ودیارتھی جو آج کل بھارت میں تعلیم پا رہے ہیں - ان کی تعداد اور تعلیم کے سہجکت یہ ہیں -

۳ . مکینکل انجینئرنگ

۲ . ایلیکٹرکل انجینئرنگ

۲ . کیمیکل ٹیکنالوجی

۱ . ایکنامکس اور سوشالوجی

۲ . آرٹس

ان میں سے تین ودیارتھی ایلی پیوٹنٹی پوری کر کے واپس ہو چکے ہیں - ایک کاسٹارشیپ بلڈ کر دیا گیا کہونکہ اس نے تعلیم میں تھیک طرح

پر ترقی نہیں کی تھی -

(بی) اس اسکیم پر تقریباً ۶۰۰۰۰

روپیہ اب تک خرچ ہوا ہے -

(سی) کوئی نہیں -

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Ten Indonesian scholars have been studying in India in the following subjects:

Mechanical Engineering	3.
Electrical Engineering	2.
Chemical Technology	2.
Economics and Sociology	1.
Arts	2.

Three scholars have since left India after completion of their studies and the scholarship of one has been cancelled due to unsatisfactory progress.

(b) Approximately rupees sixty thousand have been incurred so far on this scheme.

(c) None.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या इन्डोनेशिया और भारत के दरम्यान विद्यार्थियों के तबादले का कोई प्रबंध है। और अगर है तो हिन्दुस्तान के कितने विद्यार्थी इन्डोनेशिया में भेजे गये और वह क्या पढ़ने गये हैं ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Do any arrangements for the exchange of students between India and Indonesia exist? If so, how many students have been sent to Indonesia and for what subjects?]

مولانا آزاد : اندونیشیا کی رہنمائی کے لئے آمدگی ظاہر کی ہے کہ بھارت کے ویدیاتھوں کو وہاں بلائے اور وہاں کا تعلیمی سامان ہمارے لئے مفید ہو سکے۔ لیکن ابھی انڈیا کے اسکالرشپ وہاں نہیں گئے ہیں۔

[Maulana Azad: The Government of the Indonesian Republic have expressed their readiness to invite Indian students provided we find any useful educational material there. But the Indian scholars have not so far been sent there.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या यह कार्रवाई आगे भी चलेगी या यही एक बैच भेज कर खत्म हो जायगी।

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will this system continue in future as well or will it stop with the despatch of the first batch?]

مولانا آزاد : یہ صرف چار برس

کی اسکیم ہے جس میں سے دو برس

ہو چکے ہیں۔ دو برس باقی ہیں۔

س کے بعد سوچا جائے گا کہ آئندہ

سے جاری رکھا جائے یا نہیں؟

[Maulana Azad: This is only a four-year scheme, out of which two years have already passed and two years more are left. After that it will be considered whether this system should be continued or not.]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को कितना बच्चीफा दिया जाता है ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the amount of scholarship granted to each of the students?]

مولانا آزاد : دو سو روپیہ اور ٹیوشن

وفیہ کے لئے کچھ مدد۔

[Maulana ...Azad: Two hundred rupees plus some help for tuition fees etc.]

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know if any Indian students are given scholarships in Indonesia on a reciprocal basis.

श्री श्यामनंदन सहाय : भारतवर्ष में भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को किसी विषय में दो सौ रुपया मासिक स्कारलरशिप दिया जाता है क्या ?

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Do the Indian students in India in any case get two hundred rupees as monthly scholarship?]

مولانا آزاد : آج کل کی حالت دیکھتے

ہوئے آئرپیل ممبر کو ماندا پوریکا کہ دو سو

روپیہ ماہوار کوئی بڑی رقم نہیں ہے۔

جو لوگ دوسرے ملکوں سے آکر یہاں

املی درجہ کی تعلیم حاصل کرینگے

وہ ہم انہیں اسکالرشپ دینے کی

ذمہ داری اٹھائینگے، ان کے لئے ہمیں

اتنی رقم تو ضرور نکالنی چاہئے۔

[Maulana Azad: Keeping in view the present day conditions the hon. Member will have to agree that two hundred rupees is not a huge amount. We will have to grant at least this much amount of money to the students who would come from foreign countries to receive higher education here, and for whom we take the responsibility of granting them with scholarships.]

Shri Hussain Imam: Was the amount given by the hon. Minister for one year, or for two years?

مولانا آزاد : یہ چار برس کی اسکیم ہے - چار برس میں پچھلے کر ایک لاکھ روپیہ کی رقم رکھی گئی تھی - اس میں سے ساٹھ ہزار خرچ ہو چکا ہے -

[Maulana Azad: This is a four-year scheme. A sum of rupees one lakh to be spent in four years was earmarked for it; out of this amount sixty thousand rupees have already been spent.]

SANSKRIT BROADCAST

*2705. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what is the monthly output of Sanskrit broadcast and from which Stations?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): The average monthly output of Sanskrit broadcast from All India Radio Stations was 70 items during the half year ended 31st December 1950. A list of Stations from which these broadcasts were made is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 17.]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the cultural importance and also in view of the emotional response to traditional association, what steps have been taken by Government to get the most suitable Sanskrit scholars for such broadcasts?

Shri Diwakar: They are all suitable, and only suitable persons are selected.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Is there any complaint by any of the advisory committees of the All-India Radio that selections made of the Sanskrit scholars were very defective in the sense that they had very bad pronunciation and could not present their broadcasts well.

Shri Diwakar: Not to my knowledge so far. As regards pronunciation, it differs, unfortunately, from region to region. What is good in one region is considered rather bad in another region. Therefore, it is very difficult to finally say which is good and which is bad.

کہانی جی - ایس - مسائر : مانگو
مسائر صاحب کے خیال میں

ہندوستان میں کتنی تعداد ایسے آدمیوں کی ہرگی جو سنسکرت سمجھتے ہیں -

[Giani G. S. Musafir: In the opinion of the hon. Minister what would be the approximate number of Sanskrit knowing people in India?]

شی دیواکار : اس سےنس میں پتا چل جائیگا |

[Shri Diwakar: The present census will throw light on it.]

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, if the hon. Minister has found out that Sanskrit spoken correctly by people of one province is completely understandable to people in another province, although the language is the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said so.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister said that the average number of Sanskrit broadcasts from the stations of the All India Radio is seventy items. Does this number include reading of Sanskrit scriptures, or is it in addition to that?

Shri Diwakar: All are included in these 70 items.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether passages from the Geeta are regularly recited through the All-India Radio; if not, will the hon. Minister consider it?

Shri Diwakar: Yes. Regularly in the sense that whenever programmes are there, they are read.

Shri Sonavane: May I know Sir, what amount is spent over these Sanskrit broadcasts and whether the results are commensurate with the money spent thereon?

Shri Diwakar: It is very difficult to assess the results in such cases.

SINDHI SCRIPT

*2706. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any orders have been issued to Bombay and other Governments to see that the Sindhi script be substituted by Hindi script?

(b) If so, when were these orders issued and on what grounds?

(c) Have Government received any representations from a large number of Sindhis objecting to the Sindhi script being totally removed from the various languages?

(d) What is the reason for Government coming to that decision to issue such an order?

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد):

(اے) ہاں - اس طرح کی بات اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کو لکھی گئی تھی - لیکن اس کے بعد اسے بدلا گیا - ایک کاپی اس پریس نوٹ کی ہاؤس کی ٹیبل پر رکھی دو گئی ہے جو مستری نے اس بارے میں نکالا تھا -

[See Appendix XX, annexure

No. 18] اس نوٹ میں یہ بات

سامنے رکھی گئی ہے کہ جب تک سندھی خود کوئی ایک فیصلہ نہ کر لیں اس وقت تک دونوں اسکریپٹس سندھی زبان کے لئے جاری رکھے جائیں گے - دیوناگری اور سندھی -

(بی) اور (سی) اس آخری فیصلہ کے بعد یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتے -

(سی) ہاں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو سندھی کمونٹی کی بعض سوسائٹیوں کی طرف سے اس طرح کی درخواستیں ملی ہیں کہ سندھی زبان سندھی اسکریپٹ ہی میں لکھی جائے اور اس کی اسکولوں میں تعلیم دی جائے -

[The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, but those orders have since been revised. A copy of the Press note embodying the latest decision of the Government of India to use both Arabic and Devnagari Scripts is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 18.]

(b) and (d). The questions do not arise in view of the latest decision.

(c) The Government of India have received a representation from certain members of the Sindhi Community requesting that the Sindhi language may be written in Arabic script.]

شو سیڈھا: کیا یہ ٹیک ہے کہ جو پریس نوٹ میرے سوال کے بعد نیکالا گیا ہم سے پہلے سینڈھی سکرپٹ نیکالی گئی تھی۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کس کے کہنے سے نیکالی گئی۔ کسی نے یہ سنا یا ریویجٹ کیا۔

[Shri Sidhva: Is it a fact that the Sindhi script was removed before the Press Note in reply to my question was issued. I would like to know on whose bidding it was removed, who made this suggestion or made representation to this effect?]

مولانا آزاد: گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ معاملہ اس وقت آیا جب اچھڑ میں بہت بڑی تعداد سندھیوں کی آکر بس گئی اور انکے بچوں کی تعلیم کا بندوبست کرنا پڑا - وہ ابتدائی تعلیم کی کتابیں ساتھ لائے تھے اور وہ سندھی اسکریپٹ میں چھپی ہوئی تھیں - ٹوکل گورنمنٹ نے اس اسکریپٹ کو اختیار کر لیا - اس کے بعد سینڈھی میں سندھی سائیکھا پریشد کا ایک جلسہ ہوا اور اس جلسہ میں ایک تجویز اس مطلب کی منظور کی گئی کہ سندھی زبان کے لئے اب دیوناگری اسکریپٹ اختیار کر لیا جائے اور گورنمنٹ سے درخواست کی گئی کہ وہ سندھی بچوں کی تعلیم کے لئے دیوناگری میں سنڈھی ٹیکسٹ بک چھپوائے - گورنمنٹ نے اس تجویز پر غور کیا اور فور کرنے کے بعد فیصلہ کیا کہ یہ تجویز واقعی ایک اچھی تجویز ہے، اور اس پر عمل کرنے سے سندھی بچوں کی تعلیم کا بوجھ بہت ہلکا ہو جائیگا - سنڈھی زبان اور دیوناگری

اسکرپٹ کو ہم نے ہندوستان کی قومی زبان اور قومی اسکرپٹ تسلیم کر لیا ہے۔ اس لئے سندھی بچوں کو ہندی ضرور پڑھنی ہو گی۔ اب اگر ایلی مادری زبان سندھی پڑھتے ہوئے انہوں نے دیوناگری اسکرپٹ سیکھ لیا، تو ان کے لئے ہندی کا سیکھنا بہت آسان ہو جائیگا اور دوہرا وقت خرچ کرنے کی جگہ ایک ہی وقت میں دونوں کام انجام یا جائیگے۔ چنانچہ گورنمنٹ نے اس تجویز پر عمل کرنے کا ارادہ کر لیا اور استھت کو امدادوں کو بھی ہدایت کی کہ اسی کے مطابق اپنے اپنے حلقوں میں انتظام کریں۔ لیکن اس کے بعد ملک کے مختلف حصوں سے سندھیوں کی رائے اس کے خلاف آتی شروع ہو گئیں، اور اس فیصلہ کی نسبت کہا گیا کہ یہ فلڈامٹل رائٹ کی کہلی خلاف ورزی ہے جس نے ہر امتین کمیونٹی کو اس کی زبان اور اسکرپٹ کی حفاظت کا یقین دلایا ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ پروٹسٹ کی آواز سندھی لیگ کو ملتی ہے۔ اسکرپٹ ایسوسی ایشن نے آٹھائی اور اس بارے میں ایک لمبی چوڑی تجویز بھی منظور کی۔ ان جماعتوں نے اس بات پر زور دیا کہ سندھی زبان کا جس قدر لٹریچر سیکھوں برس کے اندر تیار ہوا ہے وہ سب کا سب سندھی اسکرپٹ میں ہے۔ اب اگر سندھی زبان کا اسکرپٹ اچانک بدل دیا جائیگا تو نتیجہ یہ نکلے گا کہ نئی نسل اس

پورے لٹریچر سے نا آشنا ہو جائیگی اور ان کے اور سندھی لٹریچر کے درمیان ایک دیوار کھڑی ہو جائیگی۔ گورنمنٹ نے جو فیصلہ کیا تھا، وہ اس خیال سے نہیں کیا تھا کہ سندھیوں پر ان کی مرضی کے خلاف ایک اسکرپٹ اسی کی جائے۔ گورنمنٹ نے یہ بلہادی بات تسلیم کر لی ہے کہ اسکرپٹ کے بارے میں فیصلہ کرنے کا اختیار صرف سندھیوں کو ہے، اور گورنمنٹ ایک مدت کے لئے یہ کوارا نہیں کریگی کہ ان کی پسند کے خلاف ان پر کوئی اسکرپٹ ڈالا جائے۔ گورنمنٹ نے خیال کیا تھا کہ سندھی سماعتیا پریشد سندھی کمیونٹی کی مجاریٹی رائے کو ریمورنٹ کرتی ہے۔ اب اگر سندھی کمیونٹی کا ایک حصہ اس کے خلاف ہے، اور سندھی اسکرپٹ کے حق میں ہے، تو سردست گورنمنٹ یہی کر سکتی ہے کہ کچھ عرصہ کے لئے سندھی زبان کے لئے دونوں اسکرپٹ تسلیم کر لے۔ جن بچوں کے سرپرست اپنے بچوں کو دیوناگری اسکرپٹ میں تعلیم دلانا چاہتے ہیں، انہوں نے دیوناگری میں سندھی سکھانی جائے، اور جن کے سرپرست سندھی اسکرپٹ میں چاہتے ہیں، ان کے لئے سندھی اسکرپٹ کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ اب تک کسی اسکول میں دوسرے اسکرپٹ کی پڑھائی کا اسی حالت میں انتظام کیا جائیگا۔ جبکہ کم از کم چالیس بچے اس کی خواہش کرنے والے موجود

ہوں - سنگل اتو ایگری ہونے آف
ایجوکیشن نے زبان اور اسکریپٹ کے لئے
یہی قاعدہ منظور کیا ہے - ہم اسے
سندھیوں کے لئے بھی سر دست کام
میں لائیں گے -

البتہ یہ انتظام زیادہ مدت تک
جاری نہیں رہ سکتا - گورنمنٹ اسہد
کرتی ہے کہ دو تین برس کے اندر
ہندوستان کے سندھیوں کو پورا موقعہ
میں چاہیگا کہ اس اہم مسئلہ پر غور
کر کے ایک چھٹی تلی رائے قائم کر لیں
دوسری طرف گورنمنٹ کو بھی معلوم
ہو چاہیگا کہ کتنے آدمی سندھی
اسکریپٹ میں اہم بچوں کو تعلم
دلائی جاتے ہیں اور کتنے دیوناگری
میں - اور پھر اس معاملہ کا ایک
آخری فیصلہ اُسام ہو چاہیگا -

[Maulana Azad: This issue came up before this Government when a very large number of Sindhis migrated to Ajmer and settled there and arrangements had to be made for the education of their children. They had brought books of the primary classes with them and they were all printed in the Sindhi script. The local Government adopted that script. After this a meeting of the 'Sindhi Sahitya Parishad' was held at Bombay and a resolution was passed in that meeting to the effect that for the future the Devanagri script should be adopted for the Sindhi language and a request was made to the Government to publish the Sindhi text books in the Devanagri script for the education of the Sindhi students. The Government considered this proposal and after giving thought to it they arrived at the decision that the said proposal was indeed a good one, and its implementation would lighten the burden of educating the Sindhi students. We have accepted the Hindi language and the Devanagri script as the national language and the national script of India and as such the Sindhi students will certainly have to read Hindi. Now if they learn the Devanagri script

while learning their own mother tongue, it would be an easy task for them to learn Hindi as well; and both the objectives would be achieved side by side without wasting double time for it. Therefore the Government decided to act upon this proposal and the States Governments too were directed to act accordingly in their respective areas. But after this a number of protests from Sindhi people against this decision began to pour in from the various parts of the country and it was pointed out that this was an open violation of the fundamental rights which guaranteed the protection of language and script of every Indian community. Among them the Sindhi Language and Script Association protested most strongly against the decision and also adopted a lengthy resolution in this connection emphasising the fact that the entire Sindhi literature which was written during all these hundreds of years, was in the Sindhi script and now if all of a sudden this script of the Sindhi language was changed the result would be that the new generations would remain totally ignorant about this old literature and in this way a wall of ignorance would be created between them and the old Sindhi literature. The motive underlying the decision of the Government was not to impose a script on Sindhis against their will. The Government have accepted this fundamental principle that the Sindhis alone have a right to take any decision with respect to the script of their language, and the Government would not tolerate it even for a single minute that some script would be imposed upon them. The Government had thought that the Sindhi Sahitya Parishad represented the majority opinion of the Sindhis. But now if a section of the Sindhi community is against this decision and is in favour of the Sindhi script, all that the Government could do is to accept both the scripts for the Sindhi language. The children whose guardians want them to get educated through the Devanagri script may be taught Sindhi in the Devanagri script and for those whose guardians favour Sindhi script, arrangements should be made to teach them in the Sindhi script. Arrangements for the second script can only be made in schools when at least forty student express their desire to receive education in that particular script. The Central Advisory Board of Education has approved this very principle with regard to the question of language and script. For the present this very system will be adopted for Sindhis also.

Nevertheless, the arrangements cannot last for long. The Government expects that within the next two or

three years the Sindhis of India will have a full chance to arrive at a well balanced decision after considering all the aspects of this important problem. On the other hand the Government too will come to know as to how many of them want to get their children educated through the Sindhi script and how many through the Devanagri script; and then it would be easy for us to arrive at a final decision in this connection.]

श्री सिधवा : इस सेंटिस्कीकटरी एक्स-प्लेनेशन के बाद मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन क्या बजौर साहब को यह मालूम है कि बम्बई गवर्नमेन्ट अभी तक सिधियों को दोनों स्क्रिप्ट इस्तेमाल नहीं करने देती है। अगर यह बात सही है तो इस बारे में क्या गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने उनको लिखा कि ये दोनों स्क्रिप्ट चलाये।

[Shri Sidhva: I do not want to say anything more after this satisfactory explanation, but is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Government of Bombay do not allow the Sindhis to use both the scripts. If it is a fact, then have the Government of India directed them to the effect 'that both the scripts should be used?']

مولانا آزاد : گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے پریس نوٹ نکالنے کے بعد اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کو لکھا ہے - امید ہے کہ جو ہدایت یہاں سے دی گئی ہے اس کے مطابق اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس عمل کریں گی۔

[Maulana Azad: The Government of India have sent directions to the States Governments after the press note was issued. It is hoped that the States Governments would act according to the instructions that have been given to them.]

पंडित बालकृष्ण शर्मा : क्या यह बात सही है कि सन् १८७२ में किसी एक कमिश्नर ने जिस को आज सिन्धी लिपि कहते हैं उस का आविष्कार किया था और उस के पहले क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि

सिन्धी कोई लिपि रही होगी यह बयारीस नहीं बतलाती है ?

[Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Sir, is it a fact that in the year 1872 some Commissioner had invented this script which is now known as Sindhi script? Is it not a fact that History does not mention the fact that there was anything like the Sindhi script?]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR RURAL AREAS IN DELHI

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the *Evening News* of the *Hindustan Times* dated the 20th March 1951 and in the *Indian News Chronicle* dated the 21st March 1951 that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has ordered that the electoral rolls for the rural areas of Delhi State for the next general elections will be published only in Urdu;

(b) whether the above news item is a correct statement of fact, and if so, what are the reasons for the aforesaid rolls not being published in Hindi which is the official language of the Union; and

(c) what is the policy of the Government with regard to the language of the electoral rolls for the next general elections in Part 'C' States?

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): (a) and (b). The two news items referred to in the question relate to elections to the District Board of Delhi and have nothing to do with the general elections to Parliament. The electoral rolls for Delhi for the ensuing general elections to the House of the People have in fact been published in three languages, viz. English, Hindi and Urdu.

(c) Under Rule 6 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, the language in which the electoral rolls in respect of a State are to be prepared is to be decided by the Election Commission. Generally, the rolls have been prepared throughout the country in the regional languages only, but in certain bi-lingual areas in some of the States the Commission has directed the preparation of the rolls in an additional language also.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Do I take it that the electoral rolls of the rural areas

of Delhi with regard to the next General Elections are being published also in English?

Dr. Ambedkar: Which rural area and for what purpose?

Shri J. R. Kapoor: For the General Elections in the rural areas of Delhi.

Dr. Ambedkar: For the General Elections to Parliament they are printed in the regional language, as I just now said. Where the area is a composite area it is published also in some additional language.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: May I know whether with regard to the electoral rolls for the next General Election to Parliament the electoral rolls relating to the rural areas of Delhi State are going to be published in English also in addition to Hindi and Urdu? If so, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state how many people are there in the rural areas of Delhi State who know English only?

Dr. Ambedkar: It is not published in English only. It is published in three languages. As I said, the electoral rolls in Delhi for the ensuing General Elections to the House of the People have in fact been published in three languages—English, Hindi and Urdu. Any voter may pick up any particular roll with which he is familiar.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: What was the language of the electoral rolls of the Delhi State in the last General Elections?

Dr. Ambedkar: It must be the regional language and so far as I remember the old rule was also the same as now.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: What was considered to be the regional language at the time of the last General Election in the Delhi rural area?

Dr. Ambedkar: I am not quite familiar; probably it might have been Urdu. There is now an improvement.

Shri Hussain Imam: Is it a fact that there are no rural and urban constituencies separately in the State of Delhi?

Dr. Ambedkar: I am not sure. I have not seen the constituencies as framed by the various committees that were appointed by this House.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : स्थानीय भाषा के सिवा जिस दूसरी भाषा में कई स्थानों पर यह सूचियाँ छपेंगी, वह कौनसी भाषा होगी ?

[Seth Govind Das: What are the languages other than the local languages in which these lists would be published at different places?]

Dr. Ambedkar: I must have notice of it. So far as I remember when I was answering a question by Mr. Anthony similar to the one now put I think I said that so far as Bombay was concerned English was also used for the purpose of preparing them. If I remember correctly I said it was so in the case of some other areas also such as Bangalore in Mysore State. I am not sure at the moment. I am speaking from memory.

Shri Dwivedi: Sir, on the 29th March I submitted a short notice question in the Notice Office in the morning and although the Deputy Minister of Defence was ready with his reply the question was not replied to. But in answer to an oral question from Sidhva a statement was made by the Minister. I want to know before I put my present short notice question why my previous short notice question was not accepted on that day when the Deputy Minister's reply was ready.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily when short notice questions are put it is left to the convenience of the Ministers concerned to accept or not. The Speaker goes through the question and if it is in order he asks the hon. Minister concerned to take his own time to reply it. I do not think it is proper to ask why an hon. Member's question was not accepted and another Member's question was accepted. Probably since there were more than one Member interested in the question the Minister made up his mind to answer the oral question when it came up the second time. I think it is enough if the Member's question is answered now.

I find in the order paper that there are two questions on the same subject, the other one in the name of Mr. Sidhva. Both the Members may read their questions, so that the hon. Minister may answer them together.

UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT OVER DELHI

Shri Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statements made by the Deputy Minister, Defence, on the 29th and 30th March, 1951 on the subject of the flight of an unidentified aircraft over Delhi on the 29th March, 1951 and state if there is any further information in this connection in the possession of the Ministry of Defence which can be placed before the House?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): Very little additional information is available. The aircraft in question has not been reported as landing in Indian territory. The

aircraft was flying over Delhi for approximately 3 to 5 minutes. The precise height at which it was flying can only be roughly estimated as between 18,000 and 40,000 ft. and it was undoubtedly changing height during its circling over Delhi. When it was observed, the Air Force Control tried to contact the unidentified aircraft by radio telephony but contact was not established. The aircraft itself was not emitting any radio signals on the frequencies in use and as neither its call-sign nor wave length was known, contact was not possible.

Certain Vampire aircraft which were circling in the region of 4,000 ft. at the time in the course of exercises were instructed by radio telephony to investigate. The aircraft accordingly climbed towards the unidentified aircraft which may have also increased its height possibly on intercepting the instructions given to our aircraft. Its level speed was comparable to the speed of our own aircraft. Our aircraft were still climbing and some 6,000 ft. below it as it made off in a south easterly direction. It is not possible to state for how long it maintained this south-easterly course. Since our aircraft had already been in the air for some time and were due for refuelling, they asked for and were given instructions to return.

From the vapour trail left behind and the visual observations of our pilots it is believed that the aircraft was a single-engined plane, probably of the Fighter type. Markings could not be observed on account of the distance. It is not possible to say definitely whether it was a Piston engine or a Jet aircraft. Unless our planes are fitted with long range tanks, they would not be able to follow up another plane of similar performance so equipped. The vapour trail emitted by the aircraft is visible under certain conditions depending upon meteorological conditions and the type of exhaust and certain other features of the aircraft. All other A. F. Stations were informed but the aircraft does not appear to have been sighted again.

UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT OVER DELHI

Shri Sidhva: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statements of the Deputy Minister of Defence made on the 29th and the 30th March, 1951 regarding flight of an unidentified aircraft over Delhi and state whether the international law on the subject permits the flight of the aircraft of one country over the territory of another country without the permission of the latter country?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): Except in accordance with international or special understandings or permits, the aircraft of one country cannot fly over another in accordance with international law.

Shri Dwivedi: In view of the fact that we have acknowledged the superiority of the unidentified plane, I want to know what steps Government propose to take in the direction of equipping our Air Force with the latest types of aeroplanes so that they may be able to cope with instances like this?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Such steps as are possible are being taken.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Is there any reason to believe that the plane was really flying from West to East Pakistan? If so, were any enquiries made about it from the Pakistan Government?

Sardar Baldev Singh: There is no reason to believe that the plane was flying from West to East Pakistan. Whenever Pakistan wants to fly their aircraft over Indian territory they ask for permission.

Prof. K. T. Shah: What are the remedies provided under international law in the case of those aircraft which violate the law and fly without permission on our territory? Under the international law there are certain remedies provided such as, for instance, the unauthorised aircraft can be shot down. Would the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether such remedies are provided?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a general question as to what are all the steps that can be taken under international law. The hon. Member may ask if any particular step was or was not taken or if any steps were taken at all. The rules in this regard need not be asked on the floor of this House.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Further I would like to ask, whether, in view of the fact that a statement on foreign policy was made by our Prime Minister on the day preceding the day on which the aircraft flew, the hon. Minister finds any connection between the flight of the unidentified aircraft and the Prime Minister's statement on foreign policy?

Shri Kamath: Have Government contacted any of the foreign embassies or Missions in Delhi with a view to ascertaining whether their Governments have any knowledge of it?

Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have already stated in my reply the enquiries show that there is no trace of this aircraft.

Shri Kamath: Did the Government contact the foreign embassies in Delhi to ascertain whether they had any information about it?

Sardar Baldev Singh: This enquiry was made both in our country and such countries from where we have been able to collect this information and our enquiries go to show that there is no trace of this aircraft.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the highest altitude at which our plane can fly and whether..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not be in the public interest to answer that.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it a fact that the British Government have two lists of armaments—a list of disclosed and another list of undisclosed armaments and from the undisclosed list either Pakistan or India can get their armaments?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know whether it is not a fact that the mysterious plane was flying for half an hour and yet the Indian Air Force had no knowledge of it?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The aircraft was flying over Delhi from three to five minutes. This is the information at our disposal. As soon as this aircraft was sighted immediate steps were taken to chase it.

Sardar Sochet Singh: If it is in the public interest to disclose, may I know what is the maximum range of our ack-ack guns?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I am sorry it is not in the public interest to disclose it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that such unidentified aircraft have flown over this country several times in the past?

Sardar Baldev Singh: This is the first occasion when an aircraft of an unknown country has flown over Delhi. May I add for the information of hon. Members that I have received several letters wherein people have stated that it was not an aeroplane at all. But our Air Force have confirmed the fact that this was definitely an unidentified plane.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if we are not competent to shoot down a plane which is not identified and has not got the permission of our Government to fly over our territory?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The position is that if an identified or unidentified plane flies over our country without permission we have got every right to

shoot it down, if it does not obey our instructions. In this particular case we tried to contact this aircraft and no response was possible.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने अभी यह कहा कि हमारे देश में इस का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है कि जिससे इस प्रकार के वायुयानों को रोका जा सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार के वायुयानों को रोकने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध सोचा जा रहा है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that no arrangements for checking the flight of such aeroplanes exist in this country today. I like to know whether any such arrangements are being taken whereby the flight of such aeroplanes could be checked?]

सरदार बलदेव सिंह : जी, हाँ। गर्बन-मैट के सामने कई ऐसी तजवीजें हैं जिन से कि ऐसे प्लेन रोके जा सकते हैं। लेकिन उनके वास्ते बहुत से रुपये की जरूरत है और जिस वक्त हमको रुपया हासिल होगा तो बन्दोबस्त कर दिया जायगा।

[**Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir, the Government have many such devices by help of which the flight of such planes can be checked. But sufficient funds are required for installing such devices and as soon as we would get money, such arrangements would be made.]

Shri Sonavane: Is it a fact that the Government of India, and particularly the Defence Department allowed this unidentified plane to fly over Delhi with a view to getting the Demands passed in this Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Radhela Vyas: May I know why instructions were not given immediately to shoot down this unidentified plane?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To shoot it down? Now it is too late.

Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, as I have already stated, as soon as this plane was sighted our Air Force people tried to contact the aircraft, but in spite of their best efforts they did not get any response from that aircraft.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if the same unidentified plane flew back from

the south-easterly direction towards the north again?

Sardar Baldev Singh: No, we have no such information.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I know whether it is not one of the duties of our aeroplanes when they are flying to find out if there is any intrusion and why they should have waited for instructions from the ground? It should have been their primary duty.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not understand the hon. Member's question. As I have already stated, as soon as it was sighted, instructions were immediately issued.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I know whether it is a fact that this plane was visible over the Delhi area for more than twelve minutes according to eye witnesses, whereas the information that the hon. Minister has given is different?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we cross-examining the Minister? He has said it is only five minutes or so.

Pandit Malaviya: Did the Deputy-Minister of Defence make a statement that our planes were flying at a height of 17,000 feet when this plane was first seen and, if so, was that correct, or is the statement made by the hon. Minister today, that they were at a height of about 4,000 feet, correct?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): The statement of the hon. Member is incorrect. I said that our planes were at a height of 4,000 feet while the other plane was flying over 17,000 feet.

Pandit Kanuru: The hon. the Defence Minister has not told us why the unidentified plane was not fired at. He has only told us that it was not possible for our planes to contact and identify it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to pursue this matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

UNDER-TRIALS

***2707. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of under-trials who remained in lock up in Delhi for more than a week during the year 1950; and

(b) the steps, if any, which are being taken to minimise such period of detention without trial?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) There were 5243 cases in which under-trial prisoners were kept for more than one week during the year 1950. In all cases except the most petty ones it is impossible to go through the legal procedure prescribed by law for the trial of accused persons within one week.

(b) Besides the rules laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure instructions have been issued from time to time to investigating and prosecuting officers so as to reduce investigation and under-trial confinement to the minimum and to speed up investigation and trial.

COMMITTEES

***2708. Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the committees set up by the Government of India during the year 1949-50; and

(b) the purposes of these committees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deahmukh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 19.]

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN INDIA

***2709. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the countries whose students are studying in India since 1949?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Asad): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 20.]

PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

***2710. Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many persons engaged in business were detained under the Preventive Detention Act of the Centre?

(b) What are the specific charges under which they were arrested?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the information asked for [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 21.]

CANTONMENTS

***2711. Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to cede certain cantonments to their adjoining municipalities for purposes of civil administration;

(b) if so, their names and the probable date by which this proposal is likely to materialise; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to introduce a larger measure of popular representation in regard to the civil administration of the remaining cantonments?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such steps are under contemplation at present. Government is, however, awaiting the report of the Central Committee on Cantonments which is competent to consider such questions.

HOMEOPATHIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*2712. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 767 asked on the 8th December, 1950 and state whether any further action has been taken to implement the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee and the resolutions unanimously adopted by the third Health Ministers' Conference held in August-September 1950?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The views of the Medical Council of India have been invited on the resolution adopted by the Third Health Ministers' Conference regarding the recommendations of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee. The views of the Council are awaited.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

*2713. **Shri Deogirikar:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of newspapers and periodicals in Indian Union, State-wise?

(b) What are the languages in which they are published?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). Information from all the States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

INFORMATION OFFICERS

*2714. **Shri Jagannath Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Information Officers in charge of departmental Publicity in English in the Press Information Bureau in 1940, 1945, 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(b) What was the number of officers in charge of Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Bengali, and Gujerathi publicity during these years?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 22.]

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL NEWS PUBLICITY

*2715. **Shri Jagannath Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the expenses incurred by the All-India Radio during 1948, 1949 and 1950 for external and internal news publicity?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): It is presumed the hon. Member means 'news broadcasts' when he says 'news publicity'.

A statement showing the expenses incurred by All India Radio during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 on external and internal news broadcasts is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 23.]

ARMED FORCES INFORMATION WING OF PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

*2716. **Shri R. Khan:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the strength of the staff of the Armed Forces Information Wing of the Press Information Bureau in 1948, 1949 and 1950 and the expenditure involved?

(b) Are there any branches of the office in India?

(c) If so, where are they and what is the strength of the staff?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 24.]

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

A.I.R. STATION AT MADRAS

*2717. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to build a new building to house the All India Radio Station at Madras;

(b) if so, where and at what cost; and

(c) whether any objections have been raised by the Madras Corporation or others?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

(c) None that Government are aware of.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO HARIJAN CONVERTS

*2718. **Shri A. Joseph:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued a Circular to the various States Governments asking them to accord the same educational facilities to the students of Harijan converts to Christianity, as enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India would give scholarships to Harijan converts from the funds allotted for scholarships for the year, 1950-51? .

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) The Government have issued a circular letter to all State Governments suggesting that the administrative practice in force before the 26th January 1950 by which special educational privileges were given to Backward Christians, may continue to be followed.

(b) Harijan converts are eligible for scholarships meant for Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided the State Governments concerned certifies them as an educationally backward class in relation to their State.

ANTHROPOLOGIST

*2719. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any foreign Anthropologist has availed of the fellowship of Rs. 500 per month offered by the Government of India?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): Yes, Sir.

PREFAB. HOUSING SCHEME

*2720. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the unanimous resolution of the Standing Finance Committee adopted at a meeting held on the 7th February 1951, under the chairmanship of the Finance Minister that the technical advice on the basis of which the Prefab. Housing Scheme was embarked upon was tendered in an irresponsible manner, and urging the Government to consider immediately the question of fixing responsibility for the incompetent technical advice, received at all stages of the venture; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) In the opinion of Government there is no necessity for any further or specific enquiry on the lines suggested by the Standing Finance Committee as Government are already in possession of all the relevant facts in connection with the Factory. Government are considering how best to use the Factory and save the legal position in regard to it.

COAL BELT IN U.P.

*2721. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether recently any coal belt in the Uttar Pradesh has been discovered by the Geological Department of the Government of India?

(b) If so, in what regions has the coal deposit been found and what is the estimated standing reserve of coal in the region?

(c) By what time do Government propose to start working colliery in this region?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India report that no new coal belt has been discovered recently in Uttar Pradesh. The coal field near Kota, Singrauli Estate in Mirzapur District, the existence of which has been known for many years, was however, investigated by them in detail with the help of bore holes during the field seasons of 1948-49 and 1949-50. The results showed that the standing reserves in the Kota Coal field would be of the order of 2,500,000 tons, of which the workable deposits are at present estimated to be 500,000 tons.

(c) It will be necessary to carry out further prospecting before actual mining operations can be planned. The Geological Survey of India have been asked to carry out the necessary prospecting.

बिहार में भूमि का अधिग्रहण

*२७२२. **श्री झोरांच :** (ए) क्या रत्ना मंत्री बिहार के जिले रांची के उन गाँवों के नाम बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे जिन की भूमि युद्ध काल में सैनिक कार्यों के लिये अधिग्रहण कर ली गयी थी ?

(बी) युद्ध काल में सैनिक कार्यों के लिये ज़िला रांची में अधिग्रहित की गयी भूमि के सम्बन्ध में क्या किसी प्रकार का प्रतिकर अथवा भाटक दिया गया ?

(सी) यदि नहीं, तो कितना प्रतिकर अथवा भाटक अभी देना शेष है ?

(डी) क्या सरकार इस का एक पृथक विस्तृत विवरण देने की कृपा करेगी ?

REQUISITION OF LAND IN BIHAR

[*2722. **Shri Oraon:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of those villages of Ranchi District in Bihar, where land was requisitioned for military purposes during the War period?

(b) Was any compensation or rent paid for this land that was requisitioned for military purposes in the Ranchi District during War days?

(c) If not, how much compensation or rent remains to be paid?

(d) Will Government be pleased to furnish a detailed separate account of the same?]

The Minister of Defence (**Sardar Baldev Singh**): (a) to (d). A sum of Rs. 22,37,583 has so far been paid, and a balance of Rs. 1,24,600 remains to be paid, in respect of compensation or rent for land requisitioned for military purposes in Ranchi District. A detailed statement giving the names of the villages where land was requisitioned and the amount of compensation or rent paid and still outstanding, in the case of each village, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 25.]

FIRMS OPERATING IN INDIA

*2723. **Shri Joachim Alva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the importance of the following firms operating in India and for how many years they have operated in this country with head-quarters either at Bombay or Calcutta:

- (1) Standard Vacuum Oil Co.;
- (2) General Motors (India) Ltd. ;
- (3) Ford Motor Co. of India Ltd. ;
- (4) Caltex (India) Ltd. ;
- (5) Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. ;
- (6) Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.;
- (7) J. Walter Thompson Co. (Eastern) Ltd. ;

(8) Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. Ltd. ;

(9) India Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd. ;

(10) Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd. ;

(11) Volkart Brothers ;

(12) Rallis India Ltd. ; and

(13) Lever Brothers?

(b) What have been the gross and net earnings of these firms during the past ten years ending 1950-51?

(c) What is the number of foreign and Indian executive officers in the above-mentioned companies especially of those drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,500 per month?

(d) Are Government aware that discrimination is being exercised by almost all these firms in their operations in India as against their operations in European countries?

(e) If the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to draw the attention of the managements of these companies that a fair number of appointments in the shape of executives in these concerns are held by Indians, if not most of them?

The Minister of Finance (**Shri C. D. Deshmukh**): (a) The Government are aware that all these are important and well-established firms.

(b) The information is not readily available with Government. But all these concerns are limited companies and their balance sheets are submitted to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and are available to large number of shareholders. Besides, the proceedings of their annual general meetings are usually published in the newspapers and an account of their activities is given in these.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

EXPENDITURE ON INDIAN INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION

*2724. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred in respect of the Indian International Engineering Exhibition held in Delhi recently (i) by Government; and (ii) by the Exhibition Committee?

(b) What was the rental received from the various exhibition stalls,

shops, hotels and pleasure establishments?

(c) What was the number of visitors to the Exhibition and the amount collected as entrance fee?

(d) How many foreign countries participated in the exhibition?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The total expenditure incurred in respect of the Indian International Engineering Exhibition is approximately Rs. 10½ lakhs. No expenditure was incurred by Government except that steel required for the purposes of the Exhibition was given on loan to the Indian National Committee who were the organisers of the Exhibition.

(b) About Rs. 5 lakhs.

(c) The total number of visitors including those admitted free was about 12.25 lakhs and the amount collected as entrance fee was Rs. 1,80,000

(d) 22 countries participated in the Exhibition. Out of these 14 were represented by their National Committees, and 8 through their local agents.

INK MANUFACTURING PLANT

***2725. Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an ink manufacturing plant attached to the National Physical Laboratory?

(b) what kind of ink is manufactured there;

(c) what is the quantity produced and what is its value; and

(d) what is the net profit and what is the percentage of profit to the capital invested?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) Yes, Sir. The plant is located in the premises of the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi, but is not a part of the Laboratory as such.

(b) So far we have produced Newsprint ink, duplicating ink and postal stamp cancelling ink.

(c) The quantity and value of various categories of inks manufactur-

ed upto 31st January 1951 on an experimental scale, are as follows:

Type	Quantity	Value
	Lbs.	Rs.
(i) Postal stamp cancelling ink	42,000	36,750
(ii) Duplicating ink.	13,000	24,750
(iii) Rotary News-print ink.	20,000	12,500
	75,000	74,000

(d) It is too early yet to calculate these percentages as production, so far, has been on an experimental scale in a pilot plant.

OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE BUNGALOWS BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES

***2726. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Military Authorities at Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh, have used a bungalow of one, Seth Ghulam Ali, for housing one of their officers without the permission of the owner;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Seth Ghulam Ali served a notice on the Military Authorities and the Cantonment Board for wrongful occupation of his bungalow;

(c) whether it is a fact that, during the period of occupation of the bungalow by the Military Authorities, no rent was paid to the owner; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) and (b). A bungalow belonging to Seth Ghulam Ali which was hired by the Cantonment Board was taken over, on falling vacant by the military authorities with the permission of the authorised agent of the owner. The owner also gave his verbal consent later, but subsequently addressed a letter to the Cantonment Board protesting against the transfer of the bungalow from the Cantonment Board to the local military authorities.

(c) and (d). The rent has not been paid since a lease agreement had to be drawn up with the owner. The matter has since been satisfactorily settled, and a lease is being drawn up and payment of dues will thereafter be made.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

*2727. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government annually, or periodically, deposes officers of the Central Intelligence Bureau for training in Scotland Yard in the U.K. or with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the number of officers thus trained so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) No one is sent periodically or annually for training in foreign countries. Only when some special training is considered necessary, is an officer sent.

(b) One.

BHAKHRA AND NANGAL PROJECTS

*2728. **Sardar Ranjit Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) an estimate of water for irrigation which will be allotted to PEPSU from Bhakhra and Nangal Projects and the area in PEPSU that will be irrigated from these projects; and

(b) what amount the PEPSU Government has contributed or will contribute in order to get water from these projects?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The matter is under consideration of the Bhakhra Control Board in consultation with the participating Governments.

(b) The contribution of P.E.P.S.U. towards the Bhakra Nangal Projects is at present under consideration.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE RULES

*2729. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there are Government service rules that a Government employee during service or after retirement cannot join any private concern?

(b) If so, has any employee, during the last three years, joined any firm?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) Under existing rules Government servants are precluded from taking up any other employment while they are in service or during ordinary leave or leave preparatory to retirement, save with the previous permission of Government or of the appointing authority.

Officers of the Central Services Class I and of the All-India Services are precluded for two years after their retirement from accepting without the previous sanction of the Government of India any commercial employment in India or elsewhere or any employment under a Government, local authority or corporation outside India.

(b) Yes. Some officers have been permitted to do so during leave preparatory to retirement or after retirement, and presumably have joined certain firms.

In one case the services of an All-India Service officer still in service have been lent for a limited period to a shipping concern in which Government is interested.

BASIC EDUCATION

*2730. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted basic education as the foundation of our educational system as stressed by the 7th All India Basic Education Conference recently held at Sevagram; and

(b) what kind of aid Government propose to give to the plan chalked out by the All India Basic Education Conference for starting a rural University?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) Government have generally accepted the Basic System of Education as approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education. The principles of Basic Education enunciated at the 7th All-India Basic Education Conference will be examined when detailed reports are received.

(b) No plan of a Rural University was chalked out at the All India Basic Education Conference although the question was discussed at length.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, AJMER

*2731. **Shri Asawa:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) why the Municipal Committee of Ajmer has been reconstituted into a body of nominated members when it is proposed to hold fresh elections shortly; and

(b) on what basis the names of the newly nominated persons have been selected?

The Minister of Health (Rajkamal Amrit Kaur): (a) Pending elections on the basis of adult franchise the Ajmer Municipal Committee has been reconstituted as a nominated body

with a view to filling up existing vacancies on it, and making it more representative of public opinion and also in the interest of efficient work. Elections are expected to be held by July.

(b) Persons considered suitable by the Chief Commissioner and who could be depended upon to take an enlightened interest in the affairs of the Committee have been selected.

PAZHASI RAJA MONUMENTS

*2732. { **Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:**

Shri Damodara Menon:
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the monuments of historical value in Madras State and Coorg connected with the name of Pazhasi Raja are being neglected; and

(b) whether Government propose to take over these monuments?

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The Fort associated with the Pazhasi Raja is in ruinous condition and does not deserve protection either from architectural or archaeological point of view. The proposal to protect the cave at Pazhasi is, however, at present under consideration.

REGISTRATION OF TIBETANS

*2733. **Shri A. B. Gurung:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Tibetans registered as foreigners in the district of Darjeeling?

(b) Which are the places in India where Tibetans have entered?

(c) How many Tibetans are in the Government of India service?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) 3618.

(b) There has been no abnormal entry of Tibetans into India recently. Those Tibetans who have come to India have done so through the normal trade routes.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT THROUGH KANHAN-WAINGANGA-GODAVARI

*2734. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state

whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to the Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission to start inland Water Transport through Kanhan-Wainganga-Godavari rivers to Vizagapatam?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): No, Sir.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

*2735. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Committee was appointed to make an enquiry and report about the condition of Labour and Staff in the ordnance factories in September, 1950?

(b) If so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) Yes, except that the committee was appointed not only in regard to the ordnance factories but also in regard to other Defence installations.

(b) The committee's report has not been received yet.

COLOMBO PLAN

*2736. **Shri Meeran:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the commodities which India is receiving from Canada under the Colombo Plan?

(b) Are negotiations going on for the supply of other commodities by Canada to India and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The question of utilisation of the contribution of the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan for obtaining commodities is being explored at diplomatic level.

ADVISORY BOARDS UNDER PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT

*2737. **Shri Venkataraman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving details of:—

(i) the personnel of the Advisory Boards constituted under the Preventive Detention Act in the several States;

(ii) the proportion of non-official members to officials in each of the Advisory Boards; and

(iii) the number of Judges of High Courts appointed as Chairmen of such Boards?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (i) and (ii). I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the composition of the Advisory Boards in all States except Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh. Information from these States is still awaited and will be furnished in due course. [See Appendix XX, annexure No. 26.]

(iii) There is no statutory provision for the appointment of Chairmen of such Boards. But it will be seen from the Statement that out of 56 members, 37 are Judges or Ex-Judges.

EMPLOYEES OF A.I.R. STATION, CUTTACK

*2739. **Shri B. K. Pani:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many employees there are including officers in the A.I.R. station at Cuttack?

(b) What is the monthly amount paid to artists as remuneration towards broadcasting charges?

(c) What other amenities are given to the artists?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) 78, including 21 staff Artists.

(b) Rs. 10,000 approximately.

(c) The following amenities are given to the artists:

(1) Artists engaged on casual contracts.—To the extent possible within the resources of the station, such artists are allowed the facility of:

(i) official transport, and

(ii) light refreshment at the station.

(2) Artists engaged on long-term contracts.—(i) Free medical attendance as admissible to Government servants.

(ii) Earned leave and Casual leave on terms similar to those applicable to Government servants.

Compensatory leave in lieu of work done on certain holidays.

Maternity leave in the case of women artists.

Quarantine leave.

(iii) Gratuity amounting to half a month's pay last drawn, for each year of completed service, payable on completion of the contract.

STATION AND ASSISTANT STATION DIRECTORS OF A.I.R., CUTTACK

*2740. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it

is a fact that the Station Directors and the Assistant Station Directors of A.I.R., Cuttack, do not know the state language of Orissa?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): There is only one Station Director and one Assistant Station Director at the Cuttack Station of All India Radio.

The Station Director is acquainted with Oriya which is the regional language of Orissa. The Assistant Station Director does not know Oriya. Station Directors and Assistant Station Directors are recruited on an all-India basis and are liable to be posted anywhere in the country.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST S.D.O., PURULIA

*2741. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly while speaking on a cut motion on the 8th March 1951 made very serious allegations against the conduct of the S.D.O. of Purulia in connection with the work of census there;

(b) what were the charges brought by the said member;

(c) whether Government have investigated into the allegations;

(d) if so, what are the results of the investigation; and

(e) what action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

IMPORT OF BULLION

*2742. **Shri Mudgal:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of the President and the Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange that smuggling of bullion resulting in the loss of foreign exchange can be stopped by permitting regulated imports of bullion; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Government are aware of views expressed to this effect but do not consider that the situation is such as to warrant any change in their present policy in the matter.

AERODROMES

163. **Shri Sohan Lal:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many aerodromes were built in India during the last War for Defence purposes?

(b) How many of them are still in use?

(c) Is it not a fact that agriculturists desire to occupy the unused aerodromes for the purpose of cultivation and they also approached Government for that purpose?

(d) What are the areas of lands so covered by the useless aerodromes in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively?

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): (a) 395.

(b) 54.

(c) A few agriculturists have petitioned to this effect.

	Acres
(d) Uttar Pradesh	2686:21
Bihar	6898:94

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPARTMENT

164. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the value of the medicines and medical appliances and instruments that pass every year through Government Medical Stores Organisation?

(b) What was the volume of business transacted during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50?

(c) What is the percentage of the total expenditure to the actual purchase cost of the medicines, etc. to the Government of India?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The exact implications of the question are not very clear. If the hon. Member wishes to know the value of purchases and sales effected by the Medical Stores Organisation during a year, the average value of these during the past three years amounts to Rs. 1,03,73,738 and Rs. 1,30,83,909, respectively.

(b) The value of the business transactions i.e. the value of sales of medical stores during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 was Rs. 1,39,74,000 and Rs. 1,28,35,000 respectively.

(c) The expenditure on the purchase of medical stores is approximately 82 per cent. of the total expenditure.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION

165. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of

Health be pleased to state what are the amounts invested by the Government in the schemes for the purchase of quinine and quinine substitutes and for the Cinchona cultivation in India?

(b) What State Governments have undertaken it and with what results?

(c) What acreage has been brought under cultivation of Cinchona drug?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The amount invested in the purchase of quinine and quinine substitutes up to 1950-1951 is Rs. 3,51,76,266. The total amount invested in the Cinchona cultivation in India is Rs. 3,91,46,332 of which Rs. 69,79,658 represents the share of the Central Government and the remaining that of the Governments of West Bengal and Madras.

(b) The Governments of West Bengal and Madras have undertaken Cinchona cultivation and there are also Cinchona plantations belonging to the Government of India in the State of Madras for the production of quinine by the short-term method. The total average production of quinine in the country is about 1,00,000 lbs. per annum.

(c) The area under Cinchona cultivation in India is approximately 17,212 acres.

SECRET SERVICE (EXPENDITURE)

166. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Secret Service in the year 1949-50;

(b) who is responsible for the final checking of this account; and

(c) whether vouchers are essential in accounting, if not, what is the basis for these accounts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) 5½ Lakhs.—This is slightly less than the average for the years 1942-43 and 1946-47.

(b) Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The Home Secretary exercises his judgment as to whether vouchers are necessary or not.

LOSSES TO GOVERNMENT

167. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether instances have come to his notice in which losses or misuse of Government funds have come to notice after the government servants responsible for such losses have either left the service or

have been transferred or were otherwise not accessible, and if so, what measures have Government taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A few cases did occur in which it was too late to take an action against the individuals concerned but these related to the war period and the period immediately following the war.

The checks which are prescribed in existing rules are considered sufficient for all practical purposes.

OFFICES OF PROFIT HELD BY M.P.s.

168. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member or Members of Parliament has held an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder from being a Member of Parliament; and

(b) if so, what action is contemplated under Articles 102 and 103 of the Constitution?

The Minister of Law (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar): (a) and (b). The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill, 1951, introduced in Parliament on the 26th March 1951 and to the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached thereto.

MULGAONKAR COMMITTEE

169. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the terms of reference of the Mulgaonkar Committee and state:

(a) what was the basis, and what were the reasons for determining the sale price of prefab houses erected by the factory for the Najafgarh Health Unit, and as residential quarters for displaced persons, before the Mulgaonkar Committee submitted its report;

(b) why the aforesaid transaction was completed when the entire question of the suitability of the houses from a structural and qualitative point of view was under examination by the Committee; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that the sale of houses was stopped immediately after the Committee recommended to that effect?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). No pre-fabricated houses have been sold to displaced persons. The transaction relating to the Najafgarh Health Unit, being one between two Government departments, was made by book adjustment on a provisional basis only.

(c) Does not arise as sale of houses to the public was never started.

DEATH OF DR. MISS DATAR

170. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Miss Datar, a lecturer in Indraprastha College for Women, was knocked down on the 15th March 1951 by a motor-truck and killed;

(b) if so, the spot and the circumstances of the accident;

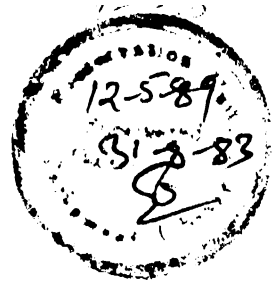
(c) whether it is a fact that the driver of the truck drove away without stopping, and dragging the body along; and

(d) whether investigation is in progress, and if so, with what result so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The accident occurred at the junction of Flagstaff Road and University Road. The accused was arrested on the day following the accident and has been sent up for trial under section 304-A I. P. C. on 23rd March 1951. As the case is now going on in the Magistrate's Court, it would not be fair to go into further details of the accident.

Monday, 2nd April, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME X, 1951

(31st March, 1951 to 20th April, 1951)

Third Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51

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**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

**(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)
OFFICIAL REPORT**

5668

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 2nd April 1951

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-8 AFTERNOON

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

**PUBLICATION OF GANGANATH COMMITTEE
REPORT ON PURCHASE OF SUGAR**

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, before you proceed to the other business, will you be so good as to permit me to raise a question involving a breach of privilege of the House, namely, the action of Government in releasing to the Press, before the same was laid on the table of the House, the findings and conclusions of the Ganganath Committee appointed by the Food and Agriculture Minister to enquire into the allegations regarding the import of sugar, in pursuance of the assurance given by the Prime Minister during the parliamentary debate on the food situation on November 17, 1950?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A short time before the House met today Mr. Kamath saw me in my chamber and gave me a copy of a notice to raise a question of privilege. Under the rules the Speaker has first to satisfy himself that there is a breach of privilege and if he is so satisfied and after his giving consent the other procedure will follow. I shall take time to consider it and I shall intimate to the hon. Member what my decision is. It will not be taken up today.

36 PSD.

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**NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER CENTRAL
EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944**

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications in accordance with section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

- (1) Central Excises Notification No. 25, dated the 18th November, 1950.
- (2) Central Excises Notification No. 27, dated the 16th December 1950.
- (3) Central Excises Notification No. 1, dated the 2nd January, 1951.
- (4) Central Excises Notification No. 2, dated the 4th January, 1951.
- (5) Central Excises Notification No. 4, dated the 1st March, 1951.
- (6) Central Excises Notification No. 7, dated the 3rd March, 1951.
- (7) Central Excises Notification No. 8, dated the 10th March, 1951.
- (8) Salt Notification No. 26, dated the 2nd December, 1950.

[Placed in Library. See No. P-149/51.]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

**STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE
MINISTRIES OF REHABILITATION, STATES,
TRANSPORT (OTHER THAN ROADS) AND
WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that upto the time

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committees for the Ministries of Rehabilitation, States, Transport (other than Roads) and Works, Production and Supply, 15 nominations in the case of each of these Committees have been received. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:

I. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of Rehabilitation.*—1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, 2. Lala Achint Ram, 3. Shri Basanta Kumar Das, 4. Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay, 5. Shrimati Uma Nehru, 6. Shri Phani Gopal Sen, 7. Shri Mahendra Hazarika, 8. Shri Raj Kanwar, 9. Al-Haj M. A. Haque, 10. Prof. Yashwant Rai, 11. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, 12. Sardar Ranjit Singh, 13. Ch. Ranbir Singh, 14. Shri Manik Lal Gupta and 15. Shri B. L. Tiwari.

II. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of States.*—1. Kaka Bhagwant Roy, 2. Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, 3. Dr. Y. S. Parmar, 4. Shri Annarao Ganamukhi, 5. Dr. M. C. Reddy, 6. Shri Gulabshanker Amritlal Dholakia, 7. Shri T. D. Pustake, 8. Shri C. R. Iyyunni, 9. Shri Sardar Singhji, 10. Shri P. S. Khaparde, 11. Shri T. Channah, 12. Col. B. H. Zaidi, 13. Shri Narendra P. Nathwani, 14. Capt. Awadesh Pratap Singh and 15. Shri Abul Hasan Syed Ali.

III. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport (other than Roads).*—1. Shri Chandrika Ram, 2. Shri M. C. Veerabahu, 3. Shri V. J. Gupta, 4. Shri M. Y. Nurie, 5. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung, 6. Shri Theble Oraon, 7. Shri P. Kunhiraman, 8. Dr. Y. S. Parmar, 9. Shri V. Ramaiah, 10. Shri Ram Sahai Tewari, 11. Shri J. N. Hazarika, 12. Shri Pannalal Bansilal, 13. Thakur Krishna Singh, 14. Shri Arigay Ramaswamy and 15. Shri Radhelal Vyas.

IV. *Standing Committee for the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply.*—1. Shri R. A. Massey, 2. Shri T. D. Pustake, 3. Shri V. Ramaiah, 4. Shri M. S. Kannamwar, 5. Shri O. V. Alagesan, 6. Shri R. Kanaka Sabal, 7. Shri Jaipal Singh, 8. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, 9. Shri Ramraj Jajware, 10. Dr. V. Subramaniam, 11. Shri Rasoolkhan Pathan, 12. Shri E. Moidu Moulvi, 13. Shri Kshudiram Mahata, 14. Shri R. L. Malviya and 15. Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha.

TRADE UNIONS BILL AND LABOUR RELATIONS BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): I present the reports of the Committee on Petitions on the Trade Unions Bill, 1950 and the Labour Relations Bill, 1950.

GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—contd.

SECOND STAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras): This Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been handled in a way which people are not able to understand clearly as there is no definite policy pursued and there is a lot of loose talk going on in the Ministry itself. The hon. Minister himself makes statements one day, varies them the next day, and probably goes directly against them on the third day. Everything that comes from the Department comes in a haphazard manner, not in the way of a settled policy or anything like it. The question of nationalisation, for instance, and the question of decentralisation have been talked *ad nauseam* without leading to any definite results. On one day they speak of nationalisation and control of all industries, on another day they say the Government is not in a position to nationalise industries and they are not able to control the industries also properly for want of initiative on the part of private capital and private enterprise. Well, it is high time that we realized our position, our resources, and made up our minds as to what we are going to do. I have been connected with the Department as a member of the Standing Committee ever since 1945. My experience has been that everything that comes before this Department comes haphazardly. Somebody comes from outside India, he makes a proposal, it is taken up immediately, and very often at a very late stage after spending lakhs of rupees it is given up. I have been asking both the present Minister and his predecessor that there should be a definite order of priority with reference to which the Government will work. Both the Ministers have been promising that they will fix up some order of priority and settle what exactly they are going to take up as

Government concerns, and what exactly they are going to tell the people at large to take up and proceed with. That sort of thing has not been done, with the result, that we find that in the minds of the public there is a fear and they do not know exactly where they stand, whether this talk of nationalisation is going to affect them in any way, and so on.

As regards the Government themselves, what do they take up? They take up the projects one day; then, they go on thinking about them; they do not come to any conclusion for years together. One such glaring case is that of the Sindri factory. It was in 1944 that this was taken up by the Government. At the same time, a private concern in South India took up the same project. What happened was that the private concern was able to go into production three years ago. They were able to proceed with the matter immediately and give orders for the machinery. Their total cost came to a very little over the estimated cost. What do we find with regard to the Government factory? We started with an estimate of ten crores. It took a lot of time to get the lands acquired. We did not give orders for the machinery then and there, with the result that we have got to pay, according to their own report, about three times for the cost of land, for the imported plant and machinery, 50 per cent. extra, and for steel, 100 per cent. extra. For cement, they have had to pay 80 per cent. extra. Will any business man do such a thing as this? Will he wait for years when the market was going up and place orders long after he thought of establishing a factory? As I said, a private factory has been able to take up the matter and go into production within four years. Government has taken seven years. What we are now promised is that next year, this factory will go into full production. This is not the first time that this sort of a promise is given. We were told in the Committee that in 1950, it will go into full production. Then, it was said that in 1951, it will go into full production. Now, we are told that it is only in 1952 that it will go into full production. The way in which these things are done leads to a lot of waste of public money, and waste in other ways as well. This scheme is important for the grow-more-food campaign. The Government thought that we wanted food and this was the surest way of increasing food production. After seven years, we have to wait for another year. Is this the way in which we are going to deal with the grow-more-food campaign? Suppose this factory had gone into production four years or three

years back, what amount of food would we have had in addition to what we are having today? Not only that. We have been investing money for years. What is the interest that we are paying on that money? If we had been able to carry out the project speedily, it would have gone into production and it would be yielding a profit. For so many years, the money has been lying idle and all the interest that we have got to pay on this money is only going to accumulate and add to the cost of the scheme. In the estimate that has been given, the interest that is paid on the capital has not been taken into consideration. If this had been taken into consideration, the cost would come not to 23 crores as it is said here, but probably 27 or 28 crores. That is the state of affairs. I have only mentioned this to show the way in which Government concerns are being taken up.

There are also things which the Government, if they were only careful as to what they ought to do and if they had a settled policy, could have done. We have been talking a lot about the development of electricity and the use of electricity. I know from my experience in the south that development of this industry is very much hampered for want of things like switches, motors, and transformers, etc. If only the Government had taken up the manufacture of these, it would have paid its way within four or five years. We are spending something like two crores on these articles, which we are importing at present. If only we had a factory at a cost of five or six crores, we would have been able to supply all that is necessary, and in addition, we would have been able to develop our electrical undertakings very much sooner and much more efficiently.

I said that the Government has no proper policy. It has been said that private capital is shy, private initiative is lacking and all that. Government's policy must be stated definitely and without any prevarication. They say: "We are a people's Government; we are a welfare State; we will look after everything". But, what happens? We are not able to do anything at all. Money is not forthcoming. Whatever private initiative has been there, has not been helped very much. As I said in the beginning, there is this fear with reference to the loose talk about nationalisation and control. Private capital is not informed as to its future position. Government ought to come out and say exactly what their position is and what they propose to do. I am not against nationalisation where basic industries are concerned. I would go much farther than the Government and say that even in matters like insurance

[Shri Ramalingam Chettiar]

and banking, there should be some sort of control and if necessary nationalisation. But, having said that, I want the Government to state clearly what exactly are the industries that they are going to keep for the Central sector and how they are going to deal with the others. Speaking the other day, I said that the Industries Control Bill, which passed through the Select Committee is still lying in the shade.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): It is no more an Industries Control Bill; it is only an Industries Development Bill.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar: You may call it by any name you like. It is only control that is provided for in the Bill; there is very little of development in the Bill so far as I know. It is absolutely necessary that they should make it clear what exactly are the industries they are going to keep for the Government sector, and what are the industries which private agencies will be allowed to develop, and the extent of control that the Government want to exercise on these industries which are not taken up by the Government. These are very important matters.

Then, as I said, there is also this talk about decentralisation of industries and cottage industries. The way in which these cottage industries have been looked after, by the Government is a sorry one. We thought of the cottage industries long before we had anything to do with Government. We wanted to develop them. We went about tomtoming everywhere that we are going to reserve everything for cottage industries. But, what have we done? So far as the Government is concerned, it has been changing its mind every two or three months. I find in the report that has been circulated to us that a Cottage Industries Board has been established. After the Board was established, it did not meet for 15 months. After 15 months, it met and recommended the appointment of an executive committee. The executive committee was appointed. The executive committee met once. Now, it is four or five months since the executive committee met. It was said that the executive committee will be responsible for carrying out whatever policy is decided upon by the Government with reference to the cottage industries. Now we find that the Government is appointing two other committees—a working committee and also a technical committee. I do not know what all this means. It was decided very long ago that there should be a directorate. There was an advertisement for the post of a secretary,

for a man with knowledge of cottage industries. Applications were called for. The applications came. The Public Service Commission selected a candidate. Now, what do we find? The candidate is not appointed: we are now told that a certain gentleman who was called for the help of the Planning Commission is going to be thrust on the Government as secretary and that he is going to run the show. We know the way in which some of the other institutions in the country have been dealing with cottage industries. They have had their own policy; they have had their own philosophy and they have been doing things in their own way. But the nett result is that the work that they have turned out for the last fifteen years is precious little. We wanted a different method of working; we wanted the cottage industries to be developed on a large scale both for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed and also to help those who are employed in cottage industries in the proper way.

The way in which the handloom weavers have been treated by the Government is another sorry tale. What took place was this. The yarn that was produced was allowed to be exported. Then in a very halting way they banned it: at first they banned up to 32 counts; then they said they would ban subject to any contracts; now in the report they say they have banned it totally.

Again with reference to cloth they say that fine and superfine cloth will not be exported. As everybody knows fine and superfine cloth is costly, because it is produced out of imported cotton which is very costly. We are told that the fine and superfine cloth ought to be sold in the local markets. But what is produced from the local cotton, which is coarse or medium, will be exported. What does this mean? It means that the poor consumer in the country will have to pay very high prices for the fine and superfine cloth which he ordinarily does not want. Whether he likes it or not he has to buy it. But what is produced from the local cotton, whose price is controlled and is very low, is allowed to be exported to other countries. This sort of thing I cannot understand at all. Well, it ought to be all the other way. The local cotton which is priced low should be spun and woven and made available to the local public and the costlier cotton which we get from America and Egypt should be spun, woven and exported outside for the purpose of getting the necessary foreign exchange. But the whole process is reversed with the result that the poor consumer suffers. This also gives a premium to

the mill owners to make some profit which they did not expect or which they are not entitled to.

The price of local Cambodia cotton, for instance, is fixed at Rs. 975. The same sort of cotton, if you are going to get from Pakistan, will cost us Rs. 1,800. Cotton which will be a little finer will cost us Rs. 2,300, or 2,500 and when it comes from Egypt it costs us Rs. 2,800 or 3,000. Now what is manufactured out of the high priced imported cotton is made available to the local consumer and what is produced from the cheap local cotton which is priced as low as Rs. 975 is exported and there is no price ceiling for export. What is the result? The result is that the mill owners and the traders who deal in these lower counts are able to make huge sums as profits.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

Another sorry aspect of the affair is that the yarn supplied to the handloom weaver is not at all adequate. In addition to that what was done was that yarn was allowed to be exported. Higher counts of yarn like 60s, 80s and 100s used to be imported from abroad for manufacturing fine and superfine cloth. What has the Government done? They stopped or minimised the import of finer varieties of yarn. The local yarn produced was not sufficient to meet the local requirements with the result that the handloom weavers are starving. Not only that, in the distribution, a portion—a considerable portion—is earmarked for power loom weavers, for quota holders and so on: what actually goes to the handloom weaver is a very small quantity. In States like Madras there have been actual deaths due to starvation on account of the fact that the handloom weavers could not get any yarn. In the Madras Legislative Assembly it was admitted the other day that there was at least one case of a weaver who could not find employment because of lack of yarn, with the result that he died.

This is the state of affairs; and yet they talk about decentralisation and the development of cottage industries. As I said so far as cottage industries are concerned, the Government have no definite policy. A very small sum was given for the development of cottage industries last year. Portions of the money were given to the States who wanted them. They could not spend it and Rs. two lakhs which was left unspent was handed over to the Silk Board. The Silk Board is a statutory body with its own income. This is the way in which things are done. I hope that the hon. Minister will look

into these things and make a definite approach, not a sort of evasive and doubtful approach which he has been doing till now, for the development of village industries with a view to keep them alive.

श्री अर० सी० उपाध्याय : पिछले वर्ष की जो इन विभागों की रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारे देश की इंजीनियरिंग और नान-इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज (Engineering and non-Engineering industries) दोनों की तादाद और पैदावार बढ़ी है और उस से यह सन्तोष होता है कि जैसा देश में यह आम स्थाल है कि हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज कम हैं और पैदावार कम होती जा रही है ज्यादा सही नहीं है। पिछले साल पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का एक डेलीगेशन (delegation) हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्रीज को देखने के लिये गया था। मैं भी उस में शामिल था। तो मैं ने यह चीज देखी कि दर असल हमारे देश में यह थोड़ी भ्रान्ति है, यह कुछ थोड़ा सा गलत स्थाल है कि हमारा देश इंडस्ट्रीज में बहुत पीछे है। मैं ने तो इस बात को देखा और और भी मेरे साथियों ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि दर असल हम इंडस्ट्रीज में इतने पीछे नहीं हैं जैसा कि और लोग स्थाल करते हैं।

लेकिन अब हमारे देश के आजाद हो जाने के बाद कुछ बातें बहुत आवश्यक हैं और अब हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज को काफ़ी जल्दी तरक्की करनी चाहिये। आपकी रिपोर्टें देखने के बाद हमें कुछ अफ़सोस होता है और यह स्थाल होता है कि देश में जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हो रही है। आप की रिपोर्टें पढ़ने के बाद मुझे थोड़ी सी हंसी सी भी आती है। आप ने इस में लिखा है :

[श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय]

"Some applications for manufacturing face creams and face powders were made during the year under review, but they were not accepted as the Government of India would not like their foreign resources to be frittered away on such luxury items. For similar considerations applications for permission to establish factories merely for packaging and tableting of products imported in bulk were turned down."

तो यह चीज आपने भी महसूस की और हम ने भी जब हम पिछली दफा टूर (tour) में गये कि देश में जो आवश्यक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन में तो यहां के कैपिटलिस्ट (Capitalists) पैसा नहीं लगा रहे हैं, वह इंडस्ट्रीज दो दो तीन तीन साल में भी उन्नति नहीं कर पाई हैं। लेकिन गैर जरूरी इंडस्ट्रीज जैसे वेजीटेबुल आइल (Vegetable oil) है और रियोन इंडस्ट्री (Rayon industry) व अन्य लज्जरीज (Luxuries) का सामान पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज में वह पैसा लगाने के लिये बहुत उस्तुक हैं। देश के लिये जो फ़ायदे की चीजें हैं उन में वह पैसा लगाने के लिये आगे नहीं रहते।

अब सवाल यह है कि इस को कैसे सुलझाया जाय। आप खुद मानते हैं कि देश में मालदार लोग आवश्यक इंडस्ट्रीज में पैसा लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज कल यहां फ़ेडरेशन आफ चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज (Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries) की मीटिंग हो रही है। उन की साफ़ मांग एक यह है कि कंट्रोल हटा लीजिये। और दूसरी मांग उनकी यह है कि आप हमें विश्वास दिलाइये कि आप नैशनलाइजेशन (Nationalisation) नहीं करेंगे, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे। जहां तक कंट्रोल का सवाल है यह मैं मानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट एक दृष्टि से ही इस को

तय नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन हमारे देश में व्यापारियों की मनोवृत्ति यह है कि वह आसानी के साथ और ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा कमाना चाहते हैं। यह उन की आदत सी है कि उस में वह पैसा लगावेंगे जिस में आसानी से और ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा हो। आज कल आप देखेंगे तो यह मालूम होगा कि पैसे वाले लोग सट्टा और फारवर्ड कंट्रैक्ट्स (forward contracts) आदि ऐसी चीजों में अपना पैसा लगा रहे हैं और वही उन का कमाने का एक साधन है। तो दर असल बात यह है कि जिनकी मनोवृत्ति यह है कि जल्दी से पैसा कमा लें और ज्यादा पैसा कमा लें आवश्यक उद्योगों में कैसे पैसा लगा सकते हैं। रहा सवाल कंट्रोल का। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि आप साहसी हैं आप ने जब यह देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट (Trade agreement) न होने से दोनों देशों को नुकसान हो रहा है तो आप ने साहस कर के दोनों देशों का एग्रीमेंट करा दिया। आप ने यह देखा कि उस से देश को फ़ायदा है। इसलिये आप ने ऐसा साहस का काम किया। तो कंट्रोल को भी आप देखें, इस में लोग बहुत तंग हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि सब लोग अलग अलग दृष्टिकोण से तंग हैं। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट तो इस लिये दुखी हैं कि उन को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं मिलता। साधारण नागरिक इसलिये दुखी हैं कि उन को चीजें नहीं मिलतीं। दोनों का दृष्टिकोण अलग अलग है, लेकिन लोग दुःखी हैं जरूर। अब आप इस चीज को देखें कि आप कपड़े पर क्यों कंट्रोल करते हैं। क्या कपड़ा वास्तव में ऐसी चीज है कि जिस को पहने बिना आदमी मर सकता है, क्या ज्यादा कपड़े के बिना आदमी के स्वास्थ्य में, उस के जीवन में कोई ऐसा ज्यादा फर्क आ सकता है। इस दृष्टि से आप इस को देख

और फिर इस को तय करें कि इस कपड़े पर कंट्रोल रखने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है। हमारे देश का जलवायु ऐसा है कि साल में नौ महीने तक तो बहुत साधारण कपड़ा पहन कर रह सकते हैं। साल में तो नौ महीने ऐसे हैं जिनमें काड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। तो इस की क्या आवश्यकता है कि कपड़े के कंट्रोल के पीछे आप इतने पड़े और इतनी परेशानी उठायें। आप का यह ख्याल है, और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि हमने जब कपड़े का कंट्रोल हटाया तो उस के बाद क्या हालत हुई यह देश ने देखी। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह बात थोड़ी गलत है। आप ने कंट्रोल नहीं हटाया था। आप कभी तो कहते हैं कि हम इन चीजों पर कंट्रोल करते हैं तो वह आधा सा करते हैं, और आधा सा नहीं करते हैं। वह तो और भी खराब है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों के लिये जो एक्सपोर्ट (Export) के लिए जाने वाला काड़ा है उस को आप कंट्रोल कर लें और होडिंग (Hoarding) को रोक लें तो यह कपड़े की समस्या हल हो जाय। लेकिन आप कभी कुछ करते हैं और कभी कुछ करने लगते हैं तो इससे तो देश में संकट आ जाता है और इस समस्या को आप सुलझा नहीं सकते। आप को कुछ निश्चित कदम साहस के साथ उठाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने प्राइस फिक्सेशन (price fixation) का कानून बना रखा है। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि आप इस से खुश होते होंगे कि हम ने सब चीजों की कीमत निश्चित कर रखी है। लेकिन बाजार में चीजें बढ़ने आप भी जाते होंगे, मैं भी जाता हूँ और सभी जाते हैं। जो कीमत आप

ने निश्चित कर रखी है उस पर तो कोई चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं। फिर क्यों आप इन चीजों के दाम फिक्स (fix) करते हैं। इस से व्यापारियों को भी शलत फ्रहमी होती है और वह होडिंग करने लगते हैं। मैं इसलिये आप से कहता हूँ कि जो चीज देश के फायदे के लिये होती है उसमें आप साहस दिखाते हैं और उस को करते हैं, जैसे कि आप ने पाकिस्तान के साथ ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट हाल में ही किया हालांकि उसमें हमें बहुत नीचा देखा पड़ा और हमारे देश में बहुत बेचैनी भी उस से हुई। लेकिन आप ने उस को किया और साहस दिखाया। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो बेकार के कंट्रोल हैं उनको हटाने की आप कोशिश कीजिये और आप हिम्मत करके अपने साधियों से गवर्नमेंट में कह कर इन चीजों के कंट्रोल को हटाइये। हां, यह बात जरूर है कि जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हों जैसे स्टील (steel) है, कोयला है, उन के कंट्रोल को आप रखिये। उनको हटाने के लिये कोई नहीं कहता। तो यह बात मैं तो जनता की हित की दृष्टि से कहता हूँ। अब अगर उससे व्यापारियों को भी फायदा होता है तो उसमें कोई खराबी नहीं है। उनको भी फायदा पहुंचता है तो आप उसे पहुंचने दीजिये।

इसके बाद अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली मर्तबा जब मैं इंडस्ट्रियल टूर (Industrial tour) में गया तो मैंने यह भी देखा कि हमारे यहां धीरे धीरे इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ती जा रही हैं और पैदावार भी। लेकिन मेरी तबबजह खास तौर पर इस बात पर गई कि इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि उनकी चीजें ज्यादा पैदा हों, इस बात की कोशिश नहीं करते कि क्वालिटी (quality) बढ़े। नाम मात्र के लिये उन्होंने इन्सपेक्टर्स रख छोड़े हैं। उससे केवल यही लाभ है कि अगर कोई

[श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय

बाहर का आदमी जाय तो वह कहते हैं कि हम क्वालिटी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि क्वालिटी इम्प्रूव (improve) हो और इसके लिये यह इन्सपैक्टर्स रख छोड़े हैं। लेकिन दो तीन इंडस्ट्रीज में जहां मैं उन लोगों को जानता था, उनके नाम लेना मैं पसन्द नहीं करूंगा, उनसे मैंने पूछा कि तुम्हारे डिपार्टमेंट की क्या हालत है। तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम ईमानदारी से काम करें तो बहुत सा मैटीरियल (material) रिजेक्ट (reject) करना पड़ता है। लेकिन वह मुश्किल है क्योंकि हम इंडस्ट्रीज के नौकर हैं और ऐसा हम करें तो वे फिर हमको रखना नहीं चाहेंगे। बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिनको आपने प्रोटेक्शन (Protection) दे रखा है और इसलिये वह उन्नति कर रही हैं। लेकिन वह इस बात की कोशिश नहीं कर रही हैं कि उनके माल की क्वालिटी (Quality) इम्प्रूव हो। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको इन्डाइरेक्ट (Indirect) तरीके से या गवर्नमेंट ठीक समझे तो डाइरेक्ट (Direct) तरीके से उस माल की क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने की कोशिश करें जिससे कि हम जो कुछ माल विदेशों को भेज रहे हैं वहां हमारा माल पसन्द आये। विदेश वालों को भी सन्तोष हो और देश के अन्दर भी सन्तोष हो।

एक और बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आपके यहां खास तौर पर हवी मशीन (Heavy machine) की इंडस्ट्रीज कोई नहीं हैं। आप इस बात को जानते हैं और यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि किस तरह जापान ने और रूस ने हवी मशीनों की इंडस्ट्री अपने यहां क़ायम की। शायद रूस ने तीन और जापान ने एक से ज्यादा एक तरह की

हवी मशीन, नहीं मंगाई होंगी। आप अपने यहां हर माल के लिये हवी मशीन्स मंगाते जा रहे हैं और अब भी पता नहीं है कि कितनी मशीनें और आवेंगी। हमें आप का कोई खास प्लान (Plan) अब भी नज़र नहीं आता है। आप के जब बहुत से रिवर वैली प्रोजेक्ट्स (River Valley Projects) चल रहे हैं और आपको बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज क़ायम करनी पड़ेंगी तो मशीनें आप कहां से लावेंगे। क्या आप समझते हैं कि अमेरिका और इन लोगों पर आप हमेशा निर्भर रह सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी जैसी फ़ारेन पालिसी (Foreign policy) है उससे तो साफ़ मालूम पड़ता है कि इन पर आप ज्यादा दिनों तक निर्भर नहीं रह सकते। इसलिये आप सोचिये कि यह इंडस्ट्रीज कैसे बनावेंगे। आपकी यह रिवर वैली इंडस्ट्रीज (River Valley Industries) कैसे चलेंगी, इस बात के लिये गवर्नमेंट को पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

अब यह सवाल है कि रुपया कहां से लावें, कहां से नहीं लावें, तो यह आपके के देखने की चीज़ है। आप अपनी नीति ऐसी बनाइये कि जिससे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स आप साथ सहयोग करें। अब तक आपकी नीति ऐसी ही रही है कि साधारण आदमी समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे हक़ में नहीं है, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे हक़ में नहीं है, और लेबर (Labour) समझता है कि गवर्नमेंट हमारे हक़ में नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप तीनों को खुश करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन तीनों में से कोई भी खुश नहीं है। तो यह आपके सोचने की चीज़ है। देश तो यह चाहता है कि आप पैसा लावें और इंडस्ट्री देश में क़ायम करें। किसी एक वर्ग पर भरोसा करें तो वह वर्ग आप को धन दे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan): When we see the report of these departments for the last year we come to know that the number and production of both Engineering and non-engineering industries has increased and it is a matter of satisfaction that this general belief, that we have a small number of industries and our production is decreasing, is not wholly correct. Last year a delegation of the Members of Parliament made a country-wide tour to have an idea of industries of the country. I was also a member of that delegation.

I observed that there is some wrong impression in the minds of the people in general that industrially our country is very backward. But what I feel personally and my other colleagues also felt is that we are not lagging behind in industries so much as the people generally think.

But now after the attainment of our independence, certain matters have become of prime importance and now our industries should be rapidly developed. After seeing this report we feel somewhat dejected and are inclined to think that the country is not making so much progress as it should. After studying your report I feel like laughing. You have made a mention in that:

“Some applications for manufacturing face creams and powders were made during the year under review, but they were not accepted as the Government of India would not like their foreign resources to be frittered away on such luxury items. For similar considerations applications for permission to establish factories merely for packaging and tableting of products imported in bulk were turned down.”

You have also observed it and we also observed when we went on tour last time that the capitalists are not investing their capital in important industries of the country, these industries have not been developed at all within the period of the last two or three years. But the capitalists are very much willing to invest capital in unimportant industries such as vegetable oil industry, Rayon industry and other industries producing luxury goods. They do not take initiative to invest money in such industries as are useful for the country.

Now the question is how to solve this problem. You yourself admit that the rich class is not willing to invest money in important industries. The

meeting of the Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industries is taking place here these days. Their first clear cut demand is for the removal of controls. Their second demand is that the Government should give an assurance that they will not resort to nationalisation of industries. I admit that so far as the controls are concerned Government cannot decide this question with one consideration alone. The mentality of the businessmen of our country is to earn huge profits without the least efforts. Generally it is their tendency to invest money in such industries where they can have the maximum amount of profit with least risk. If you see the present conditions you will find that the capitalists are investing their money in speculation and forward contracts etc. and that is their only source of income. The reality is this, that those having the tendency of earning the maximum amount of money in shortest possible time, how can they invest capital in important industries. Now comes the question of controls. There is no doubt that you are courageous enough. When you observed that due to the absence of a trade agreement between India and Pakistan both the countries are undergoing loss, you took a bold step in having an agreement signed between the two countries. As you were quite sure that such an agreement was in the interest of the country, so you took such a bold step. Now take the case of controls, people are experiencing very much hardships due to controls. I admit that in each case people have their own difficulties. The industrialists are unhappy as they do not get much profit and the people in general are unhappy as they do not get the necessary commodities to meet their requirements. Both have their own difficulties but the people are definitely unhappy. Now taking into consideration the reasons which prompted you to impose control on cloth. Will anybody die without cloth, will the unavailability of large quantities of cloth affect the state of health and life of man to a great extent? You should consider this question with this view point and then decide whether there is any necessity of continuing the control on cloth. The climate of our country is so mild that we can pull on with very light clothes for nine months in a year. It is only for three months that we need any clothes. I do not think that there is any necessity of your being so particular about the control on cloth and bother about it. It is your opinion and our Prime Minister has stated that the people are aware of the conditions which followed the removal of control on cloth. But I would say that this is wrong to some extent. In fact you did not remove

[Shri R. C. Upadhyaya]

the control at all. Some times you adopt the policy of introducing the controls, but that too is done partially. This policy is more harmful. I want that you should have that cloth under your control which is produced for export, and check hoardings, thereby the cloth problem can be solved. But you are not firm in your policy and change it now and then. The country has to face a lot of difficulties due to your infirm policy and you have not got power to avert it, you should take some definite steps with courage.

The other thing which I want to say is that you have enacted a law regarding the fixation of prices. You may be having some satisfaction that you have fixed the prices of all the commodities. All of us go to the market to buy things but we find that the commodities are not available at the prices fixed by the Government, then why should you fix the prices of these commodities at all. It creates misunderstanding in the business community and they resort to hoarding of these commodities. I therefore submit to you that you take a bold step in what you consider to be in the interest of the country, as you have recently concluded a trade agreement with Pakistan, although our prestige has been much lowered thereby, and there has been a considerable resentment in our country. But you were bold enough to have the Pact. I therefore submit that we should try to get these undesirable controls removed and should also persuade the Government to remove them. No doubt, you must retain control on necessary articles such as steel and coal. No body wants controls to be removed from these things. I am suggesting this with the point of view of the interest of masses. There is no harm in it even if the business community is benefited by such a step. Let them be benefited.

The other thing which I want to say after this is that when I went on industrial tour last time, I observed that our industries and the production also are increasing by and by. But my attention was specially drawn to the fact that the industrialists are trying to increase their production, but they do not try to improve the quality of their products. They have appointed Inspectors only to maintain the show. It only serves their purpose, when an outsider visits their industry they make a plea that they are trying to improve the quality of their products and they have appointed Inspectors for that purpose. But I made enquiries at two or three places which I had an opportunity to visit, whose

names I do not wish to disclose, about the conditions of their departments. They told me that if they were to work honestly, a large quantity of material has got to be rejected. But it is not possible for them to do so, as they are the employees in these industries and if they do so, the industrialists would not like to employ them. There are many industries whom you have given protection and they are developing. But they are not making efforts to improve the quality of their products. I would like that Government should either directly or indirectly try to improve the quality so that the goods that we are exporting to foreign countries may be liked there and people both here and in foreign countries may have entire satisfaction.

There is one thing more which I want to say. In our country there is no heavy machine industry. It need not be told as you all know how Japan and Russia had set up the industry of heavy machines in their countries. Russia might not have imported more than three heavy machines of one type and Japan imported only one heavy machine of one particular type. You are going on importing heavy machines for all industries and even now we do not know how many more machines will have to be imported. Still we do not find any special plan chalked out by you. You have already undertaken so many River Valley Projects, you will have to establish heavy industries, where you will get those machines from. Do you consider that you can always depend on America and other countries for them? I think it is evident from the foreign policy that you have been pursuing, that we cannot rely on them for a long time. We should, therefore, think as to how we establish these industries.

Now the question for the Government is where this money is to come from? You should adopt such a policy that the industrialists may co-operate with you. So far your policy has been such that the people in general think that the Government has no consideration for them, the industrialists say that it has no consideration for them, and similarly thinks the labour. I know the Government try to please all these three classes but none of them is satisfied with the Government. This is for you to consider this matter. The country wants that you should have finances to set up industries. You should take one particular class into confidence, so that it may provide you with money for the same.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao (Mysore): I propose to say something about the

commodity policy of our Government with particular reference to rubber. I make no apology for speaking on rubber again, because if any justification were needed for it it is amply provided in the welter of statistics that I have been able to elicit from the Government in reply to the several questions which I had tabled and which were answered on the floor of the House. The most significant fact about this rubber policy of our Government is that while the prices of rubber of different grades and varieties are rigidly controlled, no control has been thought of for the finished product manufactured out of rubber, especially tyres and tubes. If we study the prices of rubber tyres manufactured in this country, some light will perhaps be thrown upon some of the mysteries which seem to prevail about the policy of the Government in regard to this very important and strategic commodity. While on this point, I should like to say that our Government do not appear to have any kind of policy either with regard to the expansion of the rubber planting industry in this country or even with regard to the stock-piling or building up strategic reserves of this very important commodity. We do not appear to have even one ounce of rubber in strategic reserve and it is somewhat astonishing that while the other nations of the world are holding conferences and coming to conclusions about building up stocks of important and vital raw materials, India is content to go ahead without a single ounce of rubber in strategic reserve.

In answer to several questions that were put in Parliament, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry was pleased to say that rubber tyre prices were increased because of the increased prices that the tyre manufacturers had to pay for imported rubber and when other questions were tabled seeking to elicit the quantities of rubber that were imported and the higher prices that had been paid as also the difference between the Indian and the world prices, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the increase in the tyre prices was sanctioned not on account of the increased prices which had been paid for the imported stocks of rubber but on the higher prices of imported rubber which the tyre manufacturers would have to pay in years to come. That was a most astonishing answer and it is so surprising that I should like to make pointed reference to it. In answer to Starred Question No. 2393 put on the 20th March 1951 the hon. Minister stated in reply to part (e) of that Question which was: "Whether the increased price of approximately Rs. 15 lakhs paid for imported rubber

in the year 1950 by the manufacturers warrants the increase of tyre prices by Rs. 150 lakhs?" that "The increase in tyre prices was not given on the basis of the difference in the value of imports of raw rubber during the years 1949-50. It was based on the increase in the prices of rubber expected to be imported by the manufacturers during the year 1951". Now, the price of rubber in India had been Rs. 90-8-0 as fixed by the Government of India, and it has been very recently raised by Rs. 32-0-0 per 100 lbs. and the new price fixed is Rs. 122-8-0. The world prices since July 1950 when the international situation deteriorated have rocketed and have touched sometimes Rs. 400 per 100 lbs., but they have remained fairly stationary at about Rs. 360 per 100 lbs. in the Colombo and other world markets. Indian prices have been held down at Rs. 122-8-0 even after the increase of Rs. 32 per 100 lbs., while tyre prices have been increased by 15 to 22½ per cent. although even before this increase was given, tyre prices in India were at least 35 per cent. higher than the prices of tyres elsewhere in the world. Now, I want the Government of India to examine the position whether this policy in regard to the very important commodity of rubber is in the best interests of the tyre manufacturers in India or in the interests of the rubber planting industry in India. That is the most important question, in my opinion.

What has happened now is that with a capital of about rupees one crore and 20 lakhs the Dunlop Rubber Company has been making profits which are so phenomenal that it would be worth while taking up some time of the House to go into those figures. The capital structure of the Dunlop Rubber Company has remained stationary with a capital of rupees one crore and 20 lakhs from the year 1940 to 1949 when it was raised to 1.70 crores by converting part of the reserve into Bonus Shares. The profits made by the Company in the year 1944 were Rs. 37.81 lakhs after a sum of Rs. 74.86 lakhs had been paid by way of taxes and a sum of Rs. nine lakhs had been put into the reserves and Rs. 11.85 lakhs had been put into the depreciation fund. Even after all this, the dividend declared was 30 per cent. In the year 1949, the profit made was Rs. 77.99 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 49.49 lakhs was put into the taxes reserve, another sum of Rs. 26 lakhs was put into the reserve fund and an additional sum of Rs. 27.66 lakhs was put into the depreciation fund. Even so, a dividend of 20 per cent. was declared. In the

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years 1946, 1947 and 1948 the dividend declared was 40 per cent. As against this, 20 rubber producing companies connected with the planting industry in India with a capital of rupees one crore and 60 lakhs have made a profit in the year 1944 of Rs. 29.06 lakhs, which works out to about 18 per cent. on the investment. This profit has dwindled in the year 1948 to Rs. 5.85 lakhs, which works out to about less than three per cent. on the investment. These figures are all available in the Ministry of Commerce and if only the hon. Minister had any time or any interest, I should like him to go into those figures and he would assuredly find that the policy that has to be pursued in regard to rubber....

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Will the hon. Member inform the House whether the price in 1944 or 1945 or 1946 or 1947 of Indian rubber was not higher than the prices of rubber elsewhere in the world?

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: There is hardly any doubt that the prices of rubber in India were higher during those years, but that does not take the argument anywhere at all as far as I can see, unless the hon. Minister would tell me what is the point.

Shri Mahtab: My point was that the profit which Dunlop had made during those years was irrespective of the price of rubber.

Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay): Since the hon. Minister is intervening in the debate, I want to ask him one question.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want hon. Members to interrupt the speaker. When the hon. Minister gives the reply, then he can answer those points.

Shri Joachim Alva: He did not answer me satisfactorily on the last occasion.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: Now, these figures speak for themselves and I have no desire to take the time of the House in trying to answer the pointless question that was put to me by the hon. Minister.

I would now advert to some of the figures that have been furnished by him by way of statements in answer to the questions that were put to him in Parliament and the answers are so surprisingly inaccurate that I think the House is entitled to go into those and I myself would like to put a question to the hon. Minister at the end. In answer to Starred Question No. 2393

he stated that the average price per ton of rubber that was imported into India was: in the month of January Rs. 1,495 per ton, in February Rs. 746 per ton. When prices soared up, although it was Rs. 1,948 per ton in June, it seems to have fallen to Rs. 740 in July, when prices everywhere else had started rocketing high. It was as low as Rs. 700 in August and in September it is most astonishing to find that the price fell down to Rs. 375 per ton! But in October it went up suddenly to Rs. 2,911 and to Rs. 5,604 in December. It is extremely surprising to find this kind of inaccuracy in the statements furnished in answer to questions. It would be unthinkable that a ton of rubber could be purchased anywhere in the world between July, August and September 1950 at the fantastic prices of Rs. 700 or Rs. 3,751. I do not know how these answers came to be furnished in reply to questions that were put on the floor of the House.

With regard to the quantities that have been imported, the figures that have been furnished in answer to the question are at variance with the figures that have been published by the Rubber Board. The Government should be able to derive reliable information by a study of the statistics which they themselves maintain and by a study of the figures which the Rubber Board furnishes for them in this behalf. If certain figures are furnished in answer to questions put in Parliament and if these figures are different when we look into the statistics published by the Indian Rubber Board, I should like to know whether Government expect Members of this House to place reliance upon the answers furnished in reply to questions in Parliament or upon the official publications of statistics relating to this matter. I should like to request the hon. Minister to state categorically whether the policy of the Government is to see that the interests of the British-owned tyre manufacturing companies are protected in preference to the interests of the rubber planting industry in India, and whether it is the policy of the Government of India today to see that the tyre manufacturers get a greater preference than even under the regime of the British Government.

श्रीमती बीक्षित : मैं समझती हूँ कि अब तो लंच (lunch) का वक्त हो गया है। यदि आप कृपया मुझे लंच के बाद बुलातीं तो बेहतर होता।

मिस्टर चेयरमैन : अभी एक मिनट बाकी है। अभी आप एक मिनट बोलें और फिर बाद में बोल सकती हैं।

श्रीमती दीक्षित : दो दिन से हमारे गृह उद्योग और वाणिज्य व्यापार सम्बन्धी मंत्रालयों की जो मांग पेश की गई है उस पर बहस हो रही है। इन दो दिनों में मैं ने जो कुछ सुना है उस से मालूम होता है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से विषयों पर चर्चा की है। जहां तक इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है यह राष्ट्र की रीढ़ है क्योंकि किसी देश की उन्नति का खाका, उस की तरक्की का नमूना व्यवसाय और वाणिज्य की तरक्की पर निर्भर होता है और इसी से मालूम होता है कि अमुक राष्ट्र कितनी उन्नति कर सका है और कितनी उन्नति और करने वाला है। इस का मूल्यांकन हम किसी देश के व्यवसाय और व्यापार की उन्नति पर ही कर सकते हैं।

जब हम अपने भारतवर्ष की ओर देखते हैं तो हमें मालूम होता है कि यह कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां जो व्यवसाय और उद्योग धंधे होते थे वह गृह उद्योग के ही विशेष रूप से थे। किन्तु मैं यह देखती हूँ कि आज कल हमारे यहां मशीनी युग चला आ रहा है क्योंकि गृह उद्योगों में जो तरक्की होनी चाहिये वह इस मंत्रालय की ओर से नहीं की गई है। जो आज बजट में पैसा गृह उद्योग के लिए रखा गया है, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह बहुत थोड़ा है। हमारा राष्ट्र बहुत धनवान नहीं है और यहां इस प्रकार के बड़े बड़े उद्योगों में केवल बड़े बड़े आदमी ही भाग ले सकते हैं। छोटी पूंजी वाले मनुष्य इन में भाग नहीं ले सकते हैं। इस लिए उन के लिए जो यह बहुत ही घाटे की चीज होगी।

जहां तक गृह उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है उन में पूंजी कम लगती है और उन में कार्य-क्षमता द्वारा काम किया जाता है।

मिस्टर चेयरमैन : मैं पूछती हूँ कि क्या पांच मिनट और देने से आप ख़त्म कर सकती हैं।

श्रीमती दीक्षित : नहीं

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.
[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair.]

श्रीमती दीक्षित : मैं यह कह रही थी कि अब हम आज कल यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां भारी भरकम मशीनों का मशीनी युग चल रहा है जिससे घरेलू उद्योग धंधों में हम अपनी जनशक्ति का पूरा उद्योग जो कर रहे थे वह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर (Industries Minister) ने कहा है कि हम उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन हम देख यह रहे हैं कि यहां प्रोत्साहन तो नहीं दिया जा रहा है बल्कि हमारी कला कौशल को घटाया जा रहा है। हमें खाली धोका सा दिया जा रहा है। हमें दिखाने के लिए, धोका देने के लिए, बड़े बड़े एम्पोरियम (Emporium) खोले गये हैं और कहा जाता है कि हम इस तरह से आप की काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज (Cottage industries) को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। परन्तु भीतर से हम देखें तो यह सब धोका है, उस में कुछ होता जाता नहीं है और इस से हमारी कला को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा कपड़े और सूत के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ और वह यह है कि जो सूत का रेट (rate) निश्चित किया गया है वह बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों के लिए इतनी मात्रा में निश्चित किया गया

[श्रीमती दीक्षित]

हैं कि वह क्या करते हैं कि बड़े बड़े करघों को छोटे छोटे करघों में विस्तृत कर के हैंडलूम (handloom) की आड़ को पकड़ लेते हैं और इस तरह से जो सरकारी धून दिया जाता है उस से हैंडलूम का कपड़ा बना कर चाँगुने दाम में बेचते हैं।

खैर, इस कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने बहुत कुछ बहस की जा चुकी है। अब मैं अपने विषय पर आना चाहती हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहती कि बीड़ी के धन्धे के सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने कुछ कहूँ, क्योंकि यह एक मादक वस्तु है और सरकार इस के प्रोडक्शन (Production) को रोकना चाहती है तो वह अच्छी बात है। और आपने जो इस पर नियन्त्रण लगाया है, आप ने जो इस पर टैक्स (tax) लगाया है मैं इस से भी खुश हूँ। यह कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि कारखानेदार लोग जो टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है उस को देने के लिए कोई एतराज करें। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस में जो छोटे छोटे कारखानेदार लोग हैं वह इस को कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि उन के पास इतनी पूंजी कहाँ है कि वह इतने बड़े बड़े कारखानों को मेन्टेन (maintain) कर सकें और वह इतने शिक्षित भी नहीं हैं कि आप के जो क्लानून बनाये गये हैं, आप के जो नियम लागू किये गये हैं, उन को अच्छी तरह से समझ सकें। उन के पास जो थोड़ी बहुत बीड़ी बनती है उस से वह अपने शहर की कुछ थोड़ी सी जरूरत को पूरा कर देते हैं और इस तरह से अपने लिए दिन भर में कुछ थोड़ी सी रोटी कमा लेते हैं और अपना गुजारा करते हैं। जब उन के ऊपर यह टैक्स लागू होगा तो निश्चित रूप से अपना हिसाब किताब रखने के लिए उन्हें एक मनीष और

गुमास्ता रखना होगा जो उन की बीक्रीत के बाहर की चीज है। उन में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वह कोई मुनीम या गुमास्ता रख सकें। इस लिए उन के धन्धे को चाहे परोक्ष रूप से न सही परन्तु अपरोक्ष रूप से जरूर नुकसान होगा। इस के साथ ही साथ जो छोटी क्रीमत की सिगरेट है उस के ऊपर जो रेट नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, उन को ज्यादा कनसेशन (Concession) दिया गया है, इस से बीड़ी और सिगरेट में आपस में संघर्ष चलेगा। बीड़ी पीने वाले हमारे बहुत छोटे मजदूर और मध्यम श्रेणी के मजदूर हुआ करते हैं। इस से जो बीड़ का उत्पादन है वह भी घटेगा।

इस में अब जो बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार हैं उन को भी इस से अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए मौका मिल रहा है। टैक्स बढ़ाने के साथ वह अपना चार्ज (Charge) भी बढ़ा लेते हैं। इस तरह हमारी गवर्नमेंट को भी ड्यटी (Duty) लगा कर पैसा मिल जाता है। लेकिन क्या मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी से जान सकती हूँ कि उन्होंने ने श्रमिकों के लिए क्या कनसेशन रखा है? जब आप पूंजी वालों से पैसा लेते हैं और पूंजी वाले भी जनता से पैसा लेते हैं तो श्रम करने वालों ने क्या किया है कि उन के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जाता? मैं ने देखा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट (State Governments) जो हैं वे श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा क्रियाशील हैं और वह ध्यान रखती हैं कि किसी तरह से उन के श्रमिकों पर कुठाराघात न हो और उन के जो हक हैं वह उन को ठीक ठीक मिल जाया करें। लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा होता नहीं, क्योंकि कारखानेदार शोषण किये बिना नहीं रहते। सरकार ने जो रेट निश्चित की हैं वह कारखाने वाले उस को देते हैं पर उस में से घमदि आदि के रूप में

पैसे ले लेते हैं जिस से असली रूप में जो मजदूरी निश्चित की जाती है उस से बहुत कम पैसा उन को मिलता है और धमदि आदि में उन से पैसा काट लिया जाता है। वह धर्मादा मजदूर लोग स्वेच्छा से देते हैं और चाहते हैं कि धर्म के खाते में जो पैसा उन का काटा जाता है वह राष्ट्र के किसी हित के काम में लगाया जाय। उस से कुछ ऐसी चीजें तैयार की जायं जिस से सर्वसाधारण का हित हो लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। शायद सरकार को मालूम नहीं है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट को यह भी पता नहीं है कि हज़ारों की रकम इस धमदि के खाते के नाम पर कारखानेदारों के पास पड़ी है जो उन की निज की पूंजी कहलाती है। सरकार उन से पैसा बसूल कर के क्या करने जा रही है? क्या उस के बदले में उस पैसे से ऐसी चीज बनायेगी जिस से कि सर्वसाधारण का भला हो सके?

मैं कारखाने दारों का पक्ष तो नहीं लेना चाहती, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह टैक्स लगा कर उन के काम धन्धे में उस ने थोड़ी बहुत मुसीबत बढ़ा दी है। उस से यह होगा कि उन को इस काम के लिए मुनीम, गुमास्ते रखने होंगे और इधर हमारी सरकार को भी उन के ऊपर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए इंस्पेक्टर (Inspectors) और सुपरवाइजर्स (Supervisors) नियुक्त करने होंगे। तो जब इकानामी (Economy) का सवाल आता है और जब गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे रही है कि हमें इकानामी करनी है तो वहां यह इंस्पेक्टर भी उस को नियुक्त करने होंगे और उधर कारखाने दारों को भी मुनीम और गुमास्ते रखने होंगे। तो फिर आप की इकानामी कहाँ है और कहाँ आप मितव्ययता कर रहे हैं?

कारखाने दारों से टैक्स बसूल करने का जो तरीका आप ने अस्तित्थार किया है वह इस प्रकार है कि अगर आप तम्बाकू वालों से, उस के मैन्यूफैक्चरर (Manufacturer) पर अगर टैक्स पड़ता तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता। उस को आप मैन्यूफैक्चरर से बसूल कर सकते थे। लेकिन इस का जो असर सामाजिक जीवन पर होगा और जनता पर जो होगा वह यों होना कि उन के दिल जलते हैं जब उन को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। और यह लोग तलत प्रचार करते हैं। आप जब सेल्स टैक्स (Sales Tax) लगाते हैं तो बीड़ी वालों से इस तरह कहा जाता है कि ज्यादा पैसा देना होगा, इस तरह से टैक्स बढ़ रहा है, अब ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया गया है। तो इससे जनता का जो विचार है वह हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ हो जाता है और वह कहती है कि सरकार तो हमारी ओर ध्यान ही नहीं देती। वह हमारी छोटी से छोटी चीज, एक बीड़ी जैसी छोटी चीज पर,— और मैं आप को बताऊँ कि बीड़ी और तम्बाकू ऐसी चीज है कि जिस को हमारे बड़े से बड़े अफसर से ले कर एक झल्ली वाले तक उस का उपयोग करते हैं—हमारी इस छोटी सी मनोरंजन की वस्तु पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया गया है और इस को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। तो जनता आप के बारे में क्या क्यूल करेगी? हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जो टैक्स हम बढ़ाते हैं उस का जनता पर क्या असर होता है। अगर हम मैन्यूफैक्चरर पर टैक्स लगायें, सीधा उस से ले लें, तो जनता का उस से सीधा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहेगा। और आप का मतलब तो है कि किसी तरह से पैसा मिलना चाहिये। तो पैसे के लिए आप कारखानेदारों पर सीधे टैक्स लगा दे और उन्हीं से पैसा आप ले लें। इस तरह आप

[श्रीमती दीक्षित]

ब्यादा पैसा भी ले सकेंगे।

आप को मालूम होगा कि चालीस हजार मजदूर नित्यप्रति इस बीड़ी के कारखाने में काम करते हैं और जब पत्ती का सीजन (Season) होता है तो दो लाख मजदूर अस्थायी रूप से इस में काम करते हैं। यदि आप ने टैक्स बढ़ा दिया और उन के इस उत्पादन को बन्द कर दिया तो क्या आप को मालूम है कि आप इन मजदूरों को बेरोजगार करने नहीं जा रहे हैं? मैं चाहती हूँ और यह ठीक भी है कि अगर आप मादक द्रव्यों पर टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं तो कोई हानि नहीं है क्योंकि यह शारीरिक शक्ति को क्षीण करते हैं और मनुष्य को पतन की ओर भी ले जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि इस धन्धे के अलावा सरकार उन्हें कौन सा धन्धा देने जा रही है कि जिस से वे बीड़ी का रोजगार छोड़ कर दूसरा धन्धा करने लगे। जब उन के पास कोई साधन नहीं है और सरकार उन्हें कोई ऐसा काम नहीं दे सकती कि जिस से इतनी बड़ी जन शक्ति को उपयोग में लाया जा सके तो मैं नहीं समझती कि सरकार इस तरह जो टैक्स बढ़ा रही है उस से अपरोक्ष रूप से गरीब जनता का कहां तक भला कर रही है। मैं माननीय अर्थ मंत्री और इंडस्ट्रीज के मिनिस्टर, दोनों से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि मेहरबानी कर के आप इस विषय पर ठंड़े दिमाग से अच्छी तरह सोचिये कि आप किस तरह से मजदूरों का हित या अहित करने जा रहे हैं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shrimati Dixit (Madhya Pradesh): I think, now it is lunch time and it would be better if you call me after lunch.

Mr. Chairman: There is still one minute. You can speak for a minute now and then continue afterwards.

Shrimati Dixit: Discussion is being held for the last two days on the demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. After listening to the debate for the last two days I understand that hon. Members have spoken on many subjects. As far as this Ministry is concerned, it is the backbone of the nation because the advancement of a country depends upon the progress of its trade and commerce, and from this one can judge as to how far a nation has advanced and what are the possibilities of its making progress in future.

When we look towards India, we find that it is predominantly an agricultural country and commerce and industries were a particular form of cottage industries. But today I find that we are passing through a machine age and the cottage industries have not been given the same encouragement as should have been given by the Ministry. I think, the amount provided in the Budget for the development of cottage industries, is very meagre. We are not a rich nation and only wealthy persons can invest in these big industries. Poor people cannot invest in it. Therefore, it will prove to be most disadvantageous to them. As far as cottage industries are concerned, the investment required is less and the output depends upon the capabilities of the workers.

Mr. Chairman: I want to know whether you shall be able to finish, if you are allowed another five minutes?

Shrimati Dixit: No.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair.]

Shrimati Dixit: I was submitting that we are living in an age of heavy industrialisation on account which we are not able to utilise our man power to the full in our cottage industries. Our Minister of Industries told us that he was giving encouragement to the cottage industries. But we are seeing that instead of giving any encouragement to our arts and crafts, they are being gradually discouraged. We are being simply deceived. Merely in order to show us or deceive us, big emporiums have been opened and it is said that they are giving encouragement to our cottage industries in this manner. But if we look into it, we will find that it

is only a show and in reality no encouragement is being given to our cottage industries.

Now I want to say something about cloth and yarn. The amount of yarn quotas for the big mills have been so allotted that they transfer it to smaller spindles from the bigger ones in order to take advantage of the concessions given to handloom industry and thus they manufacture handloom cloth out of the yarn allotted to them by the Government for Mill cloth and sell it at a price four times the actual price.

Anyway, a good deal of discussion has been made on this cloth issue. Now I want to come to my subject. I do not want to say anything regarding the *biri* industry because it is an intoxicant and if the Government want to stop its production, it is good. I am pleased to note that you have imposed certain taxes on this industry. There is nothing in it to make the factory owners resent the enhancement of the taxes. But I want to say that how it will be possible for the small factory owners among them to contribute so much. They have not got so much capital as to be able to maintain big factories. They are not so well educated as to understand all the laws that you frame for them. To some extent they are able to meet the local demands of their cities with whatever small quantity of *biris* they are able to manufacture during the day and are thus able to earn their livelihood. When this tax will be imposed on them they will have to keep an accountant which they cannot afford to do. Therefore, if not directly then indirectly their profession shall have to suffer a loss. In addition to this there will be keen competition between *biris* and low priced cigarettes as the taxation on them has not been enhanced and they have been allowed certain extra concessions as well. Generally, low paid or middle class workers smoke *biris*. Due to this, production of *biris* will also go down.

Big factory owners are also able to increase their capital in this way. They increase the prices of the commodities as soon as taxes are enhanced. Thus our Government are also able to collect money by imposing such duties. But may I know from the hon. Minister what concessions have been allowed by him to the labourers. When you realize taxes from the capitalists and they in their turn extract it from the people then why you do not do justice to the labourers. I have found that the State Governments take more care of the labourers and see that their

interests are not ignored and they get their due. But in reality it does not happen, the factory owners do exploit them. They give wages to the workers according to the rates fixed by the Government but make certain deductions in the name of charitable endowments. The result is that the workers get very little amount as their wages. The workers voluntarily allow these cuts to be made in their wages for the purpose of charitable endowments, but they want that it should be used for some national work. It should be utilised in some such work so that the general public may get benefit out of it. But this is not done. Perhaps the Government are not aware of the fact that thousands of rupees are lying with the factory owners in the account of charitable endowments, which actually forms a part of their personal wealth. What the Government will do with this money after collecting it from them? Will the Government utilise it in some public welfare work so that the common man may get benefit out of it?

I do not want to plead on behalf of the factory owners but I would certainly say that the Government have created some difficulties for them by imposing these taxes on the industry. The result will be that they shall have to keep accountants etc. and the Government shall have to appoint inspectors and supervisors in order to have control over them. But how could the Government have any economy when they shall have to appoint inspectors and the factory owners will have to keep accountants? Then where is your economy?

But the way you have imposed the taxes is also not correct. There would have been no objection had you directly imposed the taxes on the manufacturers of tobacco. You could have realised those taxes directly from the manufacturers. But this will have adverse effect on the general public as they intensely feel the pinch of giving extra money and consequently they do false propaganda. When you impose sales tax, the *biri* smokers are told that they shall have to pay more price as the taxes have been enhanced. The general public begins to entertain doubts against the Government and says that the Government never care for them. The Government have imposed tax on such a trifling thing like *biri*, which gives them a little relief and even this has not been excluded. I may tell you that *biris* and tobacco are used from the highest officers to the poorest porter. We should take into consideration the effects of imposing a tax on the general public. If we

[Shrimati Dixit]

impose a tax on the manufacturers and realize it directly from them, then the general public will have nothing to do with it. But you want to collect money from any source. You can do so by imposing the tax directly on the manufacturers. Thus you shall be able to realize more money.

I think, you are aware of the fact that forty thousand workers are engaged in these biri manufacturing factories and during the tobacco season two lakhs of workers are employed in these factories as casual labour. If you enhance the tax, the production will be stopped and you must realise that you shall be making all these workers unemployed. I agree with you in imposing taxes on intoxicants as they are injurious to health and drive persons towards abyss. But I want to ask what other alternative job do the Government propose to provide them if they are to leave their present occupation of biri making? When they have got no other means of earning their livelihood and the Government are also not in a position of employing such a vast man power in any other alternative occupation, I do not think the Government are indirectly doing any good to the poor people by enhancing this tax. I would request both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Industries to reconsider these taxes with a cool mind whether they are really going to do something for the benefit of workers or not.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon hon. Members, may I know whether I will have the consent of the House to reduce the time-limit to ten minutes: I have got a list of twenty speakers.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Veerabahu (Madras): The two noteworthy features of the activities of the Ministry of Commerce during the year under review are that we have been able to export cloth to Manchester and coal to New Castle. The export trade during the year increased considerably which the Ministry in their report have been pleased to characterise as 'buoyant'. It has gone up by nearly 107 crores, that is 27 per cent. We had a record export in so far as cotton piecegoods are concerned, exceeding one thousand million yards. Tea production also has reached a record level in the year. Apart from that there have been certain improvements in the matter of issue of import licences; also some offices of commercial attaches have been newly opened in three places.

But, the Minister and the Secretary who were mainly responsible for the activities of the Ministries are no more in it. We have a new Minister and a new Secretary in charge of the Ministry. I have been observing with great regret at the meetings of the Commerce Advisory Committee that year after year the Minister was changing just at the time when he was getting into the grip of the problem. We have become newly independent and some, if not all, of the Ministers are either new to administration or new to the portfolios entrusted to them. It is not my intention to cast any reflection on them. I know that they are men of great eminence, with wide knowledge, which can easily fit them in any responsible sphere of any magnitude. But in life there is what is called experience the importance of which cannot be minimised, especially in such fields as industry and commerce.

In other countries we often see that men belonging to the industry and commercial classes have a large preponderance in the governance of the country. But, unfortunately, in our country we have very few people belonging to the commercial and industrial classes associated with the Government of the country. For a successful functioning of such Ministries as Industry and Commerce, it is necessary that not only the Ministers, but even the officers concerned, and especially the commercial attaches abroad, should have a thorough knowledge of all the important trades with which they are connected and an intimate, constant and up-to-date knowledge of the market fluctuations. In the absence of such things it is often felt that our country has lost heavily. It is not only with regard to the Ministers, but as I said, even with regard to the Secretaries and the commercial attaches. Unless they are properly equipped for this new sphere of activities, we will not be in a position to save the many millions which we recently have lost. Again, it is not my intention to under-rate the services of our present officers who I know have, even though they have been trained for other purposes and in other ways, adjusted themselves well to this new task. But one with experience, one with the necessary training in the field of commerce and industry would have done much better and there is no doubt about that.

I would cite only a few instances where our country and our Government have lost heavily, because they have not been up to the mark. Unless the Ministers and the Secretaries con-

cerned have a thorough grasp of the subject it would not be possible for them to take quick decisions, quick decisions and immediate action which are often called for in the field of commerce and industry. Take for example, the question of import of cotton from America. The decision was taken rather very late and even after the decision was taken to issue the necessary import licences, it took some months. The loss on that score has been computed at Rs. 17 crores because by that time the price of cotton had gone up considerably. Similarly with regard to the import of staple fibre which is a substitute for cotton, I find that even though it has been placed in the O.G.L. it has been done at a very late stage by which time the prices had gone up considerably. Similarly we can multiply instances by which our country has lost heavily.

Take again the case of jute. We have been raising the export duty on jute to intercept the considerable margin of profits for the benefit of the country. But when did we raise the duty? It was after some time when millions had gone into the pockets of the exporting millionaires. If we had been on the alert and had been closely watching the market, we would have done it weeks earlier, when Government could have got considerable sums of revenue.

I am stressing the point of experience and continuous contacts with the markets and the trade problems for another reason also. It is mainly for the purpose of State trading. My hon. friend Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh referred to it at great length and I do not propose to do it here. Certainly, I find no reason why we should hesitate to intercept the profits from important industries and commerce which can be advantageously utilised for the benefit of the nation. The success of State trading and nationalisation very largely depends upon the proper selection of such lucrative trades or industries which can easily be managed by our existing administrative machinery and where profits are more or less assured. There is no time to lose and big profits in monopoly trade must be immediately secured for the State at any cost.

Shri Sarwate (Madhya Bharat): When considering the subject-matter of today's discussion I am reminded of a saying of Bhartrihari.

वारांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेक ज्या ।

which means that state-craft is as changing as a public woman. One is

tempted to describe our economic policy in some such way also. Some instances were given of this changefulness by previous speakers. I will give just one coming from the part of the country that I come from—Central India. Central India produces about three lakh bales of raw cotton and our consumption for our seventeen mills is about two lakh bales. This year we were granted about a lakh and a half bales—I do not have any grievance on that score, because it was done on an all-India basis and cotton was distributed to other States also on that basis. But the grievance comes this way that when the last quota was allotted, the millowners made purchases and entered into agreements and according to the rules these agreements have to be sent to the Department for confirmation and at this stage the confirmation was refused because it was said that the quota had been curtailed. The result was that these mills could not make their purchases elsewhere either. They were short of stock. And they have now issued, I am told, a notice to close the mills sometime this month. This matter was brought to the notice of the Controller concerned and he said he could not help because notice had been given by the mills. They have to give notice according to the rules, and now when notice is given, it is said it is a protest and so the Controller is not going to help the mills in this matter. This is the sad state of things that prevails in the mills and I hope the hon. Minister concerned will look into this matter and see what can be done.

Secondly, in some of the mills in my part of the country standardisation of wages has been done. Naturally when there is the standardisation of wages there should be the standardisation of labour also. There should be the standardisation as to the quantity to be produced also and there should also be the provision that each section of the industry has a certain co-ordinated number of workers. Otherwise if there is only this standardisation of wages, the industry is bound to run at a loss. But in the direction of standardisation of labour nothing has been done. This certainly is not a question affecting Indore or Central India alone. It is a general question of policy which ought to be taken up as quickly as possible by the Department. If labour's wages are to be standardised, then it follows that the quantity produced by the labour must also be standardised. But this question has not so far been taken up and the mills which have moved in this matter are not given any lead. I am

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not speaking for the millowners. I am really concerned with the welfare of the labourers themselves. If labour does not produce sufficiently and if there is therefore not sufficient production in the land, then one day the mills will have to be closed and labour will be thrown out of employment. Therefore it is in the ultimate interest of labour that there should be standardisation of production also. And if there is standardisation of labour, those above the ages of 55 or 60 may be discharged with compensation and there would be no hardship. This question of standardisation of labour should be taken up as soon as possible as a matter of policy.

The other grievance is about the changes made every quarter. Once in every three months there is a change and this causes a lot of hardship. Let me give one instance, and again from my part of the country. There was a person who entered into a contract, that is, who struck a bargain with a concern in France for 3,000 tons of copper plates. That was permissible at the time it was done, but when the stuff was loaded on the ship—part of it—there was a change in the rules and the result was that the ship's authorities were asked to unload the cargo. The stuff was unloaded. But subsequently there were discussions and negotiations and notice was given by the ship-owners that they would have to charge Government for the loss of the freight. The cargo was allowed to be loaded again—I mean that part of it which had first been loaded, about 300 tons. But the rest of the copper plates are not now allowed to come over. If you make such changes, how can you expect businessmen abroad to have any faith in our dealings? How can the French businessmen think that when they make a contract with us we will be able to carry it out? This again, is not a matter that concerns Indore alone, it concerns the nation as a whole. It is the business of the Government to see that when a person makes a contract, he is able to fulfil that contract.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): If in the interest of the country it is necessary to stop the import or export of a commodity at a particular time, will the hon. Member say that any contract for the import or export of that commodity should be allowed to be fulfilled? Will he honour that contract even against the interests of the country?

Shri Sarwate: This is something which should be decided by the hon. Minister and not by me. It is necessary in the national interest to see that trust in our dealings is not lost. Where contracts had already been entered into, they should be allowed to stand and they should form an exception.

The Exports Committee's report says that there should be 13 yards of cloth per head allowed for local consumption. Can any man or woman cover himself or herself with this much of cloth? Maybe, Shri Shankarrac Deo may be able to manage with one piece of cloth for the lower portion and another piece for the upper portion of his body. But surely it is not possible to manage with only 13 yards of cloth. But even according to this calculation 412 crores of yards are required for the 35 crores of people in India. The production last year was 366 crores of which 120 crores goes out as export. And the Export Committee says that allowing 13 yards per head for domestic consumption, the target for export for 1950-51 be put at 800 million yards: but what do we find actually? Though there has been a fall of production from 422 crores to 366 crores, the export far exceeds the target 800 millions; it goes up to 1200 million yards. The real

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question before us is this whether such an essential commodity as cloth is to be exported leaving the people here naked, at the same time getting foreign exchange by exporting cloth. The only word that I wish to say is that by exporting 1200 million yards out of the total production of 366 million yards, what is left for domestic consumption comes only to 7½ yards per head, which I think is not quite sufficient for any human being. Therefore I emphatically support the suggestion made earlier in this debate that there be absolutely no export of either raw cotton or of manufactured cloth.

Shri Satyanarayana (Madras): If a comparison is to be made, I consider this to be the most important Ministry of all the Ministries. It is because this Ministry contributes more than 2/3rds of the income of the whole of the Indian Union Government. It is more than 50 per cent. of all the Provinces put together and it handles transactions costing more than a thousand crores. When the Ministry of Industry and Commerce was amalgamated, I thought that there would be a new policy and a

better co-ordination and correlation with the States as well as in the Centre. When I heard that one of the

most tried public workers like the present Minister in charge of Industry and Commerce was taking up this portfolio, I expected a new and entirely new approach to the whole problem, not only from the view point of increasing the revenues, which is a very important factor but also from the view point of the convention and the whole historic tradition of this country, thinking that there would be a definite approach towards decentralization of our Industries Department or the industry of this country, so that the income from these sources as well as the income of the people in general may be increased. But I am very sorry to say that I am very much disappointed. It would have been very much better for the Minister if he had left all that is being said against the Ministry and against so many things and practices in his Ministry to an agency like a Police Inspector General. Much of the things that are said now against the Ministry are the black marketing and the corruption, malpractices and inequitable distribution and certain people having certain priorities over the others and all these things are matters that should be left under the present circumstances only to an agency something like a Police Inspector General who should look into these things because when such incomes are being handled in highly centralised way, there is bound to be some kind of corruption, and other evil practices. If these are left to one Minister to handle, it will be more than impossible. After he had built up an agency, he could handle the whole thing through an Inspector General of Police or a person of his stature. It would have been very much better if he had tried to utilize all his time for purposes of promotion of the industry on a cottage industry basis, on a village basis and on a decentralization basis with an object of regional self sufficiency. Even now, it is really strange that we should argue for the decentralization of our industries as we have been talking for about 30 years of it, although it has been proved, not only by the experience in this country but by the experience in various other countries also that large centralization of industrialization was entirely a historical factor. When coal alone was to be used as power for purposes of promotion of industry, it was centralized. Now that electricity has taken the place of coal for the supply of power, and it can be taken to the people who actually need employment, still it is not taken to them

wherever they live in big cities. I do not know why we are thinking but continuing the old policy of centralization, having large scale industries in a few central cities only. Is it very difficult for us to understand and also assess the evils of this centralization? On account of the centralization, are we not able to see easily that the population of this country is getting more and more concentrated in big cities? If we look at the figures we will find that 14 or 15 per cent. of the rural population which was actively engaged in the rural industries and rural agriculture today has migrated to big cities. Our city population is being more and more increased and if we look at the real position, we find that only 33 per cent. of our population is today economically active and 67 per cent. is inactive either for the purpose of increasing our industrial output or for the purpose of putting in any kind of social service. This position has to be changed. The only way by which we can do it is by decentralizing our industries and also leaving all the problems and all the evils that we are trying to tackle to a different agency. There is a huge machinery now employed in the Industries Department and the Commerce Department—all that has to be left to another agency which should have complete power to deal with such matters.

There is a complaint in this House as well as outside that there is a good deal of black marketing. Why is this black marketing there? Are not people alive to the evils of black marketing? Are they willing to pay the black market prices? Is it that the people connive at it? It is because the system itself is evil-ridden; it is being practised in the cities and not in the villages. I seldom heard a thing like black marketing happening in a village because the social opinion is so alive and the social consciousness is so active there. If there is an evil, immediately the social opinion is aroused and the evil is suppressed. It is quite true that on account of centralization of the machinery of administering justice and also the power that is now being administered to that effect, it is not so active as it used to be and as it ought to be. Yet it can be said that when a thing takes place in a village or in a small group where people understand each other's practices and each other's secrets, it is easy for the people to suppress if there is any evil like black marketing and therefore it is only in the cities that such evil practices exist. In the

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villages evils are easily exposed and there is no possibility of any evil like black marketing or any unsocial practice continuing but if it still persists, the whole thing may be put in the hands of the people who put it right on an organised co-operative basis. I would therefore suggest to Government that they should do the distribution on a co-operative basis where there is black marketing and where complaints are made to that effect.

It is very difficult to speak or make any good point especially with a huge subject like this in the short time at my disposal. Now, there is already the bell and I have to resume my seat. I hope that this particular point of decentralization of large scale industries, namely taking the industries to the rural people instead of the rural people being brought to the big cities, will be taken into consideration.

डाक्टर बेबी सिंह: मैं खास करके आज भवन में कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री (Cottage Industry) के ऊपर जोर दूंगा। जब स्वराज्य नहीं हुआ था उस वक्त हम इस बात पर बहुत जोर देते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई तरक्की अगर हो सकती है तो कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री की वजह से ही हो सकती है। परन्तु आज स्वाधीनता का चौथा वर्ष हम देख रहे हैं। हम आज भी उसी जगह पर हैं जहां पहले थे। आज भी कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री की तरफ हमने एक कदम भी नहीं बढ़ाया है। अमरीका में देखिए, यूनाइटेड किंगडम (United Kingdom) में देखिये, वहां मिल इन्डस्ट्रीज (Mill Industries) का इतना सज्जाना होते हुए भी आज कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री कितनी बढ़ी हुई है। हमारे यहां कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री नाम मात्र को ही है, शायद एक या दो परसेन्ट (per cent.) हो। कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री का सामान हमारे यहां होता है परन्तु अमरीका और इंग्लैंड में देखिए तीस परसेन्ट तक कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री का सामान बन रहा है। हम क्यों आज इस में पिछड़े हुए हैं? हमें

कोई प्रगति क्यों नहीं दिखाई पड़ती है? हमारे माननीय मंत्री तो इस बात में इतने काबिल हैं उन्होंने उड़ीसा में कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री को बहुत बढ़ाया है परन्तु जब सारे देश की लगाम उन के हाथ में आई है तब वह क्यों उस को पीछे रख रहे हैं। मैं खास कर मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप मिलों को इतनी तरजीह न दीजिए, आप कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री के ऊपर जोर दीजिए। आज गांवों के अन्दर सैकड़ों हजारों जुलाहे इसी तरह बेकार से बैठे हुए हैं क्योंकि उन को सूत बराबर जरूरत माफिक नहीं मिलता है, न कोई और जरूरी सामान मिलता है। मैं पूछता हूं कि यह क्यों हो रहा है? इस तरह देश में बेहद बेकारी हो जायगी तब क्या उस के बाद वह कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री चलायेंगे? यह आप के सोचने की बात है। अगर इस समस्या को हल करना है तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों (Cooperative societies) बनाई जायें। अगर उन का मुकाबला किसानों से करना है तो इन की कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों बना कर इन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता दी जाय, इनको पहला प्रिफरेंस (preference) दे कर इन की सारी तकलीफों को मिटाया जाये। इनके सामान को बड़े स्टेशनों पर, बड़े बड़े शहरों में और जल्सों की जगहों पर इम्पोरियम (Emporium) बना कर उन में रखा जाय। आज विदेशों में हमारे देश के राजदूत रहते हैं उन के जो विजिटर्स (Visitors) के बैठने के कमरों में हमारे यहां के सामान का एम्पोरियम रखा जाय। तभी हमारे सामान का प्रोपेगन्डा (propaganda) दुनिया के अन्दर होगा। हमारे यहाँ सारे देश भर में

तरह तरह का सामान बनता है। आप काश्मीर के अन्दर ही देखिये। अच्छे से अच्छे लोग इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका से यहां आते हैं और हर चीज को पसन्द कर के खरीद ले जाते हैं। इसी तरह बनारस की कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री है, हमारे मध्य-भारत में भी कांटेज इन्डस्ट्री चंदेरी में है; वह सब रेशम का कपड़ा बुनते हैं, जरी का कपड़ा बनाते हैं जो खबसूरत और अच्छे से अच्छे तरह का होता है। उनको भी सहायता की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

दूसरे में कपड़े के वितरण की आज जो हालत है उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उस की हालत इतनी खराब है जिस की कोई हद नहीं है। यहां तक कि जो कपड़ा देहात के लिए है वह भी उन को नहीं मिल रहा है। देहातों के नाम का कपड़ा शहर में आ कर बिकता है और बिक कर पाकिस्तान को एक्सपोर्ट (export) होता है, याने स्मगल (smuggle) होता है। ऐसे कई केसेज (Cases) पकड़े गये हैं लेकिन उन का अभी तक कोई निपटारा नहीं हुआ है। मैं राजस्थान के गांव छोटी सादड़ी में गया वहां पर एक ऐसा केस पकड़ा गया कि वहां आदिवासियों के नाम से जो सामान गया था वह सामान पाकिस्तान में स्मगल हुआ और वह चीजें पकड़ी गई हैं। फिर भी अभी तक उस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ। वह सारे केसेज ऐसे ही चल रहे हैं जैसे मामूली केसेज चला करते हैं। उन पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। होता यह है कि जो ज्यादा स्मगल करे, जो ज्यादा ब्लैक मार्केट (black market) करे, जो नीचे की मशीनरी (Machinery) है, उन्हीं के लोगों को दुकानें देते हैं। उन्हीं के लोगों को कोटा (quota) देते हैं।

इसी प्रकार शूगर (sugar) में क्या होता है। मैं मध्य भारत के रतलाम शहर से आया हुआ हूँ। वहां हम देखते हैं कि शरणाथियों को शूगर की बोरियां दी जाती हैं तो अफसरों के जरिये उन से पैसा लिया जाता है। तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि नीचे की मशीनरी को आप को देखना पड़ेगा। शकर का मामला आपका नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूँ, मैं ने तो केवल एक मिसाल के तौर पर आप से कहा है। आदिवासियों का जो खास तरह का कपड़ा होता है, धोतियों का, वह धोती ही पहिनने के आदी है, उन के लिए कोट का कपड़ा भेजा जाता है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है, कोई इस को देखने वाला व्यक्ति नहीं है? वहां के लोग हम जब जाते हैं तो पूछते हैं कि वहां कौन बंटे हुए हैं? वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है वह मैं आपसे कहता हूँ।

मैं खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम बातों पर बराबर ध्यान दिया जाये और इन बातों के लिए ज्यादा समय देना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Devi Singh (Madhya Bharat): Today I will particularly lay stress upon the importance of cottage industries. Prior to India's independence we used to emphasise the fact that if India could achieve progress it was to be achieved through cottage industry alone. We are now passing through the fourth year of our independence; but we are where we were. We have not moved even a step forward in respect of our cottage industries. In America and United Kingdom cottage industry has much developed in spite of advanced mill industries operating there. Cottage industry in India is but nominal. Probably one or two per cent. of the total production is produced here by cottage industries, while in America and England about 30 per cent. of

[Dr. Devi Singh]

goods are produced and manufactured by them. Why are we lagging behind? Why do we not find any progress being made in this respect? The hon. Minister is very efficient in this sphere and has made much development in cottage industry in Orissa. Now that he is in charge of the entire country's affairs, in as much as cottage industry is concerned, he should not allow his country to lag behind. I wish to submit to the hon. Minister in particular that he should not lay as much stress on mills as possible but must emphasise the importance of cottage industry. Thousands of weavers are sitting idle in the villages because they do not get enough yarn and other necessary things regularly to meet their requirements. Why is such a situation being allowed to exist? Will the cottage industries be developed after the unemployment has reached its peak? It is a matter for his active consideration. If this problem has to be solved, I would submit to the hon. Minister, that co-operative societies should be formed. If it is intended to place the cottage industry on equal footings with agriculture, it is imperative that co-operative societies may be formed and as much help may be given to it as may be possible. It should be given top priority for all purposes and all impediments placed in the way of progress should be removed. Emporiums should be opened at railway stations and meeting places in big cities where its products should be displayed. India has got her Ambassadors in foreign countries. The things produced by Indian cottage industries should also be exhibited in the drawing rooms of such Ambassadors. It would go a long way in popularising these goods throughout the world. Various kinds of goods are produced here in our country. Take for example Kashmir. Many persons from England and America come to visit Kashmir. They purchase many things of their choice. Similarly cottage industries are also operating at Banaras, as also at Chanderni in Madhya Bharat, my own State. There silk and brocade are made which are simply lovely to look and excellent in quality. They too need assistance very badly.

Next, I want to say a few words about the existing conditions with regard to the distribution of cloth. The conditions are far from satisfactory, so much so that even the cloth meant to be sold in villages is not available there. Such cloth is also brought to the cities, sold there and ultimately smuggled to

Pakistan. Many such cases have been detected but they are still pending. I visited a village named Chhoti Saadri in Rajasthan. One such case was detected there that the cloth sent there for Adibasis was smuggled to Pakistan and the goods in question was caught. Still no arrangements have so far been made to check this evil and all such cases are being treated like other ordinary ones. No attention is being paid to those cases with the result that the subordinate staff allots shops and quotas to such persons only as are smugglers and black marketeers.

Now, what happens with regard to sugar? I come from Ratlam in Madhya Bharat and I find there that bags of sugar are given to the refugees only when some money is extracted from them by the officers concerned. That is to say, the Government will have to overhaul the machinery of the subordinate staff. I know that the question of sugar is not the concern of the hon. Minister, but I have only quoted an example. There is a particular kind of cloth alike to that of dhoties which the Adibasis use. They are generally accustomed to put on dhotis. But instead of coating cloth is sent for them. I am surprised that nobody cares to look into these matters. When we go there the people of that place enquire of us as to who are in charge of these affairs. I wish to submit that the conditions there are none too satisfactory. I want to say that all these things may be taken into consideration and given more time and attention.

Shri Chattopadhyay (West Bengal): In this House during the course of discussion on the Demands for Grants a lot of criticism has been made by the various speakers about the working of this Ministry. I should not say that the criticism has been unjust or undeserved. Much of it has arisen out of the personal experiences of Members as a result of their daily contact with the people. If something was not wrong in the Kingdom of Denmark there would not have been such a loud chorus of criticism against the working of this Ministry, on which depends very largely the prosperity and progress of our nation.

The industrial policy of the Government is quite rightly open to criticism of hardest character. In spite of all the advantages that have been given to capital, the industry has not played the game. The very demonstration of a pair of dhoties on the floor of the House by Shri Goanka, which according to the stamped price costs Rs. seven but which he had to obtain from the market at Rs. 20 and that too with

considerable difficulty, is eloquent in itself to my point. Nothing more need be said to condemn the policy and method which this Ministry have been pursuing.

I am not prepared to say that everything connected with this Ministry is 100 per cent. wrong and nothing good is being done by it. All over the country, a large number of mills and factories are coming into existence. Many industries which were absent a few years ago or were very poor and weak are now raising their heads and I am glad to say that in some of them self-sufficiency has been reached. But if we consider the position of large scale and heavy industries, we are far from any mentionable achievement. We do not know how long it will take us to establish these large scale and heavy industries. It depends very largely on the assistance that we get from outside. Capital goods are very difficult to obtain. Finance is a hurdle which we have to get over. Other difficulties about management and availability of technicians are also confronting this country. But, to the credit of this Parliament, whenever the Ministry has approached this Parliament for any assistance and protection to the industries which are in existence at present, this Parliament has been very liberal in the matter of helping the Ministry by agreeing to such measures of protection and similar other things. In spite of all that has been done by this Parliament and in spite of all the concern of the Government to make the existing industries stand on their own legs, there is a very large feeling in the country, and truly so, that industry has not been playing fair either with the Government or with the people.

I should not attempt at speaking in detail about the big industries; I would now like to confine myself, within the limited time at my disposal to the working of the cottage industries in this country. It is a matter of the deepest possible regret and it is a matter of eternal shame for this Government that the cottage industries in this country, far from making any progress, have been daily languishing and very fast getting out of existence. Cottage industries are no longer the pet children of anybody in the Government; they are the most neglected responsibilities of this department. That under a department which is managed by two of the most eminent public men of India, who had the closest touch with the rural areas and rural problems of this country, these cottage industries should daily grow weak and weak and get no encouragement at all, is a matter of deep regret

to me. The weaving industry is now in a very dilapidated condition. Mr. Goenka was saying in the morning that in Madras, weavers have died of starvation. I can speak from personal experience that quite a large number of weavers have given up their trade and have become labourers either in the coal fields or in some other industrial areas and many are working as domestic servants. The same is the case with paddy husking industry. I understand that a Cottage Industries Board has been formed and the executive committee of that Board is considering the case of the paddy-husking industry. This is one of the industries in which a very large number of people in this country have been employed for ages past. But, the procurement policy of the Government is such that all the paddy goes right from the cultivators' godowns direct to the mills and the paddy is taken away from the godowns in such a ruthless manner that nothing worth mentioning is left in the villages for the poor paddy huskers to carry on their profession and they are fast going out of employment. Look at the oil-crushing industry in the rural areas. What is it that has been done by the Government all these three years to help these oil crushers in the rural areas?

An Hon. Member: Oil mills.

Shri Chattopadhyay: On top of all, I am surprised to learn that under the hon. Mr. Tyagi's own direction or responsibility a move is on foot to tax the individual biri manufacturers. These poor people earn their daily living by preparing biris in the rural areas, widows, orphans and children, who somehow make their both ends meet by engaging themselves in this biri industry. I understand that a move is being made to tax even these individual biri traders or biri producers to the extent of Rs. 20/- while it was only rupees two before. It looks as if the industrial policy of the Government is to put the cottage industries out of existence. The industrial policy of Government is to put all sorts of impediments and difficulties, though not deliberately, but unconsciously. It is leading to this, that people who are engaged in cottage industries are finding themselves out of employment. Measures are being taken which ultimately will result in creating more and more unemployment. I would request the hon. Ministers to consider this matter very seriously. It is my firm conviction that until and unless measures are taken by this Ministry to chalk out an industrial policy absolutely on co-operative lines, it will be difficult for

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the Government to stop this rot which has set in both in the matter of big industries as well as small industries.

श्री अन्सारी : म सूत के मृतालिक्र कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज सूत की कमी की कुछ बजह से जो हमारे देश की हालत हो रही है वह सब को मालूम है। यह दुर्बंशा सिर्फ एक प्रान्त में नहीं है बल्कि हिंदुस्तान के तमाम प्रान्तों में है। आप को मालूम है कि नागपुर में हैंडलूम वीवर्स (Handloom weavers) का सत्याग्रह चल रहा है और अब तक १३०० लोग जेल जा चुके हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि उन की क्या मुसीबत है और वह क्यों जेल जाना चाहते हैं और अभी भी वहाँ सत्याग्रह जारी है। यह हालत सिर्फ नागपुर की नहीं है, बल्कि तमाम प्रान्तों की है। लेकिन और जगह के लोग सब से काम ले रहे हैं और सरकार को कष्ट देना नहीं चाहते। वह देखना चाहते हैं कि सरकार उन के वास्ते क्या कर रही है। लेकिन दिन व दिन हालत उनकी खराब हो रही है। हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने कहा कि बहुत से जो हैंडलूम वीवर्स हैं वह अपने काम को छोड़ कर मजदूरी कर रहे हैं और दूसरी दूसरी जगह जा कर, टी गार्डन्स (Tea Gardens) में जा कर, अपनी गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं। आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि आज हम अमेरिका में और इंग्लैंड में काटेज इंडस्ट्री (Cottage Industries) के शो रूम (Show rooms) खोलते हैं, लेकिन यह मालूम नहीं कि हमारे देश में कितनी सूत की कमी है। फिर हम शो रूम खोल कर क्या कर सकते हैं, जब हम यहां से चीज नहीं भज सकते। सिर्फ शो ही शो वहाँ रह जायगा। इस पर हमें तो यह किस्सा याद आता है कि जब फ्रेंच रिबोल्यूशन (French Revolution) हुआ था तो वहाँ के

भूखे लोग जा कर शाही महल के सामने खड़े हो गये। तो रानी साहबा ने निकल कर यह पूछा कि यह लोग क्या चाहते हैं। तो लोगों ने कहा कि देश में रोटी नहीं है भूखे हैं रोटी मांगते हैं। इस पर रानी साहबा ने यह कहा कि अगर ब्रैड (bread) नहीं है तो केक (cake) क्यों नहीं खाते। अफसोस की बात है कि भोले पन से आज हमारी हुकूमत यह कहती है कि मिल का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता तो काटेज इंडस्ट्री के कपड़े को काम में लाइये और अगर काटेज इंडस्ट्री का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता तो मिल का कपड़ा काम में लावो। लेकिन यह नहीं मालूम कि जड़ क्या है। इस सब की जड़ सूत है, वह कम है। तो फिर उस के बगैर, न मिल के कपड़े का प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है और न काटेज इंडस्ट्री के कपड़े का ही प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है। तो हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि वह इस की तरफ ध्यान दें और काफ़ी सफ़ी सयूट कोटा (Sufficient quota) तमाम प्रा तो को दें ताकि वहाँ के जो वीवर्स (weavers) हैं उन को कुछ सन्तोष हो और वह अपनी जिन्दगी को बसर कर सकें।

साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की वीवर्स की मांग ज्यादा नहीं है। उन को सूत अगर मिल जाय तो काफ़ी है। बात यह है कि उन को महीने में आठ नौ बंडल चाहियें। लेकिन मिलता क्या है, आधा बंडल। नतीजा इस का यह होता है कि वह महीने में २५ रोज बेकार रहते हैं। आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि ऐसी हालत में वह अपने परिवार का किस तरह गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं। क्या वह यह सोचा करें कि अगर आज नहीं तो अब हमारे वास्ते हुजुगा दूसरे महीने में कोटा देगी। और बाज़ बाज़ दफ़ा हो यह

हुआ है कि छः छः महीने तक कोटा नहीं मिलता है और वह बैठे रहते हैं। फिर वह टी गार्डन में आसाम चले जाते हैं या कोलियरी (Colliery) में लेबर एरिया (Labour area) में जा कर मजदूरी करते हैं और अपनी गुज़र बसर करते हैं।

आप चाहते हैं कि यहां का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े। आप चाहते हैं कि यहां की काटेज इंडस्ट्री बढ़े। आप जापान जाते हैं और वहां की मशीनों को देखते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह बहुत किफ़ायत की मशीनें हैं, इन को अपने घरों में लगा लो और प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाओ। कितने अफ़सोस की बात है। यहां जो काटेज इंडस्ट्री पहले चल रही थी उस की क्या हालत है? क्या आप को नहीं मालूम कि हिन्दुस्तान का मसलिन कितना मशहूर था लेकिन वह अब ख़त्म हो गया है। बात यह है कि आप की नज़र तो इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका की तरफ़ है। आप अपने घरों को नहीं देखते। आप को जैसा सुनाया जाता है वही दखते हैं। आप तो टुकड़े किये हुए रंगीन चउमे को लगाये हुए हैं तो एक भेड़ को सामने रख दिया जाय तो आप को १०० भेड़ नज़र आती हैं। आप सोचते हैं कि यह क्या है। इस के वास्ते इतना प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये। आप के स्टैटिस्टिक्स (Statistics) बनते हैं, लेकिन आप हक़ीक़त को नहीं देखते। इसलिये आप इन तमाम चीज़ों को छोड़ दें और जो समस्या है उस की तह तक जाने की कोशिश करें। तभी आप इस का सही पता लगा सकेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े तो अभी भी आप के यहां लाखों करघे हैं जिन को सामान नहीं मिलता है। अगर उन को सामान मिल जाय तो यक़ीनी तौर पर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सकेगा और फिर दूसरी कंठी-शंग भी ठीक हो जायेगी। मगर यहां तो

यह हालत है कि यहां बूझ है, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता, लोग नंगे हैं। और इस का नतीजा क्या होता है कि इस से हमारी राजनीतिक बातें भी गड़बड़ा जाती हैं। रंग बिरंगी टोपी वाले इस से फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। हमने अभी सुना है कि मूजफ़रपुर में वह रंग बिरंगी टोपी वाले आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इस का असर यह होता है कि हमारी सरकार को भी नुक़सान पहुंचता है। लेकिन फिर भी वह इस की तरफ़ गौर नहीं करती।

मैं इस के मुताबक़ यह सज़शन (suggestion) देना चाहता हूँ कि सफ़ीशियेंट कोटा तमाम प्रान्तों को दिया जाय और काटेज इंडस्ट्री के जो गुड्स (Goods) हैं उन पर इंटर प्रांविशियल रैस्ट्रिक्शन (Inter Provincial restriction) कोई न रखा जाय और जो यान के इम्पोर्टर्स (Yarn importers) हैं उन के साथ ड्रास्टिक ऐक्शन (drastic action) लिया जाय ताकि वह गरीबों से ब्लैक मारकेटिंग कर के अपना घन न बढ़ा सकें। बस, और मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Ansari (Bihar): I wish to say something with regard to yarn. The way our country today is suffering on account of shortage of yarn is known to all. This miserable plight is to be seen not in any one State alone but in all the States of India. You know that a satyagraha of handloom workers is going on at Nagpur and 1300 persons have gone to jail so far. You can very well realize how much they are suffering and why they are ready to go to jail. The Satyagraha there still continues. These conditions do not prevail in Nagpur alone but in all the States. Only the people in other places are more patient and do not wish to embarrass the Government. They are waiting to see what the Government is going to do for them. But their plight is growing worse every day. Several of my hon. friends have stated that a number of

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handloom weavers are giving up their vocation and migrating to other places to work as labourers in tea gardens and other places. We are opening show rooms for our cottage industries in America and England but we fail to notice the paucity of yarn in our country. What is the fun in opening show rooms when we cannot supply the goods? The show is bound to remain an empty show. This reminds one of that anecdote of the French Revolution when a hungry mob appeared in front of the royal palace. The queen asked, "What do these people want?" She was told, "There is no bread available in the country. They are hungry. They are shouting for bread." Thereupon the queen remarked, "If they have no bread why don't they eat cakes?" It is a pity how naively our Government advises us today to use cottage industry cloth if no mill cloth is available and to use mill cloth when cottage industry cloth is not available. But it is not realized what is the source of both these troubles. That source is yarn which is in short supply. Without it we cannot produce either mill cloth or cottage industry cloth. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay some attention to this side and allot sufficient quotas to all the States so that the weavers there might have peace of mind and be enabled to earn a living.

Let me also add that the demand of the weavers is not an extravagant one. They would be satisfied if they get only the yarn. Now, a weaver needs eight or nine bundles in a month whereas he gets only half a bundle. Consequently for 25 days in a month he has to remain idle. How can he maintain his family under such circumstances? Should he go on waiting in the hope that he might secure a better quota next month? Sometimes it so happens that no quota is provided for six months at a stretch and they remain idle. Then they either proceed to Assam to work in the tea gardens or go away to work as labourers in some colliery or labour area and make a living thereby.

You are anxious to increase production. You are anxious to see our cottage industries thrive. You go to Japan and finding that they possess machines which are extremely economical you decide to import and instal them here with a view to step up production. But what about the cottage industries that have been flourishing here all along? Are they not in a sorry state? Don't you know how famous was India's muslin? But, it is no more now. This is because

you are always looking towards England and America. You do not look at your own house and see only what you are led to see. You are looking through a kaleidoscope which makes you see a hundred sheep where there is only one. You make your calculations about production. You have your statistics prepared but you ignore reality. You must avoid all that and try to go to the root of the problem. Since you want that our country's production should increase you should know that even now there are lakhs of looms that are lying idle for want of material. If they were to secure the material production would undoubtedly go up and this would help in restoring normal conditions. But, as things stand, we are up against starvation, there is paucity of cloth and people have to go naked. This has its repercussions in the political field. The situation is exploited by those with the multicoloured caps. We have just heard that these people are forging ahead at Muzaffarpur. This has an adverse effect on our Government too, but they are too apathetic to all that.

The suggestion that I wish to offer in this behalf is that sufficient quotas be provided to all the States, that cottage industry products be exempted from inter-State restrictions and that the importers of yarn be dealt with drastically if they practise black market in their dealings with the poor workers.

Shri Ramaswamy Naidu (Madras): During the year under consideration both the arms of industry and commerce have been attached to the same body politic. Hereafter the lack of coordination and the unsympathetic attitude towards one Ministry by the other will disappear and we may expect a planned industrial expansion co-related to a policy of imports and exports which will stabilise and stimulate our industries.

The wheels of our industry have been running in deep ruts and the bullocks that are yoked to it are averse to any new track. Both the wheels are not able to get out of the rut in spite of the pull and push that is applied to the wheels by the Government and others.

Our policy of imports and exports has been aimed to stimulate the industries that have been set up by some of our people. The cost of production of our industries is taken into account and the import duties are so adjusted that the selling price of imported goods will be on a level with those of

our goods. But it passes one's comprehension why such protective tariffs should be levied on imported goods for the past sixteen years. Take, for instance, the case of pencil industry. It has been protected from 1834 to the tune of 25 per cent., now it is being increased to 32 per cent. I have no doubt that our hon. Ministers and their advisers have got quite a number of children and I would pray to God that they will be blessed with some more children, to find to their chagrin how much it costs them to supply their children with the pencils they require for their school use. This is a wrong policy. The cost of production in India seems to be abnormally high, if we consider it in the light of import tariffs imposed on imported goods. Why should our cost of production be so high, while the imported goods cost us only half, or even less than that. Grinding wheels, for instance, have been protected to the tune of one hundred per cent.; which means that it is being produced at half the cost in other countries. Pencils are protected to the tune of one-third the selling price of the indigenously produced pencils. Why should the poor man be mulcted to protect these industries which have been unable to stand on their own feet, in spite of protection given to them for so many years. We have in our hands many still-born and deformed children. No amount of any latest drug will bring the still-born children to life and no amount of spoon-feeding will enable these crippled children to walk. Therefore, it is time that Government took stock of their import policy, so that no more undue burden shall be thrown upon the poor consumer.

As regards the handloom industry—about that much talked of starving person, the handloom weaver—is it the policy of Government to keep alive all these handlooms and give them yarn so that the poor handloom weaver will be able to work for eight hours a day? Do Government honestly believe that they will be able to market all the goods produced by this handloom industry? When full quota of yarn was given to these handlooms there was a surplus of goods that was not marketable either in India or abroad. Therefore it is no use applying charity or misplaced nationalism in the matter of our industrial policy. We must say and frankly say: "Thus far and no further." We must first find out how many handlooms can usefully function in our country and after determining that number, we must see that every handloom weaver is provided with the necessary yarn for his livelihood. It is no use trying

to compare the politician or agitator and trying to give yarn to every handloom weaver in this country. The exact position of exports and internal consumption of handloom goods must be ascertained and the policy should be shaped accordingly.

As regards cottage industries, it is high time that we modified our Gandhian ideas in the light of modern ideas of Japan and other countries. Our cottage industries should be switched on to conditions that prevail today and such cottage industries which want to help in the production of finished goods must be assisted.

There are three or four factories assembling motor cars like Chevrolet, Studebaker, etc. These four factories should not be allowed to assemble cars, but they should be made to produce various parts of one car which would go to the making of one complete car.

Shri D. D. Pant (Uttar Pradesh): I am very thankful to you for allowing me to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not waste his time in that.

Shri D. D. Pant: As for the industrial policy of the Government, I have to submit that after we attained our independence our Government has hardly been able to formulate any industrial policy. They have in fact up-till now left it to what they call free enterprise. If we are to have only free enterprise, then every animal in the forest is having this free enterprise. The gangs of robbers have their free enterprise. Then it is not at all necessary to have any Industries Ministry at all, no Ministry will be necessary. But all the same we have been spending large sums of money over this Ministry and other Ministries. Why should we do that, if it is free private enterprise that we are to have? My submission is that the Ministry must do something to make the people industrial-minded. Private enterprise in India, as we see it, has shown itself not industrial-minded, but money-minded. That is how the capitalists and those who parade themselves as the industrialists of the land are working. I wish they were really industrial-minded. Unfortunately they are only money-minded. Not only are they so minded, but they have even made the masses, the peasants also money-minded, the officers also money-minded. Instead of engaging himself in industry the capitalist engages himself in making as much money as possible. That is the trouble with our industrial policy. My submission, therefore, is that in

[Shri D. D. Pant]

order to make better progress, in order to have a real industrial policy for the land, the factor of money should be completely controlled.

Many of my hon. friends today have said that the controls are responsible for all our present ills. But my view is that we have not had enough control in our country and that is responsible for these ills. There should be control and absolute control of everything and if that is done, you can industrialise the country in one or two years. If Government wants to make this country industrial-minded, if we want to develop our industries, then the Government must introduce some form of collectivism in the country. Without that it is not possible in any way to industrialise this vast country. If we look at the present state of our industries, I am sure we will not see in any other country in the world such great chaos as in this land. *(Interruptions)* You may applaud the industrialists because they had taken round on tour some of the Members and shown them some of the industries and so you may be estimating in that way the industrial development achieved in our land. I was myself with you, but I could not be deceived by that. If you really take into consideration the vastness of the land and the population of our country, then you will realise that this industrialisation amounts to almost nil. If the Government is really serious and wants to industrialise the country, and to formulate an industrial policy, then I think the Minister should be like a missionary and he should have under him a secretariat tuned to the highest pitch of efficiency to carry out his policy. But at present he has only a machinery which has been left to us by the old British masters and I do not think that machinery is able to carry out the policy laid down by the Minister. The service people may be fine people, as the Prime Minister said the other day, they may be very fine people—as individuals—and worth their weight in gold, and actually gold but for actual work, you want steel. You cannot plough with gold, for that you want steel. These men may be good note writers, they may be very good at keeping files and all that. But so far as carrying out a policy is concerned, I submit that they have entirely failed and they have not been able to give effect to the industrial policy of the Government.

Ever since he came to office, the hon. Minister has been working very hard. He has been straining every

nerve to find out the fault and to find out why the country is not going ahead with its industries. But I have come to the conclusion that there is poor progress because he has left the industrial development to the capitalists and to private enterprise. The other reason for this poor progress is that he has not got at his disposal a machinery which can quickly carry out his decisions.

Moreover, I feel that there should be the closest co-operation among the Industries Minister, the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister. That is very necessary for the industrialisation of the country but it is not there. Unless there is this co-operation and the whole system is revolutionised you will find yourself in a bog out of which you will not be able to get out. That is the whole crux of the problem. In order to formulate a real industrial policy, the Ministers should form an industries development committee and there, we should have—not ten minutes as we get here—but several hours to tell them what we think should be done and what we think should be the methods adopted. I know the hon. Minister also has something of the same nature in his mind, but he thinks that we are living in a democracy and we cannot do what was done in Russia or China. But I think that even in a democracy it is possible. In a democracy it is the will of the people that prevails and it is the will of the people that this country should be industrialised. There is no reason why, if there is the will and the determination, we cannot change the entire machinery so that we may achieve the results as quickly as possible. If one Minister decides to do something, it cannot be done as there is not sufficient coordination between that Ministry and the other Ministries. For instance there is in this report a mention about diesel engines. It is said that about 1,500 are produced in this country per year and

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member is starting this point rather late, he has only two more minutes.

Shri D. D. Pant: I am actually at the end of my speech. I am just giving an example of want of coordination between Ministry and Ministry. One Minister wants that so many diesel engines should be produced in India, but there is obstruction or obstacles placed in the way by another Ministry and probably the necessary permits or sanctions and other formalities are not complied with in time. And so there is a deadlock. I

could multiply instances, if I had the time.

I would in the end submit that the hon. Minister of Industries will have to think of formulating a revolutionary industrial policy if we are to industrialise the country soon.

Shri Alexander (Travancore-Cochin): I would like at the very outset to congratulate the Government for integrating and amalgamating the two Ministries of Commerce and Industry and bringing it all in one Ministry.

We have to exist as a nation and we must not vegetate. We must make a mark in the comity of nations and for that we must be, as the old saying goes, healthy, wealthy and wise. But I feel, that we are neither healthy, wealthy, nor even, I think wise. Now let us see what our ills are. Fortunately for us we have submitted ourselves or the nation has submitted itself into the hands of an able doctor—the hon. Minister. He has to diagnose and we have to give him every freedom to apply the knife where he feels it necessary. And it is his duty not to hesitate, but to take courage in both hands and to remove the roots of the cancer that has gone deep into every part of the nation. We have heard of your reputation as being a great discerning doctor. We are awaiting to see that you will justify our expectations. It is true that you have a very unsympathetic Secretariat to handle. I can cite so many examples to that effect. My complaint is that whatever policy may be put forward by the Minister, it is not being properly carried out. After all it is the Minister that is supreme and the Secretariat is but the executing hand. When you put a policy, you will have to see that it is carried out at any cost. The purpose of the Secretariat or the Ministry is only to execute. They have no right to think even; I would go to the length of saying that they have only to act.

I would try to place before the doctor some of the ailments so that he may be able to diagnose the disease properly. I think our chief ailment is that the patient is getting choked in his throat by too many plans. It is very hard for him to get these things digested and assimilated. In my opinion it is the lack of an integrated and realistic policy that stands in the way of our progress. We are a poor country and our capital is only our muscular power and the mother earth. We have to use them in a very judicious manner so that the common man may be enabled to make a marketable surplus from both

these things. In order to raise money to invest in capital industry, it is the common man that must contribute and for this he must have what is called the marketable surplus. It is not by reducing the consumption that we can get this marketable surplus, but it is by increasing the output, the individual earning. The key industries of the nation, I think, are the bony structure of our nation and the industries are the flesh and blood. Like the flesh and blood which give beauty and form to a man, so it is that cottage industries and small scale industries give the beauty and life and the form to the nation. Instead of attempting to start national industries, we must see our way to develop our cottage industries and thus put life into the nation.

Coming to a local grievance, I have to say one thing. If you see a map of India, you will find that it tapers to the South. I may tell you that the interest of the Central Government tapers as it proceeds to the South. In matters concerning the South, the interest of the Government always lessens and lessens and unfortunately when it reaches Travancore and Cochin it is nil. For example, take the coir industry. It fetches to the nation or it exports from Cochin and Alleppey about Rs. 100 million worth of goods. For the last so many months, they were asking the Government to place certain machinery in the O. G. L. so that it may be imported freely. I have even approached the Minister with that request and nothing has been done so far.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Alexander: Again they had requested for an allotment of jute twine and sackings which are used for the export of coir goods and now I learn from the hon. Minister that the control has been lifted and the merchants can make their own purchases. I would only say in the end that if you want to encourage the coir industry, you will have to help the industry to the maximum.

श्री बांगड़े : आज बहुत से सदस्यों ने उद्योग षष्ठी के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया है और यह भी कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी बिना उद्योग षष्ठी की उन्नति किये दूर नहीं हो सकती और मैं भी उस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। गृह उद्योग षष्ठी पर जोर देने से पहले मैं

[श्री जांगड़े]

कुछ दो चार और बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष इस सरकार ने दो विधियाँ प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन ऐक्ट (Preventive Detention Act) और एसेन्शियल सप्लाइज ऐक्ट (Essential Supplies Act) बनायी ताकि काला बाजार करने वालों को सरकार पकड़ सके और दंड दे सके, परन्तु उस कानून का नतीजा क्या हुआ? हमारे देश में काला बाजारी और मुनाफ़ाखोरी प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है। देश में आज सूत और कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में तबाही सी मची हुई है और चारों ओर से हाय हाय की ध्वनि आ रही है और इस हाय हाय के मैं तीन-चार कारण समझता हूँ। पहला कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि सरकार की निर्यात नीति (एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी), दूसरा कारण हमारे जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, कैपिटलिस्ट्स (capitalists) हैं, उन की होर्डिंग (Hoarding) जमा करने की नीति और तीसरा कारण हो सकता है कि हमारे शासन के प्रथम में टिलाई। हमारी सरकार का शासन सब इन्स्पेक्टरस (Inspectors) पर निर्भर रहता है और प्रान्तीय सरकार के यह सब इन्स्पेक्टरस इतने घूसखोर हो गये हैं कि यह बड़े बड़े उद्योग-पतियों को और काला बाजार करने वालों को नहीं पकड़ते, यह छोटे छोटे आदमियों को जैसे दो पैसे की माचिस तीन पैसे में बेचने वालों को पकड़ेंगे, गुड़ बेचने वालों को पकड़ेंगे और जो बड़े बड़े लक्षपति और करोड़पति हैं और बड़े स्केल (Scale) पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं, उन को नहीं पकड़ते और अगर कभी पकड़ते भी हैं तो उन को बैकडोर पालिसी (backdoor policy) या वायर पुलिंग (wire pulling) से छोड़ दिया जाता है। वह घनी लोग अपना दोष छिपाने के लिये किसी संस्था को बड़ा दान दे देते हैं और

इस कारण वह लोग छूट जाते हैं। और यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश में, मुनाफ़ा खोरी और काला बाजारी बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यदि हम देश के इन बड़े बड़े मुनाफ़ा खोरों और काला बाजार करने वालों को पकड़ सकें, तो हमें बहुत सा सूत और कपड़ा मिल सकता है और हमारे देश का बहुत नफ़ा हो सकता है। एक बड़ा दूसरा कारण आये दिन हड़तालों का भी हो सकता है। हमारे दूसरे राजनीतिक दलों के जो नेता हैं वह अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए और कांग्रेस सरकार को फेल करने और बदनाम करने के लिए हड़तालें करवाने की कोशिश किया करते हैं और भोले भाले मजदूर उन के बढ़काने में आ जाते हैं। इस कारण भी हमारे देश में कपड़े की कमी हो जाया करती है। तो मैं सरकार से इस बात का निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों को इस के लिए कड़ाई करें कि वह काला बाजार या ब्लैक मार्केटिंग, और मुनाफ़ा खोरी को बहुत जल्द पकड़ें ताकि देश में चारों तरफ़ जो हाय हाय मची हुई है, वह दूर हो सके।

दूसरी बात मैं गृह उद्योग धंधों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं नेलगतार साल भर से कई प्रश्न इस बारे में सरकार से पूछे, लेकिन हर बार सरकार का जवाब जो दिया गया, वह टालने वाला जवाब होता है, और वह कोई क्रियात्मक जवाब नहीं होता है। मैं ने पूछा कि गृह उद्योग में कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं, परन्तु सरकार ने इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के बेहतरों में जो चलने वाले छोटे छोटे धंधे हैं, उन के प्रति हम उदासीन हैं और इस कारण वे दिन प्रति दिन खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। हम उन्हें आउट ऑफ़ डेट (out of date) समझ कर उन की तरफ़ से अपना ध्यान हटाते जा रहे हैं और उन्हें टाढते

जा रहे हैं। आज तेल की जो धानियां चलती थीं, वह बन्द हो गई हैं। उन के स्थान को आइल मिल्स ले रहे हैं। कोटेज इन्डस्ट्री (Cottage industries) में राइस हसकिंग (Rice husking) को स्थान दिया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ राइस स्कीम का कोई आइटम (item) नहीं हो सकता है जबकि जगह जगह राइस मिलें (Rice mills) खोली जा रही हैं। सरकार की प्रोक्यूरमेंट पालिसी (Procurement policy) से देहातों का जो अनाज है, उस को वह शहरों में ले जाती है, मिल में ले जाती है, मिल से फिर वह धान का चावल बन जाता है। देहात में जो रहने वाले गरीब लोग हैं, उन का जीवन निर्बाह इस उद्योग से चलता है।

आज हम मंत्री महोदय के यहां चाय पाटियों में जाते हैं, वहां देखते हैं कि उन की कुर्सियों पर प्रेजिडेंट साहब के यहां की मेजों और कुर्सियों पर विलायती कपड़ा या मिलों का कपड़ा बिछा होता है। क्या अच्छा होता अगर उसमें खदर या हैंड लूम (Hand loom) का कपड़ा होता। क्या अच्छा होता अगर हमारे चपरासियों की बर्दियां खदर की होतीं। वह चपरासी जो फाइल्स (Files) के बंडल ढो ढो कर इधर से उधर ले जाया करते हैं। आज हमारे अफसरों के यहां के दरवाजों की चिके हुआ करती हैं, उन के पदों होते हैं, वह खादी या हैंड लूम के बनाये जायं तो हमारे यहां के बुनकरों का जो कपड़ा है उस का प्रयोग हो सकता था, मगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती। केवल दिखाने के लिए महकमें कायम करते हैं, केवल वाशिंगटन आदि स्थानों में शो रूम (Show Rooms) खोल कर सन्तुष्ट हो जाते हैं। मैं ने ध्यान पूछा और सरकार कहती है कि एक

तिहाई उपयोग हैंड लूम, जिसमें खादी भी है, का होता है। इससे इस खदर उद्योग का काम नहीं हो सकता है। क्या सरकार उद्योग धंधों में गवेषणा या अनुसंधान नहीं कर सकती। केवल कुछ कोटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज के डाइरेक्टोरेट खोल देने से हमारे उद्योगों की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती। केवल दो तीन मीटिंग और कर्मचारियों के भत्ते में ही आप का साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया चला जाता है और निर्माण कार्य नहीं हो पाता। इसलिये मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सम्भव हो, खादी को सहायता देनी हो, कागज और राइस स्कीम या और और जो चीजें हैं उन को छोड़ कर इसकी तरफ देखें क्योंकि आप जानते हैं हमारा देश आस्ट्रेलिया नहीं है, न्यूजीलैंड नहीं है जहां वहां की इनी-गिनी कम जन संख्या को काम मिल जाता है। मह तो २५ करोड़ की आबादी का देश है, लाज स्केल इन्डस्ट्री (Large scale industries) से करोड़ों की बेकारी दूर नहीं हो सकती। आप को कोटेज इन्डस्ट्री की चीजों को उपयोग में लाना होगा। ताकि हमारे करोड़ों बेकार लोगों को काम मिले। इसी से सारे देश का भला होगा और तभी हमारी डिमोक्रेसी (Democracy) सफल हो सकेगी, जनता सुखी होगी, देश की भी समृद्धि बढ़ेगी।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Jangde (Madhya Pradesh): Many speakers today expressed their views about industries and also said that the poverty of India could not be removed without the development of industries. I also want to emphasize these facts. Before dealing with the cottage industries I would like to say a few other things. Last year the Government enacted two legislations, Preventive Detention Act and Essential Supplies Act, in order to detect and punish the blackmarketeers. But what has been the result of these Acts?

[Shri Jangde]

Blackmarketing and profiteering is every day going on increasing in the country. There is almost a famine of yarn and cloth in the country and utter discontentment is prevailing all round. I can understand three or four reasons for this situation. First reason can be the export policy of the Government; second can be the big capitalists of the country and their hoarding policy; and the third, a laxity in our administration. The administration of the Government is dependent upon sub-inspectors and these sub-inspectors of the State Governments have gone very corrupt. They do not check up big industrialists and big blackmarketeers, but they would gag the small fry who may sell a two-pice match box for three pice. They would arrest the *gur* dealers but leave free the millionaires and multi-millionaires who carry on black-marketing on large scale. They are not arrested, and even if they are, they are let off through back door policy or wire-pulling. To hide their crimes these rich people give some handsome donations to some institutions and are set free for that reason. This is why profiteering and black-marketing are on the increase in the country. Really, if we could check up these profiteers and blackmarketeers a large quantity of yarn and cloth would be released to us and the country would be benefited. Another important reason may be that of the strikes taking place from time to time. The leaders of other political parties strive to effect strikes to scandalize and defame the Government in order to serve their own ends and the simple labourers are led away by their words. That is also the reason why cloth shortage is prevailing in the country. I would appeal to the Government to issue stern directions to their workers that they should haul up the blackmarketeers and profiteers without the least delay so that the utter frustration that obtains all round in the country may be removed.

Secondly, I want to express my views about cottage industries. I asked several questions from the Government during the course of one year in this connection but the answers given were rather evasive, they were not informative. I had asked what articles were included in the cottage industries but the Government did not give a reply. We are indifferent to the small industries run in our villages with the result that they are vanishing rapidly. Considering them as out-of-date we have been neglecting and ignoring them. Oil *ghanis* that once worked have closed down. Oil mills

are now taking their place. Rice husking has been given a place in the cottage industries, but I have to say that rice cannot be an item in the scheme when rice mills are being opened at every place. Under procurement policy of the Government grains are carried to the cities from the villages where paddy is husked into rice in the mills. The poor people of the villages used to earn their living by this industry.

When we go to attend tea parties at some Minister's or the President's residence, we find there tables and chairs laid with covers of mill-made or foreign cloth. How noble it would have been if they were made of khadi or handloom cloth instead. It would have indeed been laudable if the uniforms of the peons who carry bundles of files here and there were of khadi. Chicks and curtains are hung on the doors of the officials. If these curtains were of khadi or handloom, then the cloth manufactured by our weavers could have been utilised. But the Government do not do it. Departments are set up for mere show. They are satisfied merely by opening show-rooms in Washington and other places. In answer to my question the Government said that one-third of their cloth requirement was met from handloom including khadi. Can the Government not carry out research work in the cottage industries? These industries cannot develop merely by opening Directorates of Cottage Industries. Lakhs of rupees are spent over a few meetings and the allowances of employees and no constructive work is done. So I appeal to the Government that if it be possible and if they want to help the cause of khadi, they should put away the schemes in connection with paper and rice or other things and pay attention to khadi. After all, our country is not Australia or New Zealand where the population is very scanty and people easily get work. It is a country of 35 crores of people and the large scale industries cannot remove the unemployment of the millions. You must use products of the cottage industries in order to provide employment to the millions of unemployed persons. Only that can do good to the country and make democracy a success here. Only then will the people be happy and country prosperous.

4 P.M.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam): Lest I fail to touch the various points on which I want to speak, I shall give the headlines of my speech. Point number one is the absolute necessity for removal of controls which are ruining

the fair reputation of the Ministry, our officials and our traders. (An Hon. Member: All controls?) Yes. All omens are against the hon. Minister and people are in fury for his complete failure to supply yarn to Assam for the last two or three months. That is point number two. And then the third is the neglect of the tea industry in Assam. The fourth is failure to have regional development of industries, that is to say, no attempt has been made to utilise the natural resources of the different regions. Last but not the least, I mention the absolute neglect of the present Government to improve and foster the *khaddar* industry.

I shall principally confine myself to the neglect of the tea industry in Assam. Hon. Members who take tea either in parties or in their homes should remember that 60 per cent. of the tea produced in India comes from Assam. Therefore, when they are taking tea, consciously or unconsciously they are taking Assam tea—a fact which they seem to forget shortly after the tea is drunk. Out of the total production of 586 million lbs. of tea, 486 million lbs. come from Assam and Bengal and I am sure my Bengal friends will admit that the bulk of this quantity comes from Assam. (Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Question.) As much as Rs. 77 crores worth of tea was exported in 1949 and about Rs. 70 crores worth in 1950. The Government get a large amount of money through export and excise duties. May I ask the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Finance Minister how much of this comes back to Assam? I am sure the answer would be in the negative. For want of facilities of transport, the quantity of export will be gradually diminished and even if it is not diminished the cost of transport will not enable Assam tea to compete with the tea grown in other places. It is perhaps unknown that tea is being brought from Assam to Calcutta by aeroplanes, which means that a large amount has to be paid by way of freight. Gradually, therefore, Assam tea will not be able to come to its proper market.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is over.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I obey your ruling.

Shri Joachim Alva: This morning I enquired of the Finance Minister about 13 large European and American firms who exercise discrimination against their Indian assistants and executives and enquired as to

what were their earnings during the last ten years and as to how many Indians they entertained as executives and assistants. I am referring to this matter now in the debate because it pertains to the department of hon. Commerce and Industry Minister: I might as well give the names of the firms. They are thirteen and more: Standard Vacuum Oil Company; General Motors; Ford Motor Company of India; Caltex; Imperial Chemicals; Imperial Tobacco; J. Walter Thompson; Burma Shell; India Tyre and Rubber Co.; Firestone; Volkart Bros.; Rallis; Lever Bros.; Andrew Yule & Co.; Bird & Co.; Balmer Lawrie.

My main intention in raising this matter is that crores of rupees have been netted by these firms during the last several years in the shape of net profits and one of the firms during the last year alone made a profit of one crore and thirty lakhs. In that particular firm there are not two Indians as executive or top-assistants and there are very few people in most of these firms who are drawing over Rs. 1,500. No doubt the Government of India may not be able to interfere in the affairs of these firms but I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that it is time that these firms which net in huge profits are made to understand that they owe a duty to the nationals of this country in the shape of appointing our own nationals to the posts of executives and assistants in their establishments. These foreign businessmen and industrialists owe a duty to Indian nationals on their own merit, capacity and hard work and those who have served the firms for years together—a recognition which has been denied to them for so long.

In some of the countries where these firms have their origin our nationals are denied the right to be employed. I may frankly state the case of Switzerland. During the last war some of our women were there and because money could not be remitted to them they desired to make a living by taking up tuitions but they were refused the permission to do it. The Rallis and the Volkart Bros. have been carrying on their business in this country for over a hundred years and have earned in the shape of profits lakhs and crores of rupees and yet they do not entertain enough Indian assistants in the higher cadre of responsible executives.

There is one point which I want to stress. I do not want to make foreign capital shy in any shape or form. But it is not time that we ask some of these foreign firms, some of whom

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have established themselves for over one hundred years in this country, that they should throw open 50 per cent. of their capital to be subscribed for by Indian nationals, so that our people may have a share not only in the management of the firms but also a share in the capital of these firms. Some of their balance sheets are not available to us. In fact I was astonished when the Finance Minister in his reply said that these firms are registered and their balance sheets are filed. Some of them are private limited companies and need not file their balance sheets.

श्री श्री रमबीर सिंह: हमारे उद्योग विभाग के मंत्री देश के चन्द रतनों में से एक रत्न हैं। लेकिन उन का मुकाबिला देश के तमाम उद्योगपतियों, और देश के अन्दर जितने आदमी मोटरों में चलने वाले हैं और सफेद कपड़े पहिनने वाले हैं उन सब से है। वह सब ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाना चाहते हैं और इन को देश की ओर ध्यान देना है। चूँकि वक्त भी कम है, मैं इसलिये अधिक न कहते हुए मैं कपास बोनो वाले लोगों की तरफ से मंत्री महोदय से एक दो सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन लोगों को समझाने के लिए उन के पास क्या जवाब है जो हमारे यहाँ के कपास बोनो वाले हैं और शार्ट स्टेपल (Short staple) पैदा करते हैं। उन की कपास को आप ६०० रुपये फ्री कैंडी के हिसाब से खरिदवा देते हैं। बड़ी कपास अमरीका के अन्दर १९६० रुपये फ्री कैंडी के हिसाब से बिकती है। उस पर सरकार भी आठ सौ रुपये फ्री कैंडी का टैक्स (Tax) लेती है, इस के बाद व्यापारी जिन्होंने न कहीं पानी देने की तकलीफ उठाई, न कहीं जमीन को जोता या गोडा है वह भी ५६० रुपये का मुनाफा उस में से बटा ले जाता है। इस के बाद दूसरे जो भाई लॉग स्टेपल (Long staple) या मिडियम स्टेपल

काटन (medium staple cotton) पैदा करते हैं उन की कपास मंत्री महोदय ८५० रुपये फ्री कैंडी के हिसाब से खरिदवा देते हैं जब कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर इस किस्म की कपास की कीमत उन को १७०० या १८०० रुपया देनी पड़ती। मेरे लायक दोस्त गोयनका जी ने बहस के दौरान में बताया कि धोती जोड़े की कीमत २१ रुपया है। जो कीमत है वह दिल्ली या मद्रास में हो सकती है, कपास का पैदा करने वाला जो देहात के अन्दर बंठा है उस की तकलीफ आप को मालूम नहीं है, उस को तो यह ३० या ३५ रुपये में धोती जोड़ा मिलता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो धोती का जोड़ा है उस को आम तौर पर पावर लूमस (Power looms) वाले बनाया करते हैं उन को आप ने इतनी रियायत दे रखी है कि उन को आप कोटा (quota) कंट्रोल रेट (Control Rate) पर देते हैं लेकिन उन लोगों की धोती जो पैदा की हुई है उस के लिए कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप को कंट्रोल करना है तो उन से कहें कि वह भी कंट्रोल भाव से बेचे। इस के अलावा मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल उद्योग सम्बन्धी जितनी कमेटियाँ बनती हैं उन के अन्दर व्यापारी और कारखाने के इन्टरेस्ट (interest) को रिप्रेजेंट (represent) किया जाता है। मैं भी आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन के ही लोगों को आप रिप्रेजेंटेशन न दें बल्कि जो रा काटन (Raw cotton) पैदा करते हैं उन को भी उस में हिस्सा दें और आप जो कमेटियाँ बनायें उन के अन्दर उन का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab): Our hon. Minister of Industry is one of the few gems of this country. But he has to face those persons who are called industrialists and who always make a show of their fortunes by drawing in motor cars and putting on milk-white dresses. They want to make the maximum amount of profits but the hon. Minister in his turn has to pay heed to the betterment of our country. As the time is short so instead of delivering a long speech, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a few questions on behalf of the cotton-growing people. What has the hon. Minister to say to those who grow short staple cotton in our country? Here you make the people purchase their cotton at the rate of Rs. 600 per candy while the same cotton is sold at the rate of Rs. 1,960 per candy in America. Government also levy tax at the rate of Rs. 800 per candy. Then comes the dealer who also makes a profit of Rs. 560 and it is he who does not take any pains to irrigate, plough or cultivate the land. There are other people who grow long staple or medium staple cotton. The hon. Minister makes the people purchase their cotton at the rate of Rs. 850 per candy while in Pakistan they would have been obliged to pay for the same quality of cotton at the rate of Rs. 1,700 or Rs. 1,800 per candy.

My friend Shri Goenka stated during the debate that the price of a pair of *dhoti* was Rs. 21. A pair of *dhoti* perhaps can be available at this price in Delhi or Madras, but you cannot think about the difficulties of those cotton growers who live in villages and who have to pay the price of Rs. 30 or 35 for purchasing a pair of *dhoties*.

I like to submit to the hon. Minister that all these *dhoties* available at present in the market are manufactured by those who work on power looms. As a sort of concession you give them their quota at the controlled rates. But there is no price control imposed on *dhoties* manufactured by them. Therefore I request that if you wish to impose control you must ask them also to sell their produce at the controlled rates. In addition to this I like to draw your attention to the point that on all Committees that are set up to deal the matters relating to industries representation is given only to the interests of the dealers and manufacturers. My submission in this respect is that you should not give representation to the industrialists' interest only but should give representation to

those also who grow raw cotton. On all such committees that you set up they should also be given representation.

Saikh Mohiuddin (Bihar): I want to put a question to the hon. Minister whether country-made boats are under the head of Industries. If so, I would like to know whether Government is taking any action for their improvement.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In my hurry to close my speech in obedience to your bell, I forgot to mention that not a single member has up till now been taken in the Central Tea Board from among Indian planters from Assam. That is an omission which should be rectified. Secondly, no attempt has been made to increase the quality of economic holdings in Assam.

Shri Mahtab: I have listened with very great attention to the criticisms and remarks made on the Demands of my Ministry placed before the House. Before I discuss the points which have been raised I would like to request hon. Members to keep in mind some of the basic features of our present economy. It seems to me that while discussing the general position of industry and trade in the country many of us forget these basic factors which I am going to place before the House.

First of all we have to keep in mind always that when Independence came it brought with it the partition of the country which completely destroyed our economic fabric as it was built in the course of the last two hundred years. The economy of India as a whole was built not in the course of one or two or a few years but during the last two hundred years and the partition completely upset the structure of India's trade and also industry.

You can see from the figures published from time to time by the Government of India that at one time India was a country noted for her export of raw materials and on account of this on many occasions India had a favourable trade balance. Immediately after the partition, India had to import raw materials from foreign countries, for which exchange had to be found. Today India does not export her raw materials but instead India exports manufactured goods. This is a very serious change which we have to keep in view. Because of the partition many of the industries of India were affected considerably, such as jute and textiles. The jute industry was affected because the raw material of jute remained in

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Pakistan and we had to import jute from there for running our industry here. Similarly with regard to the textile industry, India has to import raw cotton from elsewhere and then to run the industry. This was not the position before the partition. Soon after the partition, when things were developing in a way favourable to India, other factors came into the field, that is devaluation and closely following upon it the cessation of trade between Pakistan and India. These two had very serious repercussions on the trade and industry of this country; particularly, these two industries, jute and textiles were very much adversely affected by these two factors. Soon after, the situation which was created by the Korean war came upon the country. That created certain new circumstances which had to be always kept in view. Therefore, while we discuss the present situation, we have always to keep in view all these factors and bear in mind these several contingencies over which we have had no control. We cannot discuss the things in the same way as we used to do before the partition or before Independence. Today, fortunately, we are in a position to take a correct retrospective view of the past events and then take definite decisions with regard to the future.

There is also another fact, which we have to bear in mind. When India attained Independence, the post-war conditions were also existing in an acute form here as in other countries. All these factors are practically new to the Indian economy as it was built during the course of the last hundreds of years. Taking all the factors into consideration, if we judge our progress, then, I am sure that all hon. Members will agree that although there have been certain inconveniences on account of the jerks, nevertheless, there has been progress. The car has proceeded in spite of the jerks on the uneven road and in spite of the inconveniences caused to the passengers. There is no doubt about it. Taking a detached view of the thing, if we could forget, for the time being, the inconveniences which have been caused or the jerks, as for instance, the textile situation at present, if we could put our mind away a little from these inconveniences, we will see on the whole that there has been considerable progress and hon. Members who have cared to go through the administration reports of the erstwhile Industry and Supply Ministry and Commerce Ministry must have noticed that while production in the various old industries has increased, produc-

tion in new industries has also gone up, and new industries also have started. I need not take the time of the House in going through the details of the progress. I would request hon. Members to go through these reports and judge for themselves whether there has been actual progress or not.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Especially, the textiles.

Shri Mahtab: I am coming to that.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): The car of Jagannath?

Shri Mahtab: Hon. Members who are very much anxious to know about the industries should also have the patience to learn about it. Otherwise.....

Shri Sondhi: A new teacher come to us.

Shri Mahtab: Otherwise, there will be no point in interrupting.....

Shri Sondhi: I am very glad that you have got the cheek to say this.

Shri Mahtab: If we take a retrospective view of the last 18 months, we will see that in 1949 the industries were in a difficult position, especially the textile industry. That was a very bad year from the point of view of balance of payment because of various reasons. I need not go into those reasons now. One of the reasons was that because of the decontrol in those days, the local prices went up and our prices could not compete with prices abroad. Because of the system of O.G.L. prevailing at that time, large quantities of imports were made and that also went against us. On account of cessation of trade between Pakistan and India, on account of shortage of cotton and other raw materials, our industries also suffered. That was a very difficult period. I would refer the hon. Members to the circumstances prevailing in 1949, particularly with regard to the textile industry. Some hon. Members said that the textile control has been in force for the last ten years. That is incorrect. Let us not exaggerate the matters whenever there is a little inconvenience. Textile control, in the real sense of the term really began after the de-control in 1948, that is to say, in 1949. (*Several Hon. Members:* No, no). Before that there was no control; there was an advisory body of the mill-owners who used to advise the Government. There was no full control as it is now.

Shri Ghule (Madhya Bharat): There was strict rationing of cloth before 1949.

Shri Mahtab: In about 1949, there was so much glut all over India that textile goods and yarn could not be sold anywhere, in any of the States. It was not a situation created by the mill-owners. That was a situation created by the circumstances then prevailing. The circumstances were these. All exports to all quarters were practically stopped. When I say all quarters exports to Pakistan were also stopped. Export of handloom cloth to Ceylon, and Indo-China was also stopped. Because of these circumstances, there was so much glut that ultimately it was decided that export of cloth and yarn should be allowed. Many of the weavers' co-operative societies have exported yarn in 1949, particularly, the Madras Co-operative Societies. Many of the co-operative societies were liquidated because of this glut. At that time, fortunately, I was in charge of a State Government. I can bear this out from various letters and telegrams which I used to receive from Dr. Mookerjee, my predecessor, urging upon me to take delivery of the stocks from the mills. I used to send for the nominees; I used to visit the shops. Everywhere, there was glut. As a matter of fact, it cannot be said that that glut was created with some ulterior motive by the mill-owners. The situation was created by the conditions then prevailing. A decision was taken to export certain quantities of yarn and cloth.

First of all, the Indian cloth was the cheapest at that time, and it found certain markets. In 1949, nobody was sure as to which of the textile goods could profitably be exported. In 1950, it was found out that certain quantities of textile goods could possibly be exported and it was decided by the Government that about 800 million yards would be exported outside. So, the export is not a new thing here. It was necessary not only in the interests of the textile industry, but also for the balance of payment position. As regards the balance of payment position, if I remember aright, in last September, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the United Kingdom said that the balance of payment question must be given the same priority as the new Defence programme, which the U.K. had embarked upon. Balance of payments is a serious problem and we cannot run away from it saying that money must be found out by some means. Today, textile export forms one-fifth of the total payment to India. That being the case, we cannot slightly treat this balance of payment question. I would remind the hon Members of a suggestion which was made to the House by

my predecessor Dr. Mookerjee when he placed the question of exports before the House during the course of the last Budget session. He said:

"Some hon. Member spoke about the export of cloth, as to why we are allowing export of cloth. The hon. Member did not realise the position. Where shall I get foreign exchange from if I did not allow cloth to be exported? Because I am allowing 800 million yards of cloth to be exported, I get Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange which I can utilise for importing cotton from cotton countries. Apart from that aspect, India had a big export market in textiles. We lost that market. But, after devaluation our textile prices have become considerably economic in character, with the result that we are capturing now foreign markets. The only remedy for us is to increase our cotton production, to manufacture the necessary textiles that consumers want and at the same time to allow full export of cotton textiles to different parts of the world. Meanwhile, if some economy has to be exercised by consumers, I am afraid that has to be done. We must put the issue before the public. Here the help of Members of Parliament will be very useful. Members must go out and explain to the masses—if I may, with due respect, use that hackneyed expression, to the 'man in the street'—that it is only by following such a course during this critical period that we may be able to save the future of the industry as also serve the best interest of the country."

Here is a clear warning which was given to the House by my predecessor, in which he appealed to the House with all his earnestness to warn the people that there would be less cloth available for consumption. So, the situation which has arisen today is not a new thing. Then subsequently it was decided that about eleven million yards would be exported. I am talking of the first half year of 1950. Subsequently it was found out that production was not keeping pace with exports. Whenever we discuss the difficulties of cloth shortage, we must keep in view not only the exports but also the production. If we do not take the question of production into account, if we simply insist upon export, the argument becomes lopsided. Therefore, if we take into account the question of production, we will see that for various reasons the production of

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1950 was the lowest. That being the case, when it was known in September last that we had to cry a halt to exports. The suggestion made by some hon. Members that it could be done immediately was not practicable. Suppose we make a calculation at this time of the year that a certain quantity of cloth or anything would be exported on the basis of certain expected production, but supposing subsequently we find that production is lagging, then export has of course to be controlled but that control must take some time. For that reason we are now in a difficult position but that will be for only about two or three months. I am placing all the facts before the House for hon. Members to judge. If hon. Members see some figures of cloth allocation or yarn allotment to States, they will find that the allocation of cloth and allotment of yarn to States has gone on systematically till about June, July or August. Then there has been a slight decrease in the months of August and September. From September the Supply has been considerably reduced. I must also point out that the Supply increased from January onwards. Therefore, the weavers or the consumers of cloth have suffered from this shortage for only three to four months.

That being the position we cannot say that serious inconvenience has been caused all round if we take into consideration the fact that exports have improved our balance of payments position. While in 1949 there was a deficit of about Rs. 189 crores. I think in November last we had a balance of payments position in our favour to the extent of Rs. 89 crores or something like that. Why I am referring to our balance of payments position, the reason is this. When we think of our major imports to run big industries we have also to think of paying for those imports. Besides there are capital goods import of which has been freely allowed into the country. If hon. Members take statistics of import of capital goods during the last three or four years they will be amazed to find how the industries are gradually progressing on account of these imports. Of course, it will take some time for the results to be apparent. The results cannot be known immediately. Then there is the other main item, food. Imports of food-stuffs in 1950 amounted to about Rs. 80 crores. Probably it would be Rs. 150 crores or more in 1951. That being so, is it not necessary that hon. Members should think of the balance of payments position also? And in thinking of our balance of payments position we

have to think out what are the articles which India can export to the outside world. Our main articles today are textiles and jute.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar: What about cotton and yarn?

Shri Mahtab: Well, now it is open to us to decide that we will not export anything or import anything; we cannot say that we will go on importing these things without at the same time exporting whatever we possibly can. That is the position. At the same time I must make it clear that the local requirements also are always kept in view. It is not as though we denude the entire country of its cloth supply and then export it. Always a strict watch is kept on the position of export and the position of supply. Cloth production in 1950 was to the tune of 3,600 million yards. But for the Bombay strike we would have got about 203 million yards more. I do not understand why the causes of the low production of cloth were not discussed by anybody and why the production side was not taken into consideration at all.

Then about the cotton position today all accounts go to show that there might be some difficulty with regard to cotton in December or January next if U.S. supply does not come up to our expectations. That difficulty is also there. Even today the price of imported cotton is so high that it cannot bear any comparison with the prices in India. That being the cotton position, some hon. Members at least, I expected, would have discussed the problem of production also. Now there may be various reasons for that position. According to us the causes of low production in 1950 were the shortage of cotton, the textile strike.....

Shri Syamnandan Sabaya (Bihar): Those who knew something about production did not find their name in the list of speakers! What could they do?

Shri Mahtab: I am sorry about that, but those points also should have been made out lest the House or the public should run away with the idea that the whole situation has arisen because of some unthinking export of textiles.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): What was the total quantity exported in the calendar year?

Shri Mahtab: It was 1,100 million yards.

Shri Sondhi: Who sanctioned that?

Shri Mahtab: Government as a whole.

Shri Sondhi: You never consulted the Standing Committee.

Shri Mahtab: I do not know—those who were members at the time must have been consulted.

This is the textiles position. The steps which we have taken go to show that the expected results are being achieved. I have already narrated before the House full facts in a statement, and the hon. Speaker was kind enough to distribute copies of that statement of mine among hon. Members. That statement shows the steps which have been taken to ensure a reasonable supply of cloth and yarn to consumers here in India. Let me give the figures regarding yarn production. The production of yarn has increased from 37,000 bales to 59,000 bales per month in the course of the last three months. If the production goes on it that way then by about May or June we will be in a position approximating to that in which we were before the present situation arose. Similarly with regard to cloth, more allocations are now being made as a result of increased production. If I had the time I would have given the House figures regarding increase of cloth production also in detail, but in order to carry conviction—because I know in spite of all arguments there must be some cynicism left among some Members—I will refer to the position briefly.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The production of cloth in December 1950 was 333,520,000 yards. In January 1951 it was 329,415,000 yards. In February 1951 it was 312,460,000 yards. I shall place before you the figures in respect of the corresponding period of last year. In January 1950 it was 309,674,000 yards. In February 1950 it was 293,993,000 yards. Thus you will see how the production is gradually increasing and you will see that the difficulty which is being experienced now will be considerably removed in about a month or so.

Prof. S. I. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh): How much cloth was lost by the Bombay strike?

Shri Mahtab: 203 million yards.

Prof. S. I. Saksena: Was it not the duty of the Government to settle the strike at an early stage instead of allowing it to continue for two months until it exhausted itself, and should not the Government be held responsible for the present cloth famine resulting from the failure to perform this duty owing to political considerations?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member addresses himself to proper quarters he would have found the answer.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: It is the responsibility of the hon. Minister to clothe the nation, and it was his duty to avert the strike or to settle it quickly. He is the proper person from whom an answer can be demanded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the good of going into that now?

Shri Mahtab: My hon. friend Dr. Deshmukh pertinently raised the question of the Nagpur strike. Let me give him the interesting information which I got last evening that the *ad hoc* allotment of 1,000 bales of yarn which has been sent to Nagpur is not being lifted by the strikers because some other issues are not settled. You will see from this that the weavers' strike is not purely on account of the shortage of yarn; there are other aspects in it which I do not like to discuss here on this occasion. So far as yarn is concerned, wherever there is a slight difficulty or a slight inconvenience there are all kinds of people to take advantage of it and to mix up other issues with it. The best interests of those who are placed in a certain inconvenience are not going to be served by mixing up other issues with it. I was very sorry to learn the thousand bales of yarn which was specially sent to Nagpur is not being lifted by the weavers of Nagpur. That is a very unfortunate state of affairs.

Then it was suggested that some weavers died of starvation because of this yarn shortage. I wonder if unemployment is confined only to the weavers or whether there are other sections in the community which are also unemployed. There is some necessity of impressing upon the authorities and the public the need of a certain thing. But if it is carried too far it loses all force. Those who are in the know of things cannot be misled by this kind of exaggeration here and there. I am very glad to say from the reports which I have received from all the States that the yarn position has improved and that the cloth position also has improved. And it will go on improving. That is so far as cloth is concerned.

A personal complaint was made against me by the hon. Member from Madhya Bharat that to one of his letters I did not reply and that he had drawn my attention to this state of affairs. But I found on searching in my office that that letter was addressed not by name to me but to the Minister of

[Shri Mahtab]

Works, Mines and Power and after a long time it has come to me and a reply has been sent.

Shri Ghule: I have got a copy of the letter addressed to you, dated 20th January. I have got the reply to the letter which was addressed to the Minister of Works, Mines and Power. But the letter which was addressed to you personally as Minister of Industry and Supply and dated 20th January was not replied to. I have the copy of that letter here with me.

Shri Mahtab: It may be that the answer will be given after the facts are collected. How can it be replied to before the facts are collected?

Shri Sondhi: He says it was sent on 20th January.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only two months.

Shri Mahtab: The question of rubber has been raised and my hon. friend Mr. Rama Rao read out from certain statistics and pointed out that the information given in one of the replies was wrong. But I think there has been some misunderstanding in that. The value which I supplied in my answer to Starred Question No. 2393 is the average value per ton, based on the statistics contained in the accounts relating to the sea-borne trade and navigation of India. The imports in July, August and September are from U.S.A. and other countries—other than Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya—and chiefly relate to synthetic rubber and not natural raw rubber. So I think this will explain the whole answer.

With regard to the price of rubber I have said on many occasions in this House that it is not possible for us to connect any of our prices with the world prices. If we do that we will finish all our industries, including the rubber industry. The other day also I said in the House that if we take into consideration the prices of raw cotton here and compare them with the prices of raw cotton abroad the same difference will arise as has arisen between the price of raw rubber here and the price of raw rubber elsewhere. But this is a situation which has arisen only last year. When the hon. Member was speaking I interrupted him and pointed out that the profit which Dunlop or other firms are making on account of the manufacture of rubber goods is not due to the price of rubber. The profits that they made, to which my friend drew the attention of the House, relate to 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47.

In these years the rubber price here was higher than the prices abroad. It became lower only last year. Therefore that is a separate thing. If at all he has made out any case he has made out a case for controlling rubber tyres. That, I have said on one occasion in this House is being looked into. If it is found necessary, the prices of rubber tyres will be controlled. That is all that I can say with regard to that.

Besides that, the question of rubber was referred to the Tariff Board, their report has been received, and it is now under examination. Now, when a question has been referred to the Tariff Board and when their report has been received I do not think there is any point in carrying on a sort of agitation before any Government decision is announced. So I leave it at that.

With regard to some other matters which have been raised, like employment of Indians in foreign corporations—which my hon. friend Mr. Alva has raised—I think it is not a serious matter and if he applies his mind to the question he will himself agree that he does not seriously mean what he is suggesting. We cannot control these firms to have Indians as their executive officers. It must be left to their choice. But even then many of the foreign corporations have appointed Indian executive officers and they are giving scope to the Indians. It will be in their interest to do so.

Then I come to the major portion of the discussion which centred round cottage industries and also industrial policy. With regard to cottage industries I claim to have some knowledge of that and I can also say here that I was a worker of cottage industries for many years. Therefore I can say with certainty that a different kind of atmosphere, a different kind of organisation, is necessary for cottage industries. In an atmosphere where the clamour is that the articles must be supplied to the consumers at the cheapest rate I do not think the cottage industry can prosper. An atmosphere must be there, an atmosphere of *swadeshi* as it used to be called by Mahatma Gandhi must be there. When one speaks of *swadeshi* at once our mind turns against the so-called industrialists and others who will take advantage of that and make profit. Therefore we are getting away from *swadeshi*. And when we get away from it we cannot have cottage industry. That is the position. The House will be interested to know that when Mahatma Gandhi started the *khadi* work in India, along with that he

started the boycott of foreign cloth also and the present Governor of Assam, His Excellency Shri Jairamdas Daulatram was then in charge of that. Along with that he pushed his *khadi* programme. Unless there is an atmosphere of *swadeshi* I do not think *khadi*, or for the matter of that any kind of cottage industry, can prosper. But so far as the present report is concerned it has been placed in the hands of the Members, I concede that all the reports with regard to various cottage industries have not been given there as it has been given in other cases. Nobody can expect the Government to take up cottage industries. As a matter of fact Government have not taken up any kind of industry.

An Hon. Member: Why can they not take it up?

Shri Mahtab: If hon. Member will remain patient I will explain presently how it is not possible for Government to take up the running of industries. Government have not taken up other industries either. What is expected of Government is that they must help the industries. So far as the policy of Government goes, I can repeat it here that all kinds of help are given and will be given to the cottage industries when they are taken up by others. You cannot expect the Government to run industries. They cannot run the large industries as satisfactorily as they ought to. So, it is not possible for them to take up cottage industries. Besides, cottage industries are subjects for the State Governments to deal with. After listening to the speeches of hon. Members I am inclined to feel that a summary of the reports of the various State Governments should have been incorporated in our report to show how much advance has been made with regard to cottage industries. If hon. Members were to turn over the administration reports of the Departments of Industries of State Governments they will find how much work is being done so far as cottage industries are concerned. I personally know of several State Governments which are devoting considerable attention to the advancement of the cottage industries. In many States, the cottage textile industry is so advanced that they are now exporting direct to foreign countries many textile products. Similar advance has taken place with regard to leather industry. There are various other industries which are prospering with the help of the State Governments.

The policy of Government, as I have said, is to help cottage industries to the maximum extent possible. Hon. Members could as well have brought

to our notice an instance where a cottage industry wanted to organise itself, or a certain organisation wanted to organise cottage industries and the necessary help was not forthcoming. I take this opportunity to assure the House, that if anybody comes forward to organise a cottage industry of any kind and takes up that work seriously, all help will be given to him. After all what is the nature of help that Government can possibly give? The nature of such help will be technical help and financial help; also control on imports with a view to help that particular industry. All this help, in my opinion, is being given today and all the help as given today to cottage industries is helping them substantially. Many cottage industries are making rapid progress on account of this help which is being given.

So far as Government's financial help is concerned, I must bring it to the notice of the House that this year we decided to give some grants to the States for assisting various cottage industries. Till about seven days back we did not receive any application from any quarter: the result was that we had to distribute the grant on an *ad hoc* basis. Whenever any application has been made to the Central Government for any kind of help that has never been refused, so far as I know.

So far as the *khadi* industry is concerned, the matter is under discussion with the Planning Commission and I can say here that Government will consider seriously and sympathetically any scheme which will add to the production of cloth or yarn in the country. As much financial help as we are in a position to give will be given. But if it is expected that Government will have these things done by their offices, I think it is not possible nor feasible. I would, therefore, request the various associations which have been dealing with this matter for several years past through hon. Members, to take up this matter in right earnest and to increase the production as much as they can.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मेहताब जी
खादी उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या
सरकार के पास कोई स्कीम है ?

[**Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):** Have the Government any scheme to give encouragement to *khadi* industry?]

Shri Mahtab: The scheme is already there. No new scheme is necessary. What I suggest is that it is not because of want of a scheme that the thing is not being done, but it is because of want of executors. Everybody expects Government to execute the schemes.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): What about the All India Spinners' Association?

Shri Mahtab: I authorise Mr. Sidhva to ask the All India Spinners' Association to approach Government and I promise a grant to it.

An Hon. Member: Why do you not approach?

Shri Mahtab: I have already approached them, but they are refusing. Now what is to be done?

An Hon. Member: Then there must be something wrong somewhere.

Shri Mahtab: Hon. Members who are clamouring for the development of these cottage industries must know the policy of these organisations. Without knowing their policy it is no use asking Government to do this and that.

The fact of the matter is that last year we granted Rs. 50,000 to the All India Village Industries Association where a number of people are being trained. This year we are giving them a grant of Rs. 25,000. But their policy seems to be different. If only they take up this production question, I promise them all support, because the necessary money is being earmarked in the Budget for the development of cottage industries.

Shri Chandrika Ram (Bihar): Has the hon. Minister received any application from any cottage industries association for financial assistance?

Shri Mahtab: I can speak only with regard to our general policy. What I mean to say is that if anybody comes up with any concrete scheme that will be sympathetically considered.

Then, with regard to the industrial policy of Government, we have to realise the fact that during the course of the past three years certain new circumstances have come to prevail. I entirely agree with the suggestion made here that we should think of organising our industries on a regional basis. We cannot afford to think of larger industries. It is not the fault of any class of persons or industrialists that new industries are not being set up. The difficulty lies inherent in the circumstances. The whole thing now is in a melting pot. As the hon. the Finance Ministry very aptly said in his speech, we are passing through an economic revolution: the old way in which capital used to be formed, the way in which capital used to be collected for any kind of industry is undergoing a considerable change at the present

moment. The circumstances which are prevailing today go to show that we can think of industrialisation only on a regional basis, on the assumption that the people of a region will come forward to finance an industry there. I am very much encouraged to think on that line because of several pronouncements and suggestions which have been made. I have in mind the case of the Madras Co-operative Society. They are now thinking of setting up a small industry for supply of yarn to themselves. In Nasik too some people are thinking on those lines. Recently the President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha at their annual meeting here in Delhi said:

"If small scale schemes are evolved on a regional basis and the people of these localities are given a real stake in the undertakings proposed to be developed, they will be prepared to contribute their labour and also their small savings which if mobilised on a national scale will total to a vast amount of investible capital."

All these have encouraged me to think that if industries are organised on a regional basis, it will perhaps be much easier to finance those industries; it will also eliminate the difficulties of distribution. Already the House knows the Government's declared policy with regard to industry. Keeping that policy in fact and subsequent pronouncements made by the successive Industry Ministers and the Prime Minister himself, there should be no apprehension in any quarter that there is no scope for private industry here. On the contrary private industries will be encouraged in all possible ways but if they think that the old type of laissez-faire system will prevail, they are wrong. That is not possible. Previous economy does not exist anywhere in the world. If necessary, they will be controlled to this extent that these industries are properly managed without conflict with the national interest. The control will be to that extent and the consumers also will not be exploited. All these are necessary and to that extent only control may be exercised. Otherwise, all facilities will be given to the private industries to develop as they are.

5 P.M.

With regard to these regional industries I have thought of inviting the attention of State Governments to this aspect of the thing and to take them with us to create circumstances in which these regional industries may develop. I think that if all the hon. Members concentrate their attention on

the development of regions instead of thinking of large scale industries, many of our problems probably will be solved and that is a programme of work. It is not merely a declaration of policy. What I am saying is not a question of policy because by a simple declaration that we want regional development on the lines of small scale industries, we will not go very far. As a matter of fact many people should come forward to start this work and so far as Government is concerned, I can guarantee that they will receive all consideration and they will receive all sympathetic treatment. The question is on the other side. The problem will be this that the various political parties should themselves take this work and if they do the work, there will be nothing wanting from the side of the Government. Once a scheme has been declared here, it is no use people asking immediately: What has been done? On the contrary, I want to keep to myself the task of asking people as to why they have not done that and why they have not approached me for that kind of work. It is really a programme of work and so far as our Prime Minister goes, he is not only the Prime Minister here but he is the unquestionable leader of the country and if he cannot call upon the people, if he cannot requisition the organizing capacity of the country to do this job, of work, I do not know who else can do it. Therefore, I would most humbly request hon. Members to take this seriously and try to do something which will really show some tangible results and so far as the Government side is concerned, I again repeat that the regional schemes will receive sympathetic consideration and all help will be given. I think I have touched upon most of the points. I thank hon. Members for the tone in which they have criticised me here. There has been no heat generated and I therefore thank them for the consideration which they have shown to me and I think that as they expect from me some work. I have got the same right to expect some work from them.

Shri Kamath rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it right that all hon. Members should begin to put questions at this stage?

Shri Kamath: Let me firstly ask the hon. Minister what induced him to break the heroic vow of silence that he took last May. Secondly.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not propose to allow that. That does not arise out of this debate on Commerce and Industry.

Shri Kamath: Secondly, when can the people expect *dhoties* and *sarees* to be made available to them at marked prices?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said enough about that.

Shri Mahtab: I think it will be in the interests of the House to know that. The hon. Member who is an experienced Member of this House—at least the reports in the newspapers will go to show that—knows that the responsibility of the Government of India ceases when the thing is allotted to the States. Then the responsibility of the State Government begins. So far as the allocations are concerned, I guarantee that sufficient quantity of *dhoties* and *sarees* will be made available to the States in June as I said already in reply to a question put by Mr. Sidhva. But whether the goods will be made available on controlled prices or not, the hon. Members should address themselves to the State Governments.

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa): If, as stated by the hon. Minister, in a period of low production in the textile mills 800 million yards of cloth was decided to be exported, why is it that in a period of low production during last year, it was allowed to exceed that limit and go over to 1,100 million yards?

Shri Mahtab: The hon. Member did not probably listen to me in full because I said the decision arrived at in January or about that time was to export 800 million yards and the decision taken in March or thereabout was to export 1,100 million yards. It is not possible for any Government or for any human being to judge or to anticipate in March that the production would be low at the end of December.

Shri Sidhva: In reply to my short notice question, when I asked him when the *dhoties* and *sarees* would be available in the country, the hon. Minister definitely stated that they would be available in the month of April. Now he says in June.

Shri Mahtab: Again I must draw the hon. Member's attention to the statement which I made here. With regard to yarn, I said April. With regard to *dhoties* the order was issued in February. I said that it will take about 15 days to switch on to the production of *dhoties* and *dhoties* would be available to the public in June. You will find it from the records here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order order. Hon. Members had two full days to discuss about this matter.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it any personal explanation that the hon. Member wants to make in respect of his statements made in this House?

Shri M. V. Rama Rao: I want to offer a personal explanation. I am very sorry to note that a very unfortunate impression has been created upon the mind of the hon. Minister by the comments which I made with regard to the answers that were given on the floor of the House. With regard to rubber prices, what I really wanted to say was that while the planting industry could not make more than three per cent. profit on their investments, the tyre manufacturers were able to make 60 per cent. That is what I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to. By way of meeting that point he said that I had made out a case for control of tyre prices. That was the last thing that I had in mind. It would be unfortunate indeed if the hon. Minister thinks in terms of imposing control on tyre prices in that context. Secondly, I must emphatically repudiate the suggestion that an agitation is being carried on in this House with regard to rubber. I must assure him that I am not in the least manner connected with the rubber planting industry or the tyre industry and I have no axe to grind. I most emphatically repudiate the suggestion of carrying on an agitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been discussed about this matter. He has said enough for two days. Is he going to say anything new in one minute?

The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of Demands Nos. 1, 2 and 3 under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,92,000, be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,35,000, be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to ask the opinion of hon. Members regarding the work for tomorrow. Transport and States Ministries have been put down for tomorrow for discussion. A suggestion has been conveyed to me that since the States Ministry subject is very important and since Transport has come under discussion in some form in other connections, therefore the whole of tomorrow may be devoted to States.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): What about Transport?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be guillotined on the last day.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): I had this thing done because both the hon. Minister of Transport and myself will not be here on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Therefore, Transport was put down for tomorrow. I may inform the House that I convened a meeting of hon. Members interested in Transport and I had caused thirty officials to be present. Not one single Member of Parliament turned up. From that I thought that nobody was particularly interested in Transport. Therefore, I suggest that tomorrow up to lunch hour Transport may go on and the whole of the afternoon may be given to the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From the hon. Minister's statement that not one Member turned up to the meeting, I think that ~~he~~ can save himself the trouble about Transport, which may be put on the last day without any discussion and passed.

Shri Veerabahu (Madras): Shipping is one of the important subjects coming under Transport. It is necessary that at least one hour should be given to it.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, if you waive the discussion on Transport, it should not be understood that we are satisfied with the D.T.S.

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan): Without detracting from the importance of the Transport Ministry, may I submit that the Demands pertaining to the States Ministry relate to an area which covers two-fifths of the Indian territory and it is therefore meet and proper that the States representatives should have a chance to voice their grievances. I suggest that the whole of tomorrow may be devoted to States and the Transport Ministry Demands may be fixed for some other day and guillotined with or without discussion.

Shri Santhanam: The guillotine may be applied tomorrow itself at five o'clock. Instead of putting Transport on the last day, which will not be good, I suggest that the Transport Ministry Grants may be put to vote tomorrow. You can have any amount of discussion. I do not mind.

Shri Ramalingam Chettiar (Madras): I suggest that tomorrow's Questions be postponed to Saturday.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Is it the intention of the Chair to give some time with regard to Ministries for which no time allotment has been made, for instance, Law Ministry and Department of Parliamentary Affairs, in respect of which certain cut motions have been given notice of?

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): Yes, Ministry of Law and Department

of Parliamentary Affairs are very important. We may have a night session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are well aware of the rules governing the working of the House. The programme for the discussion of the Demands for Grants has been chalked out by the Government and accepted by the Speaker. The schedule has been drawn up. As for the Law Ministry and the other Department, I think they are doing well and hon. Members do not want any discussion on them.

Shri Sidhva: What about the suggestion for a night session?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no wish to agree to a night session after what the Speaker has said.

Shrimati Durgabai: Would you convey, Sir, the sense of the House to the hon. Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. It has been noted. Is the House willing to dispense with the Question Hour?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot postpone the questions, because all other Saturdays have been fixed up.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): We can sit an hour longer and have the questions tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Having regard to the fact that there is no uniformity of opinion regarding postponing or absolutely giving up Transport and particularly shipping which is a new subject that has come to the Transport Ministry, we shall devote one hour for Transport, preferably from five to six o'clock in the evening and the rest of the time will be devoted to States. That is the understanding.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1951.