

As regards the other point with regard to the development of North Canara area, I am glad to inform the House that we made an offer to the Mysore Government to pay a certain sum for taking over the Alnaver-Dandeli line. The Mysore Government has accepted our offer and, in course of time, it will be taken over by the Indian Railways after due process. I have been myself to that area. It is one of the richest areas. I am glad to inform my hon. friend, Shri Alva that my own impression is that it is one of the richest areas in India and the future of that area is very bright indeed. There are already a number of industries and more industries could come up. By the taking over of this line by the Indian Railways, I have no doubt that that area will become industrially advanced. I hope that by the time the next Budget comes, Shri Alva will have a different opinion of the activities of the railways in that particular area.

Shri Deo mentioned certain new lines linking up Bailadilla with either Balharshah or Sirpur. These are all quite good suggestions. He also suggested that the Kiruburu line may be linked up with Talcher. By and by, as time goes on and things develop, we may have to consider these things also. But, just at present, with our limited resources and for the purpose we have in view, namely, the movement of coal, under a new pattern during the Third Five Year Plan, we have got to confine ourselves to what we have before us. And, when the time comes, we shall, certainly, have the opportunity of considering these proposals.

He also commented on the doubling of the Bhilai-Nagpur line as not being satisfactory. There was certain delay. There was shortage of steel rails and materials. But, nobody is more anxious to have the doubling completed than the Railways because there are so many blocks and engineering cautions which impede the movement of trains and the movement of goods. Central India is very rich in minerals; for instance, in man-

ganese ore and the iron ore can be moved to Vizagapatam. We would very much like that this doubling is completed so that we can move our ores from the Vizagapatam port. Every effort is being made to complete the work.

Swamiji mentioned about villages. The trains pass through villages. Whenever there are trains passing through villages, the villages also get the benefit. If there be development of the villages by reason of setting up of industries, they may ask for halts. Subsequently, if there be further development, there may be a station. Therefore, the railways do contribute to the prosperity of villagers and villages. It is not as if the trains shoot off ignoring the villages. If railways are laid through the villages that Swamiji has in mind, I have no doubt those villages also will benefit.

13 hrs.

Shri Sivamurthy Swamy (Koppal): Sir, may I ask one question. What are the conditions to lay new lines in any particular area? Are there any preferential conditions to lay new lines?

Mr. Speaker: This question has often been answered in this House: he can wait for some time and then utilise another opportunity. Now, the question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 and 17”.

The motion was adopted.

13:01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on supplementary

[Mr. Speaker]

demands for grants in respect of the General Budget for 1962-63. Two hours have been allotted.

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCES SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army.’”

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy.’”

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Defence Services, Effective—Air Force.’”

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.’”

DEMAND NO. 49—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Cabinet.’”

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay.’”

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.’”

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I confine myself to Demand Nos. 9, 23, 44 and 49. I am happy that the Defence Ministry is starting an undergraduate wing at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona. I would only like to know whether this year itself some boys have been admitted and whether they will have proper studies here. How many boys have been admitted to undergo this course in this

particular college? I am in favour of sanctioning this amount.

I now come to Demand No. 23. The footnote says:

"A permanent Clerk was suspended with effect from 24th September, 1948 and later removed from service with effect from the 5th January, 1949 on charges of inefficiency and insubordination. He challenged this decision in a court which gave its judgment in his favour. The Government went in appeal to the higher court and on its rejection filed an appeal in the High Court. The High Court also dismissed the Government's appeal with costs. The clerk was, thereupon, re-instated in service on the 10th September 1959 but was retired from the same date as he had already reached the age of superannuation . . . An advance of Rs. 12,737 was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India (to pay the Clerk the decretal amount) which will be resumed to the Fund after the supplementary appropriation asked for is sanctioned."

It is really a serious matter. I would not only urge this matter but there are similar cases. During the course of the strike many employees especially of the audit department were discharged or removed from service. Some of them went to the court of law. The Bombay bench of the Maharashtra High Court quashed the orders of dismissal etc. of the Accountant General Bombay in respect of six cases of employees, who were either charged for being members of an unrecognised association or for mere participation in strike. Recently the Nagpur bench of the Maharashtra High Court set aside the orders of dismissals of the Accountant General at Nagpur with costs and ordered that the petitioners be continued in service from the date of dismissal. The Court stated that the authorities had vitiat-

ed the principles of natural justice in not giving the officials a reasonable opportunity and acting merely on secret orders of the Government. In this case the charge was inefficiency and insubordination. In the case of the clerks I am now referring to, there was no charge of inefficiency but gross misconduct or taking part in an illegal strike. The audit employees do not come within the purview of the essential services or public utility services. Because of the adamant, unhelpful and unreasonable attitude of the Auditor-General, Government will have to pay similar amounts if not more after this judgment. If the Government is going to challenge it in the Supreme Court it is a different matter. I will request the hon. Minister to consider these cases. We cannot raise this particular question with the Finance Minister though we have raised it many times. So, I request him to intervene in the matter and see that these ten clerks who are still on the streets are taken back in service. In one of the cases, His Lordship held that 'it is apparent to me that the inquiry officer was completely biased against the petitioner from before the commencement of the inquiry proceedings.' This is the sort of observation made by the hon. High Court and must be taken note of. I would only request the hon. Deputy Minister to review these cases. Government loses the goodwill of the workers and at the same time they have to pay huge amounts later on to the concerned persons, in addition to the heavy expenditure incurred in litigation.

Demand No. 44 refers to the sweet subject of sugar. Here it is written:

"A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 8 crores is required for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry for meeting the losses incurred on increased export of sugar to Canada and Malaya and other non-preferential foreign markets."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

This matter came up here previously when your predecessor, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, was in the Chair and he himself raised this question whether we should lose so much by way of subsidies to earn only Rs. 4 crores of foreign exchange while we have to spend Rs. 12.75 crores by way of subsidies to mill owners to compensate them for losses incurred on the exports.

Our internal consumption is hardly 20 lakhs; it can be increased provided the cost is less. Your distinguished predecessor, the then Speaker, supported me and he put the poignant question to the hon. Minister whether it was not possible to reduce the price and increase internal consumption. The hon. Minister said that it was not possible as it would affect the cane price and so on. True, there has been a fall in our foreign exchange and we should earn more. But on page 9, the Memorandum refers to 'increased production of sugar' and says that export was resumed on account of the increased production in 1960-61. So, it is not only a question of earning foreign exchange. Previously we produced 21 lakh tons; now we produce 31 lakh tons. We do not however reduce the price so that there will be more internal consumption but we decide to export. There was some trouble going on between Cuba and America and we took political advantage of it and we want to export our raw or semi-processed sugar to America and other countries. I have no grouse. If our country can earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores, it will add to our resources. I have no grouse against it. But my point is it is high time now that we considered the reduction of the cost of production of sugar. How is it that in other countries the cost is much less than here? Here, a comparison is made with the price obtaining in foreign countries. In the foreign countries, the cost of sugar is Rs. 370 per ton, while here,

it is about Rs. 800. Why is it much less in other countries than here? Are there no overheads there? Are there no profit motives there? Therefore, I submit that there should be a thorough probe in the matter of sugar price. The cost of sugar here is very high and it is selling at fabulous prices.

Further, it may be noted that the sugar mills have not yet paid amounts to the tune of Rs. 3.5 crores to the cultivators, to the cane-growers. I hope that the Government of India will also take note of this aspect and see that the money is paid to the cane-grower. My submission is that there should be a thorough probe in the matter of sugar prices, and for increasing the internal consumption in our country, the price should be reduced.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have some more points, Sir. I shall finish in three or four minutes. I think there will not be many more speakers on this subject. I am happy that an assurance was given to this House by Shri S. K. Patil—and I am really thankful to him for that assurance—to the effect that because of the reduction in sugar production the prices will not increase, and that he would take care to see that the prices do not increase. I am happy about it, but I would only request him to see whether this export at the cost of so much of subsidy is necessary and whether we could not consume the surplus sugar by increasing our internal consumption, which could be done only by reducing the price of sugar. I am sure that he will look into it.

Coming to Demand No. 49, I find the following entry under the Demand:

"In terms of the order issued by the President on the 16th June, 1962 a new Department of

Special Economic Co-ordination in the Cabinet Secretariat has been created. The new Department, which is under the charge of the Minister without Portfolio,....” etc.

During the Question Hour, a very pertinent question was put by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on this subject, and the hon. Speaker remarked that it was not desirable to put that question because it is the Prime Minister who has to decide whether a Minister should be employed for this purpose or not. About a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is now sought for the staff of this department under the Minister without Portfolio. Of course, I do not want that the Minister should remain without a staff. Staff should be there. But there is a long list of staff, right from the Secretary to the sweeper. I want to know whether this is a question of book adjustment. If it is so, from one end to the other, I am all for it. Otherwise, cannot all these members of the staff—section officer, stenographers, jamadar and sweeper—be transferred from some other ministry or department? If all this is a new appointment or new recruitment, I feel that the money should not be granted.

Then, I have a feeling—I may be wrong, and I do not know—that the appointment of a Minister without Portfolio is wrong. It is necessary, in my opinion. Of course, I have great respect for him. But I do not know what he will co-ordinate. Is he going to co-ordinate between the right-wing forces and the left-wing forces of the Congress? Is he an emblem of adjustment between one section and the other? I have nothing personal against him, and I welcome his inclusion in the Cabinet, but not through this way, as a Minister without Portfolio. I think he should have been made a Minister of Finance or a Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Apart from that, I want to know whether this amount which is being asked for is going to be a book adjustment. I request that this should be explained properly. If it is not going to be a book adjustment, why is it necessary that we should have so much staff, especially when the services could be obtained through transfer from some other ministry and be utilised by the Minister without Portfolio? I am sure that this suggestion of mine will be taken note of.

Shri M. N. Swamy (Ongole): I would first speak on Demand No. 44. In the original budget allotment, a sum of Rs. 5 crores had been set apart for subsidising sugar export. Now, a sum of Rs. 8 crores is being sought for the same purpose. The reason advanced is that we are having a surplus production of sugar and therefore we have to export, and therefore, this subsidy comes in, since the cost of production in India is very high and the price of sugar in the external markets is very low. The Government want this money in order to export our sugar to other countries and to that end, a subsidy is necessary.

But now, let us look into the figures for the *per capita* consumption of sugar. The *per capita* consumption of sugar in Australia, in the year 1957, was 54·8 kilograms; Denmark, 54·1 kilograms; United Kingdom, 51·5 kilograms; Czechoslovakia, 46·1 kilograms; United States of America—the country that imports our sugar now—42·6 kilograms. But here in India the *per capita* consumption of sugar is just 5·1 kilograms. India stands at the very bottom of the list. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that you can entirely, surely and completely depend upon our home consumption, provided that you reduce the cost of production and the price. Not only must the cost of production be reduced but the price of sugar must also be reduced. The price can be reduced only when you reduce the cost of production.

[Shri M. N. Swamy]

Today, there are by-products like molasses, etc., which are not made use of properly. They are wasted, or at least they are sold at a very cheap rate. On the other hand, if molasses and other products can be converted into some other things like alcohol, the cost of sugar can be brought down compared to what it is now. Thus, we can reduce the cost of sugar and make it available to the people.

We have made a provision of Rs. 13.5 crores up to November, 1962. Beyond November, there is still a gap. We do not know what will be the further amounts of subsidy. So, it is high time that we stopped this subsidy. We must expand our home market and reduce the cost of sugar and make proper use of the molasses by converting them and manufacturing alcohol, etc.

We have been told of a sugar crisis sometime ago, and we are told that because of such crises the sugar industry is suffering and that, therefore, it is necessary to subsidise it. Here is a bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India which says that in the year 1961, 73 public limited companies accounting for 79 per cent. of all public limited companies in the sugar industry, earned a profit of Rs. 51.2 crores during the years 1955 to 1959. Some of them have been earning a profit of 20 per cent. annually. Could not these profits be made use of to subsidise the sugar industry? It is not true to say that the sugar industry is suffering. Just as my hon. friend just now pointed out, the cultivators have not been paid in time and are not paid properly, and it is said that because the industry is suffering, that has been the case. But really, that is not the truth. The opposite of it is the truth. If they want to subsidise the sugar industry, these profits may be made use of.

While the average FOB price of the American shipment is 54 nP., the poor Indian consumer in the retail market has to pay 110 nP. per kilogram of

sugar. Our Indian citizen is paying double of what we are selling to the American market.

Shri Sonvane (Pandharpur): It is more than double.

Shri M. N. Swamy: Why should it be so? Therefore, this subsidy should be stopped. I am afraid that by the end of the next budget, we will be called upon to make a provision for a greater amount than Rs. 13.5 crores. To earn what? To earn Rs. 12.75 crores of foreign exchange.

I would like to say a few words about Demand No. 126, concerning the same Ministry. There were certain clearing and forwarding agents at Bombay who handled imports of fertilisers. There were some shortages and a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 had to be paid. This happened during 1955-56 and again in 1959 at Kakinada and Bombay ports. We import fertilisers for our own consumption. We find that from certain bags, a certain quantity of fertilisers is being removed. It is not merely a question of 1955 or 1956. As late as 20th and 21st of last month, the Director of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh along with top officials of Andhra Pradesh and some Zila Parishad Chairmen and important Members of Parliament formed a committee. We sat together and worked out that Rs. 50 lakhs worth of fertilisers were missing during 1961-62. This figure is only for Andhra State. If the shortage in one State is Rs. 50 lakhs, on a moderate estimate, the shortage in the whole country would be about Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 6 crores. It is not the Government of India, the State Government, the middlemen or the cooperative societies which pay for this. Actually it is the man at the bottom, the kisan, the agriculturist, who is paying. A bag which ought to weigh 220 lbs. weighs only 200 or 210 lbs., but the cultivator has to pay for the full weight, because there is scarcity of these chemical fertilisers.

In some States, blackmarket is going on because the quotas allotted are not in proportion to the actual demands of each State. In Andhra, there is a huge demand for fertilisers—about 4 lakh tons and odd—but perhaps only a half of it has been met. These chemical fertilisers are brought in lorries from Orissa, Madras, etc. and sold in blackmarket. A bag of ammonium sulphate which should normally cost Rs. 39, is costing about Rs. 100.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They are making alcohol out of it

Shri M. N. Swamy: Not only are they sold in blackmarket, but these chemical fertilisers are mixed with sand and other things found on the street. Because of scarcity, these chemical fertilisers are sold at abnormal prices. So, while allotting the quotas, care should be taken to see to the needs of each zone. Not only that. I do not know whether the Central Government have got their own officers at these unloading centres of Kakinada, Madras, Bombay, etc. for supervising the stocks which are loaded in ships from foreign countries and whether any explanation has been called for from these officers. I would also ask whether it is not a fact that from Andhra a report has come last month stating that the Centre should intervene and if it does not, the State Government itself will intervene?

Whatever fertilisers we get are mixed up with sand and others and they are not properly weighed and checked. This should be stopped. Care should be taken and some more officers should be appointed. Also, explanations should be called for as to how these things are going on.

Lastly, I support Demand No. 133, concerning the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. From Andhra State also, there has been a request. In order to expand the Singareni coal mines, the Andhra Pradesh Government has re-

quested the Central Government to make adequate provision. I appeal to the Central Government to consider that request sympathetically. During the third Plan, Singareni coal mines are expected to produce 5.75 million tons of coal. That is a very important coal mining centre for Andhra Pradesh and I request that adequate provision should be made in order to expand the Singareni coal mines.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Sir, I would like to make a few observations in regard to demand No. 44. An impression has been created and considerable amount of misapprehension prevails in regard to the subsidy that is sought under this demand. First of all, I wish to observe that the price at which we are exporting sugar, that is to say the international price, is by no means the cost of production or above the cost of production of our principal competitors.

The pattern all over the world, wherever sugar is exported is that sugar exports are subsidised. Why it is done is, of course, their own business, but there is hardly any sugar producing country in the world which does not subsidise the sugar exports. In our own case, the exchequer is going to realise more than Rs. 72 crores in the current year on account of excise duties on sugar. The estimate is that at the rate at which sugar is being consumed, in this year, we will be able to consume about 25 lakh tons and on 25 lakh tons, Rs. 72.75 crores shall have been collected by the exchequer. Out of this, Rs. 13½ crores is being sought to subsidise the export. If you see the pattern of sugar price all over the world, particularly in the sugar exporting countries, the domestic price is very high. I daresay that in spite of the very heavy excise duty on Indian sugar, the retail price of our sugar compares favourably with most of the sugar exporting countries in the world. If you examine the figures without the excise duty, about 75 per cent. of the sugar exporting countries in the world are selling

[Shri D. D. Puri]

sugar at a price higher than the price in India. That is not to say that our cost of production cannot be reduced. I would bring some very salient features of our sugar economy to the attention of the House to find out where the remedy lies and how the cost of production of sugar can be lowered.

Sir, it must be recognised that sugar is produced in the field. The factory only processes it. Here are four million cane growers each cultivating a little over an acre of land, ill equipped, without any adequate means of irrigation and fertilisers. They do not have the modern techniques of agriculture available to them. They do not possess the wherewithal, with the result that they produce between 13 and 14 tons of cane per acre. The comparable figure for Hawaii is 75 tons. Even for Indonesia, where the rural economy is not so highly developed as in some of the more advanced countries, the yield of sugarcane per acre of land is of the order of 50 tons as compared to 13 or 14 tons in this country. If you go a step further and examine the sugar content of the cane, because after all it is the sugar in the cane that is the valuable product and the rest is only a by-product, taking the cane in this country as a whole, it contains only about 9 to 10 per cent of available sugar, whereas the comparable figure in the western world and our principal competitors so far as the sugar export market is concerned, is 10 to 15 per cent. That is to say, per 100 maunds of cane the sugar content of the cane is 50 per cent higher elsewhere than what is obtainable here.

Therefore, taking all these figures into account, it is quite clear the yield of sugar per acre of land in India is one of the lowest in the world. I am not saying that this cannot be rectified. This can be rectified to a very considerable extent. But this can be rectified only by the slow, expensive and laborious process of cane development. There are progressive growers

in this country whose out-turn of cane per acre is comparable to some of the most advanced countries in the world, and I do believe, given the necessary wherewithal, the Indian grower will be able, though he may not be able to produce sugar as cheap as in Cuba or Hawaii, to get very close to them.

But how is this to be done? How is this to be achieved? How is the grower to be provided the wherewithal to be able to develop cane. The State Governments, over the years, have collected crores and crores of rupees as cane cess. The cess was levied in the name and for the purpose of cane development. But as time passed most of that money, a very large percentage of that money, has been allowed to be diverted to general revenue; and only a trickle has been utilised for cane development. I say, Sir, with the fullest sense of responsibility that there is no short cut, there is no other way to reduce cost of production of cane except by persuading the State Governments to restore unto the grower what is and has always been of the grower, and that is the crores of rupees raised as cane cess for cane development.

13-34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am not going into the broader question as to whether it is worth our while expending all this money to earn foreign exchange. But all that I would like to say is that the cost of sugar in the form of cane, the cost of sugarcane per maund of sugar in India today, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for instance, is Rs. 525 a ton. That is the cost of sugar as it exists in the cane without its having been extracted and without its going through the process of purification, extraction, clarification, storage etc., etc. For one ton of sugar in cane the price is Rs. 525, whereas the export price of finished sugar shipped or loaded in the ports is Rs. 295 to Rs. 550 per ton. That is where the trouble lies and that is where the solution should be sought.

With regard to some of the observations that have been made, I do not want to go into the details about the margins made by the sugar factories nor do I hold a brief for any black-sheep who may be withholding payment to the cane growers. That is not my purpose at all. I would say only this, that the cost of production and the profits of sugar industry have been examined again and again and again and, yet, again by various tariff commissions. I would say that this is one of the most closely tariff commissioned industries in India. It has been traff commissioned inside out and upside down. Even apart from the tariff commission reports, the cost of production is under very close examination by the various Ministries concerned. They look into it very closely. Should any misapprehension prevail, the industry is always prepared for another look to be had at the working cost etc. etc. The Reserve Bank has also published several studies. I have one here relating to the period 1951 to 1955 and 1955 to 1958. The Reserve Bank has come to the conclusion that in sugar industry the return on capital employed is the lowest from amongst the following industries: iron and steel, cement, paper, matches and tea plantation. Nevertheless, should any misapprehension prevail, it has an open book, it has gone to the tariff commission before and it can go to them again.

But the crux of the matter is not that. It is not even the utilisation of the by-products. Of course, that is important and we should give it a lot of attention. Apart from the question of cost of production, that is going to help our national economy and we should pay the closest attention to the utilisation of the by-products. But the real answer to the problem of the high cost of production of sugar in India will be found in the low yields of cane per acre and in the low sugar content of cane. That is where we should apply our mind. The weakest link in the chain in this complex of sugar economy is the cane grower, and we can do nothing at all till we are able to

produce sugar in the field very much cheaper than what we are doing today. We talk a lot about increasing the yield. It has been conceded on all hands that the proper answer to this problem will be to increase the yield of cane per acre of land and also its sugar content. But I am absolutely convinced that no amount of expressions of pious hopes are going to achieve this objective. The only thing is that the Government of India should bring about, by gentle persuasion or by a certain amount of pressure, a situation where the State Governments should be persuaded to spend on the development of cane all the money that they are raising as cane cess for the purpose of cane development. I am very glad to observe that in this connection the Punjab Government has given a valuable lead by announcing that every bit of money realised as cane cess will be spent on cane development. The U. P. Government is also appointing a high-power committee to go into this question. But I respectfully submit that these committees, whether high-powered or medium-powered or low-powered, are not going to bring about the objective. The State Governments will have to come out with these funds, with the crores of rupees that they are diverting from the cane cess money to the general revenues every year. They will have to apply their mind, spend all that money and bring about cane development by the slow, laborious and expensive process. There is no other answer.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have studied these Supplementary Demands for Grants and I feel that some of these items could have been included, with some fore-thought, in the General Budget which we have very recently passed.

Sir, I refer to Demand No. 9 which relates to the Defence Services. They have asked grant for an Under-graduate Wing at the Armed Force Medical College, Poona. It is a very welcome scheme. I am also pleased to note

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

that they are going to associate this course with the MBBS Degree of the University of Poona. I request that the further MD Degree be also included in this course, because the Defence Services and Government organisations as a whole find it difficult to recruit medical students in the Armed Forces or in the Government services.

The Medical Corps of the Army is progressing. So, I whole-heartedly agree to Demand No. 9 of the Defence Ministry for this wing of the Medical Corps. They have asked for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs and, I am sure, the House will agree to it.

Then in Demand No. 23 the Ministry of Finance have requested certain expenses to be sanctioned in connection with the dismissal of a clerk. I feel that the Ministry should have attended to this case carefully and reinstated the clerk concerned earlier, instead of throwing it at us in this fashion in the form of supplementary demands.

Coming to Demand No. 44, which deals with the export of sugar, I welcome this measure because it gives protection to our agriculturists. Perhaps this is the first time that the Government is meeting a huge expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores for giving protection to our agriculturists. In Japan there is a very old scheme of supporting exports, even in the matter of toys. The Japanese economy is based on helping export, thus promoting export. I would recommend to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also the Ministry of Finance to study the export scheme of the Japanese economy, where they have been financing all exports in a huge manner. Though we may be paying heavily for this export, about Rs. 8 crores or so, we are earning foreign exchange as well. So, I welcome this measure of giving protection to our exporters when we cry so much for exports and our need for foreign exchange is so great. It is true that there is some criticism about the payment of this huge sum and there is a suggestion

that with that money the internal price of sugar may be reduced. But here we have to remember that by subsidising our exports we are earning more of foreign exchange. Also, it is a temporary advantage which we have because of the Cuban position. Otherwise, I do not think we can maintain the export of sugar for a long time, because there is keen competition from other countries. Even now, in order to sell sugar at the world market price we have to reduce our prices. So, I support this Demand.

Coming to Demand No. 49, I find myself rather unable to agree to sanction Rs. 3,87,000. Personally, I see no necessity for the creation of a Ministry Without Portfolio for co-ordination in regard to steel, coal, power and transport. It shows that the Government had no co-ordination so far. There is absolutely no necessity for this Ministry. I have all respect for Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. He should be provided with more responsible work instead of being made to run without portfolio to all the Ministries. Also, even after the creation of this Ministry some two months back, we have not noticed any appreciable increase in his work, neither any co-ordination or increase in the output of coal or easement in the transport facilities. So, personally, I will not support the Demand for Rs. 3,87,000. I hope the House would also agree with me in requesting the Government not to increase the number of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. We have enough of them. They should be provided with more work, instead of increasing their numbers. In the States also we are noticing this tendency of increasing the number of Ministers. There is increase everywhere except perhaps in my little State of Gujerat. Therefore, my earnest request to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet is that the Minister Without Portfolio should be allotted some more important work than this running about, as I call it, for co-ordination of steel, power, coal and trans-

port. This co-ordination can easily be done by the appointment of a Secretary who can do this running about more than the hon. Minister. So, this huge expenditure for staff from the Secretary right up to the sweeper is absolutely uncalled for and I am totally against the grant of Demand No. 49.

Coming to Demand No. 78, Ministry of Mines, a cyclist was killed owing to the fault of a jeep driver and the Government had to pay a compensation of Rs. 35,000. If we are being penalised for somebody else's error, it is a sorry state of affairs. Could not the Government think of a comprehensive or third-party insurance scheme whereby these insurance claims could be passed on to the insurance companies? If Government employees, particularly drivers, knock down or kill a person, are Government to suffer for their negligence? My suggestion to the Government in this regard is that they should think in terms of having a comprehensive or third-party insurance scheme so that the insurance company will meet the claims.

Demand No. 133 relating to the Ministry of Mines and Fuel asks for a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs. The Central Provinces Manganese Ore Company is a sterling company in the State of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Here I want to know from the Government whether there is any coercion in not granting the lease which expired in 1961 and those which are to expire in 1962 and 1963. If there is no coercion and if the Company is willing to hand over its shares, I have no objection. If, on the other hand, there is coercion and the private sector is being wiped out or squeezed out by not re-granting the leases when they are due to expire, if that is a factor which has been taken into account, then I have my strongest objection to it. If there is the slightest coercion in not re-granting lease to this company, I strongly oppose it.

Then I will generally say that these Demands should have been included

in the General Budget in the beginning and more forethought should have been given while presenting the general budget. Of course, if small items are brought up for little grants here and there, we can sanction them but, as I have stated in the beginning, we have our strongest objection to Demand No. 49, even though we have all the respect for the Minister concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Demand No. 9 under the control of the Defence Ministry has been welcomed almost by all hon. Members who have touched upon it, but it raises an important issue to which we have to give some consideration. The medical authorities, after certain mature consideration, had come to the conclusion that we should have only graduate courses and, therefore, the undergraduate courses were abolished all over the country. This Demand is a reversal of that policy not by the Ministry of Health but by the Ministry of Defence. We would, therefore, like to know whether there is any co-ordination between the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Health and whether the hon. Minister Without Portfolio has given any consideration to this matter.

This also raises certain other issues. We would like to know what the structure of the medical corps under the Ministry of Defence is, how it is going to be revised and what is going to be the grade for these undergraduates. We have not been told anything about it. Surreptitiously we are just starting a wing in one of the universities. This is a policy decision and the House should be taken into confidence. This is a matter which should be discussed on the floor of the House. We would like to know whether these undergraduates who are being trained will exclusively be for the Defence Ministry or whether they would also be available to the country for being posted anywhere in the rural areas.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

There has been a persistent demand on the floor of this House that we might re-introduce the under-graduate's course. This matter was possibly discussed by the Indian Medical Council and they were opposed to it. I do not know what further thought has been given to this matter since then. We would rather like to be enlightened about it and would like to know whether there has been a reversal of policy and this is going to be adopted in other medical colleges also, whether the country is now going to have under-graduates for the rural areas. We also do not know what the nature of this study is, what the duration of the course would be and how many candidates are going to be taken. I think the House is entitled to have a better idea when something like this is done.

Passing on to the paltry item—Demand No. 23 regarding one clerk being dismissed, the case going to the highest court and now our being asked to pay a certain compensation to him—I do not object to this compensation. My objection arising out of this Demand is very different. Firstly, it appears to me that the Government agency lacks somewhere in its own efficiency. They had dismissed this clerk for inefficiency, but this matter had been going on from 1949 to 1959 just to settle a clerk's affair. Have we not got any agency or anybody with a little imagination in the Government who could decide this case out of court when this case had gone on to some length? Cases like this of a clerk going to the court for getting his dismissal set aside and the whole thing taking about 10 or 12 years cast a sad reflection both on the administration and our judicial administration. That is a point which has got to be taken note of.

Another point which arises out of this Demand is this. This clerk's services were done away with in 1949 but he is being given compensation

only for the period from 1957 possibly because his other arrears have now suffered because of the act of limitation. Why is it that this man is not being paid for the entire period from 1949? What is the position? We would like to know the details about it. Is it simply because we are taking advantage of the case being pending in the court all these ten years? Is it because his claim for arrears has come within the period of limitation that he is not claiming them? Have the Government any sense of morality in the matter or is it that they are only wanting to take advantage of the legal quibblings? Do they feel themselves morally bound to make the payment to this man who had undergone all this suffering? It is not only a question of his salary. If he had not been properly dismissed, it means that he had to suffer all this agony all these ten years. After all this agony that he has suffered if we are paying him only for three years, I think there is the question of morality involved in it. I think the Government should have certain standards of morality to set in these matters and not take shelter behind the law of limitation. I would, therefore, like some light to be thrown on this matter.

Next I come to Demand No. 44 about sugar. I am sorry that I am not able to support the contention of my hon. friend who initiated the discussion, namely, that only our internal consumption should be increased and we should not take to export. We have earned, according to his figures, only Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores. We have earned not Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores but we have earned Rs. 12.45 crores by way of foreign exchange. This subject has been discussed on the floor of the House many times and we are doing it with our eyes open. In the state of affairs in which we find ourselves today, it is not fair to blame the industrialists over it. The case has been very ably put by my hon.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Prime Minister, but it appears to me that the overall co-ordination in regard to all these matters lies with the Home Minister. Otherwise, it has to be explained why these Demands have been shown under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Do I understand that the Home Minister had made any attempt at this co-ordination? Otherwise, why are these Demands shown under the Ministry of Home Affairs? I would like to know whether the Minister of Home Affairs had given any attention to this matter and he has failed. I think that that question has to be answered squarely. What was the responsibility of the Home Minister? When was this responsibility given to the Home Minister, and when was it taken away from him? How has this responsibility been discharged all these years?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The Home Minister comes in because any Demand for the Cabinet would emanate as the Home Ministry's Demand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand then that the entire co-ordination, therefore, is the responsibility of the Home Minister? Or else, what does it mean? That is what I am asking. I am coming to that very point.

It is my feeling that the hon. Prime Minister is an extremely busy man. I am not talking of 'Who after the Prime Minister?'. I am not worried in the least about it. I am not even asking the quantum of work that he does. The Prime Minister is an extremely busy person. He has got to look after foreign affairs. He has got to preside over the Cabinet; he has got to preside over the Planning Commission; he has to look after national defence; he has to preside over the National Development Council; he has to preside over the National Integration Council, and he has to look after so many odd things.

I, therefore, thought, not only because of his present health, but even otherwise, because it was extremely necessary for effective administration, not after the Prime Minister but even now in order to assist the Prime Minister, that we should have a No. 2 in the Cabinet who would be responsible for all the co-ordination. No Minister Without Portfolio can effectively bring about co-ordination until and unless he has a position in the Cabinet which is next only to that of the Prime Minister, and he is the senior most in the Cabinet. How can a Minister Without Portfolio who is not the seniormost man bring about co-ordination? His actions will be resented at, and he will find himself in difficulty.

At a time like this when we are engaged in all sorts of developmental activities within the country, it is very necessary that we should revive the post of Deputy Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Minister must be responsible for overall co-ordination of all our developmental affairs within the country. So, let us understand what the equation is between the Minister Without Portfolio and the other senior Ministers. The Minister Without Portfolio, through his tactfulness, persuasiveness and various other things, may be able to do something, but I think that that is not the correct position. Therefore, I have raised this question, and I wish that Government give some thought to this matter in a proper manner. I do not object to a sum of Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs being provided, if we can bring about real and effective co-ordination, and if there is a really proper agency for the purpose, which we have been lacking for some time, about which there has been a complaint in the country, saying that there is no co-ordination between the various Ministries.

When we talk of co-ordination, as my hon. friend hinted this morning, while answering the question, co-ordi-

nation does mean control; co-ordination does mean supervision; co-ordination does mean asking for certain information; co-ordination does mean a peep into the other Ministries' working; co-ordination means all this. So, no Minister Without Portfolio can bring about co-ordination unless and until he is in that superior position. We have no hesitation in sanctioning these Demands, but we want to be assured that the agency which has been set up will be effective in bringing about real and effective co-ordination.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुदानों के लिये अनुपूरक मांगों पर जो बहस चल रही है, उसमें पहले मैं डिमांड नम्बर ६ में उल्लिखित पूना के ग्रामर्ड फोर्सिज मेडिकल कालेज में एक ग्रैंड-ग्रैजुएट विंग खोलने के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक उस मेडिकल कालेज में ग्रैंडग्रैजुएट प्रशाखा खोलने का प्रस्ताव है, उसका कोई विरोध नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि योजनाबद्ध विकास की इस अवधि में जब हम पांच वर्षों के लिये योजना बनाते हैं, तो क्या इस विंग के लिए आज से तीन, चार पांच महीने पहले सोचा गया था या नहीं। यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की आवश्यकता होती है, यह स्पष्ट है कि कुछ अदृश्य शक्तियों और कारणों के आधार पर कुछ मदों में खर्च करना आवश्यक हो जाता हो, तो उस अवस्था में अनुपूरक मांगों की आवश्यकता समझी जा सकती है। जहाँ तक इस मांग का प्रश्न है, यह मेडिकल कालेज पहले से था और उसमें एक ग्रैंडग्रैजुएट विंग खोलने की योजना पहले से ही बनाई जा सकती थी। इसलिये यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, जिसको खर्च करने के लिए कोई अदृश्य कारण कह सकें। यह तो एक योजना की बात है और इसका हम पहले से ही अनुमान कर सकते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि

क्या आज से चार पांच महीने पहले इस बारे में कोई अनुमान किया गया था या इस पर कोई विचार किया गया था या नहीं। इन परिस्थितियों में मैं अनुपूरक मांगों को प्रस्तुत करने की इस प्रवृत्ति और तरीके का विरोध करता हूँ। विभागीय अधिकारियों को बजट बनाते समय इन बातों का खयाल रखना चाहिए और अनावश्यक रूप से अनुदान के लिये अनुपूरक मांगों को इस सदन में नहीं लाया जाना चाहिए।

मांग संख्या ४ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का चीनी उद्योग घोर संकट काल से गुजर रहा है। अभी जो मन्त्रों के लिये मूल्य-नीति तय की गई है, उस के प्रभाव से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना-उत्पादकों का भविष्य क्या होने वाला है, यह तो अलग बात है। मैं मानता हूँ कि विदेशी मुद्रा देश के लिये आवश्यक है। मैं इसकी आवश्यकता को समझता हूँ, लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन किस प्रकार हो और हम कितनी क्षति उठा कर विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन करें, यह एक बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है। अगर विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन की यह विधि अपनाई गई कि १३.५ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा उठा कर १२.७५ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन हो और अगर इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन कर के देश का विकास किया गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश बेच करके भी देश विकास सम्भव नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी उद्योग प्राइवेट हाथों में है, और जो श्रम निर्यात का व्यापार है, वह भी उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में है। अब सवाल उठता है कि यह जो निर्यात चीनी का होता है उस पर प्राफिट जो है, मिल मालिकों का जो लाभ है, वह किस अंश में होता है, वह अंश कम होता है या कायम रहता है। देश के भीतर चीनी पर जितना मुनाफा वे उठाते हैं, उतना ही मुनाफा

[श्री योगेन्द्र झा]

निर्यात के लिये जो चीनी दी जाती है, उसके ऊपर भी क्या वे उठाते हैं या नहीं उठाते हैं और अगर उठाते हैं तब क्या सरकार की तरफ से उनको वह सहायता मिलनी चाहिये जो मिल रही है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है जिस पर हमको विचार करना होगा। देश में चीनी बेच कर जो मुनाफा वे उठाते हैं, तथा विदेशों में चीनी भेज कर अगर उनको मुनाफा न हो तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे व्यापार में जो उनको मुनाफा होता है, उससे ही उनको सन्तोष कर लेना चाहिये। चीनो के निर्यात व्यापार से मुनाफे के अंश को कम ही नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि उसको हटा ही देना चाहिये। यह मेरा मुझाव है। इस पर मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विचार किया जाएगा।

जहाँ तक विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हम अनाज का आयात थोड़ा कम कर दें तो जिस हद तक हम आयात अनाज का कम करेंगे, उस हद तक हम विदेशी मुद्रा बचा सकने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं। आप आज १३.५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके विदेशी मुद्रा लाने की, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। किन्तु अगर हमने इतनी बड़ी रकम खर्च करके देश में भूमि सेना का संगठन किया होता और अधिक अन्न उपजाया होता तो उसी अनुपात में हमारे देश में अनाज का आयात कम हुआ होता और उसके अनुपात में हम विदेशी मुद्रा को बचा सकते थे। लेकिन इस ओर आपका ध्यान ही नहीं गया है।

अगर देश में चीनी बहुत अधिक हो गई है और यहाँ पर चीनो रखने की आपकी जगह नहीं मिलती है, तो आप उसको फेंक देते तो कम से कम आपको यह १३.५ करोड़ रुपये का घाटा तो सहन न करना पड़ता। अगर व्यापारियों के गोदामों में चीनी रखने की जगह नहीं है, तो इसको आप फेंक सकते थे या किसी और तरह से इसको डिसपोज़ आफ कर सकते थे। देश में गरीब लोगों को खाने

के लिये चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। साथ ही साथ चीनी के दाम बहुत बढ़े हुए हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है जिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर मन्त्रिमण्डल में कोई एक ऐसा मन्त्री हो जो देश के वैस्टिड इंटरिस्ट्स का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, देश के निहित स्वार्थों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो, तो बिना हिचक यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह हमारे खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री हैं। जब कभी भी कृषि वस्तुओं की कीमत तय करने का सवाल आता है तो उनका रुख विचित्र हो जाता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन की जो एड-वाइजरी कमेटी है, उसकी मीटिंग इस सेशन के पहले हुई थी। एक नोट उसमें प्लानिंग कमीशन की तरफ से दिया गया था जिसमें लिखा हुआ था

There has been sharpest decline in the prices of industrial raw materials.

उसके बाद भी यह हालत है कि आज गन्ना उत्पादकों को बहुत कम पैसा मिलेगा। एक तरफ हमारी योजना चल रही है और योजना के मुताबिक हम अन्दाज लगाते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में इतने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है और इसी हिसाब से हम लोगों पर कर भार भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जो रा-मैटीरियल पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनकी हालत यह है कि जब रा-मैटीरियल की कीमतें बहुत कम हुई हैं तो निश्चित रूप से उनको आमदनी भी कम हुई है। एक तरफ तो उनकी आमदनी कम हुई है, दूसरी तरफ उनको अपने उत्पादन का कम पैसा मिल रहा है। यह अन्दाजा लगा कर कि उनकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है और उसी हिसाब से कर बढ़ा देना, यह सरासर अन्याय है। इन सब बातों पर अच्छी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये। जहाँ तक गन्ने के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है, दुनिया में दूसरे चीनी पैदा करने वाले देशों की तुलना में हम गन्ना उत्पादकों को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देते हैं और मजदूरी भी हमारे यहाँ सस्ती है। फिर क्या

कारण है कि चीनी का मूल्य हमारे यहां इतना अधिक हो। चीनी के मूल्य को कम करने के उपायों पर विचार करने के लिये, मेरा सुझाव है, कि एक कमीशन बनाया जाए।

अब मैं नांग नम्बर ४६ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत दुःख की बात है कि मन्त्रियों की संख्या इस हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। जिस हिसाब से उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उसका अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है। जिस अनुपात से कांग्रेस बेंचों पर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों की संख्या घटती जा रही है, उसी अनुपात से मन्त्रियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। पिछली बार जब बजट पर वहम हुई थी तो हमारे नेता श्री एच० वी० कामरा ने कहा था कि मन्त्रियों को उपज में भारी वृद्धि हुई है। नए मन्त्री के पद की जो सृष्टि की गई है और जिसके लिए ३८७ लाख रुपये के अनुदान को मांग की गई है, वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आई है। यह कहा गया है कि कोऑर्डिनेशन का सवाल है, जिसको हल करना है। लेकिन इसके लिये हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री का काम इतना ही नहीं है कि वह विदेश मंत्रालय के काम को देखें। एक प्रधान मंत्री की सब से बड़ी जवाबदेही इस बात के लिये होती है कि वे मंत्रिमंडल के कामों को देखते हैं या नहीं। उन के अलावा हमारे यहां प्लानिंग कमिशन है। कहा गया था कि इकोनोमिक मामलों में, आर्थिक मामलों में कोऑर्डिनेशन लाने के लिये एक मंत्री की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इस कोऑर्डिनेशन के काम के लिये हमारे यहां पहले से ही प्लानिंग कमीशन मौजूद है। ऐसी सूरत में यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। कांग्रेस में आपस में जितने झगड़े हैं, और जिस अनुपात में गुटबन्दी बढ़ी है, उसी अनुपात में मंत्रियों की संख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है और ऐसा न केवल प्रान्तों में बल्कि केन्द्रों में भी हुआ है। यह एक विचित्र हालत है, विचित्र तमाशा है। सरकार की तरफ से मंत्रियों की संख्या पर एक सीलिंग

लग जानी चाहिये और यह तय कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि मंत्रियों की संख्या अमुक सीमा से अधिक नहीं होगी। ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से

श्री त्यागी : आप की राय में सीलिंग कहां तक होनी चाहिये ?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : इसको आप जानिये, सरकार जाने। मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगले आम चुनावों के बाद जितने भी कांग्रेसी सदस्य यहां एम० पी० हो कर आयेंगे, वे सब कैबिनेट में खपा लिये जायेंगे, कोई कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बन जायेंगे, कोई स्टेट मिनिस्टर बन जायेंगे। कोई पार्लियामेण्टरी सेक्रेटरी बन जायेंगे, और शायद ही दो चार पांच अभागे ऐसे बच जायें, जिन को कोई पद न दिया जा सके या जिन को पूछने वाला कोई न हो. . . .

*** श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) :** आप भी इधर कांग्रेस में आ जाइये।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उस तरफ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, कम से कम इस पर तो आप को सब्र करना चाहिये कि हम इधर व्यवस्था में बैठे हुए हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि मंत्रियों की संख्या एक निर्धारित संख्या से किसी भी हालत में अधिक न हो और अगर प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्रिमंडल ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि संसद् में इस व्यवस्था के ऊपर विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): I shall take up only Demand No. 44 of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and also speak about export of sugar.

Circumstances being what they are in the country today, there is no other way open to us but to export our surplus sugar, if we want to maintain our factories. If on

[Shri K. N. Pande]

that account, this amount has to be provided, I welcome it. But I want to ask the Ministry how long this policy can go on. We have to think over this matter seriously, because if we are going to earn foreign exchange at such a heavy loss, it would be a costly thing for the country.

As sugar production in the country is more than our requirements, something must be done to dispose of the surplus. I have no objection to that. An hon. Member suggested that it must be thrown into the pond. That is not a proper suggestion because the sugar factories have paid for the cane they have taken and manufacturing cost has also been incurred on the production of sugar. So it will be an unwise policy to throw the sugar produced in surplus into the pond. The sugar industry has to exist in this country, because the economy of our cultivators depends very much on it. In the villages, it is the sugar industry which is helping the cultivators to a great extent.

My suggestion to Government is this. We cannot for long depend upon exports. On the contrary, we have to depend upon our own consumption. One day I heard the Minister gave some statistics about how much sugar would be consumed by people who are consuming sugar at the moment if we start consuming the entire production inside the country. If it is presumed that the remaining or surplus sugar is to be consumed only by those who are purchasing sugar at the moment, then his argument is all right, but I say that if the price of sugar is reduced and it is made cheaper, the area of the market will be widened, and not only those who are consuming sugar now will buy more, but those also who are not in a position now or who cannot now afford to buy sugar, may purchase it. I cannot say whether my proposal is very sound, but at the same time I want to bring this to the notice of the

Ministry. Let the thing be examined by an expert committee, by the Tariff Commission, let us get their opinion on the subject. I say this because I have also talked to some people who say that if the price of sugar is reduced by Rs. 3 per maund, the area of consumption in this country will be very large.

As I see from the book, while the cost of production of sugar per ton in the country is Rs. 800, we are selling it at a price of only Rs. 370. It is a tremendous loss. Not only are we losing Rs. 430 per ton, but we are also losing excise duty on it. On the other hand, if the area of consumption is increased inside the country, I think Government may get more excise duty on account of the sugar being consumed inside the country. So, it has to be considered seriously.

Shri Puri suggested that the State Governments should look after cane development work in their States. I know the States can do much, but the area is also limited. The State can only provide good type of seeds, good roads so that the sugarcane may go to the factories in time, so that there may not be any deterioration in the quality of cane or its sucrose content, but it mostly depends on the efforts of the cultivators to produce better type of cane. The recent policy of the Food Ministry that the cane price will be linked with the recovery of sugar is said to be a rational policy, really it looks very good, but how it is going to work out in practice is a question which has to be considered. The recent policy will hit those cultivators who have been in the habit of producing better type of cane, because of the mixing together the products of good and bad cultivators and the price being fixed on the average quality of their cane no cultivator will have an enthusiasm to produce better type of cane. Unless incentive is given to individual cultivators, this new policy cannot help us.

Therefore, my suggestion is that this policy also requires serious reconsideration. The hon. Minister said that so far there was an *ad hoc* price and there was no incentive to the cultivator, but this new policy also is going to have the same effect. How will an individual cultivator be induced to produce better cane if all the cane, good and bad are going to mixed up and the price paid on the average quality? Unless the case of every individual cultivator is decided separately, so that he gets better price for better quality of cane, I do not think the cultivator will be in a mood to produce better type of cane after this announcement. My suggestion is that taking into consideration the short range policy, export is all right, but from a long range point of view, this matter requires serious consideration. Let us sit together and find out some solution, so that the industry may be saved, so that the cultivator also may get a better price for his cane.

As it was pointed out, the cost of the cane itself is much more. May I ask whether justice is being done to a cultivator taking into consideration his production charge at per maund of cane? That is what I want to know. Are they going to get the amount which they have already spent in producing the better type of cane? This is a matter which requires serious consideration. I think the Food Ministry will take all these things into consideration and do something which will help everybody concerned.

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is somewhat embarrassing to me to have to speak about a matter with which I am associated, maybe for the time being, maybe for all time, but that itself does not make the subject of this Demand something which is closely associated with me, and therefore to be judged from the point of view whether there should be a Minister without portfolio, and whether he is

the right person to be entrusted with this task of co-ordination.

I would ask hon. Members here to forget the fact of my being here, which may be an accident, or the fact that I have been entrusted with this task of co-ordination. It may be the hon. Member from Rajasthan is right according to his lights, that the only person who can co-ordinate is either the Prime Minister or somebody who is next to him, I do not claim any position in this hierarchy of Ministers which entitles me to a voice which has to be obeyed, and therefore I shall leave the personal aspects of the matter alone. I have no doubt that my hon. friend who spoke on this subject did so with the best of motives, and what he has said would be conveyed to the proper quarters, and action may be taken or not taken according to what people in high position think about it, but for the time being I shall confine myself to the justification of a Department of Co-ordination.

The department of co-ordination is not attached to any Ministry. I may be here, I may be gone tomorrow, but the Department of Co-ordination will continue to remain. It has been advisedly put in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet Secretariat has now three branches—the Cabinet Secretariat proper that deals with Cabinet affairs, then there is the statistical department dealing with various statistical organisations, and now we have added to it a Special Economic Co-ordination Department, to which certain functions have been allotted.

In fact, when my hon. friend asked me this morning whether initiation of any action for purposes of co-ordinating activities of Ministries would be confined to the particular subjects that have been mentioned in the Presidential order or I could *suo motu* initiate enquiries, I answered I could *suo motu* initiate enquiries in regard to any matter. That is the right of

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

every Cabinet Minister. Any Minister can initiate enquiries, he can call for files, he can write to his colleague and say such and such a thing has got to be looked into, because Cabinet is one in theory at any rate. There is no division of responsibility. If somebody does wrong, everybody is responsible. Of course, ultimately the responsibility is taken up by the Prime Minister.

Therefore, advisedly this particular department was put in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Minister may be there, somebody else might do it, the Prime Minister might do it, or he might delegate it to some other Minister higher up in the hierarchy than myself to do the work, but it is as at present situated in the Cabinet Secretariat, and therefore happens to be a matter which comes under the purview of the Prime Minister.

Ofentimes particular Ministers are asked to do particular work. Whether he will be able to do it or not is a different question. My hon. friend said he wants a certain amount of status. Maybe sometimes even a No. 2 may not obeyed. It is not unknown for people of our type to have a discussion in the Cabinet. Even the Prime Minister, according to the Constitution or conventions of the Constitution, is only *primus inter pares*, No. 1 among equals. Of course, our Prime Minister is all supreme, but that is the constitutional position. So there is no harm in the Prime Minister delegating the work to anybody, but I would ask my hon. friend to confine himself to the question whether there is any need for a co-ordination department.

Some hon. friend mentioned—a gentleman from Rajasthan again, I believe from Rajasthan....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):
Gujarat.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry, my education is still incomplete. I thought a turban of that nature came only from Rajasthan, because I have heard that the turban is the most significant thing in Rajasthan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Punjab also.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No such turban exists in Punjab. Be that as it may, he wanted me to be provided with work. I am very grateful to him. As a matter of fact, a workless Minister would be soon but of a job. I am grateful to him. But that does not in any way either add to the necessity of a department of co-ordination or take it away.

At the present moment the Department of Co-ordination is expected to look into problems of co-ordination with regard to Transport, Coal, Power—well, the function enlarges. In fact, we had to find out what all these public-sector projects are doing, whether they have supplies necessary for them to carry on, whether monies have been allocated to them and have been spent. The problem grows. Maybe, many other things will have to be looked into. But, as I said somewhere outside the House, the function of the Department of Co-ordination is not to show off: it is just to point out the defects. If, say, the Secretary of the Co-ordination Department comes to know—because he is getting a constant flow of statistics which are being analysed and presented—where are all the points which have to be, sort of, marked with red ink, he goes to the particular Department and says, "Well, this has happened; shall we have a meeting; may I assist you?" And, if between them they are able to get over the difficulty, it does not go beyond. If it gets beyond that, if there is a Minister like myself, he might tell me. If there is no Minister, he will tell the Cabinet Secretary, and he will take it to the Prime Minister. So, as I have said else-

where, this Department of Co-ordination is, what is euphemistically called, a control room. It does not really control: it merely, sort of, shows a red light to say that there is something wrong somewhere and the matter wants attention.

Maybe, at the present moment, it has got a Secretary—maybe, more men will be needed—but it is certainly not a department that wants a hierarchy of officials. It wants somebody who could take the responsibility to go and speak to his colleague and, if it is not possible to the anything thereby, to report it to the Cabinet Secretary or to a Minister and then the matter could be taken up with his colleague.

My hon. friend wants to know what it has done. I advisedly gave the answer this morning that if the Department starts claiming, "I have done this, I have done that", nobody would co-operate with it. Because, each Ministry is responsible for its job. If somebody else takes credit for it, naturally the man cannot function.

So, he has got to be an honest broker. He has got to go and tell the Department, "There is something wrong, may I do this for you" or bring these people together, because he is constantly studying the problem. And, being in charge of execution, not advice, he has a responsibility to point out those problems. Once you point it out, a Minister must either reform the procedure or take the responsibility for the consequences.

Therefore, not only now—assuming that I am no longer there, I go out tomorrow—even then the Department will not be able to say, "we have done this, we have done that" or something else. In fact, almost in the first week I told the Secretariat, "You can never claim to have done anything; please keep a record of what you have done, so that at any rate you can justify your existence". They can never claim anything.

There is no Press Attache to this Department. I may tell the House—I am not betraying a confidence—when the Chief of the Press Information Bureau came and asked me, "Would you want a Press Attache?", I said, "I don't want a Press Attache; there is no publicity needed for this Department. It has to work anonymously. The moment it becomes public it ceases to be effective. That is where it is handicapped in not being able to justify itself.

But about the necessity itself, I can tell the House that there is quite a lot to be done. In fact, the Government is now more conscious today than it ever was of the need for co-ordination. Therefore it is not that the thing has been devised to give me a job; but a consciousness has come into the Government itself. With this huge Plan, a plan involving Rs. 10,000 crores, with targets which have been envisaged—with gaps undoubtedly—in regard to the achievements, in the process of the application of the methods to reach that plan, many changes take place. The planner is not able to see the changes.

I would like to put it briefly that this Department has two functions: one, to find out what are the functional frictions that arise in government because of its increased activity as a result of the Plan and, secondly, also to notice the structural defects. The functional defects the Department by itself may be able to cure. But the structural defects it won't be able to cure. It has to tell the proper authorities that the structure is wrong.

So, functionally I think the Department could be effective. As I said before, it cannot sell its wares. It cannot advertise itself. There can be no advertisement expenditure for this particular department. The hon. Member wants details. It is very difficult to give details. I have myself gone to several colleagues of mine. Hon. Members have asked whether a particular note sent by me has been discussed, and what are the results.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

My notes cannot be discussed in public. Because, it is intended to tell my colleagues in charge of the concerned department that these matters need attention. Of course, when they discuss the matter, I am with them. But I have....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you not spoken about them from the public platform?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir, I have not spoken at all about them. I have only mentioned this thing, which I am mentioning now, that the Department is something like a control room..

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Exactly.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: in a factory where, as soon as something goes wrong, the red light comes. That is the function of this Department. But I have never claimed anywhere that such and such thing was wrong, I have set it right. I might have told my colleagues, and my colleagues might have taken the hon. Member into their confidence. It may be that it has come from some of my colleagues, not from me. Sir, I owe my thanks to my hon. friend to have been provided with an opportunity of speaking, which I have not done since the 18th of February, 1958.

Shri Tyagi: Our difficulty is that we cannot put any questions. There are a few Members who are Minister-teasers. We want to be specifically told as to what are the subjects on which we can put any questions to you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: One thing. Do I understand from what the hon. Minister says that this Parliament need not expect any report, as it expects from every Ministry, and is not entitled to judge whether the money that it is sanctioning is properly utilised or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Hon. Members are not asking anything about the Cabinet Secretariat. Do they? It is part of the Cabinet Secretariat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They do submit a report.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The position is this. It is inevitable that the action of this Department cannot now be disclosed. If that is done, as I said, its utility will go. How could a person who is to act as a liaison come and say, "I have acted as a liaison"? If tomorrow I say I am responsible for, say, the Delhi power shedding to stop, immediately a number of people will raise their eye-brows. I am not. But it happens that I am able to do something; I will probably ring up somebody and say, "Please do this".

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Did you show the red light to your Cabinet when the power crisis came in Delhi?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Delhi Administration does not form part of my responsibility. But I am not able to tell you even if I did it. I did not do it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you show them the green light.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as I am concerned, the green lights have to be shown by other people; I can only show the red light, I cannot show a green light. The green light has to be shown by the operative Ministry. All that I can tell them, rather this Department can tell them, is that there is something wrong. It may be that since you have found what is wrong, you might tell them how it can be set right. But the actual act of setting right, the positive act, has got to be done by the Ministry; in which case, if they do not do it, the responsibility goes to them. Maybe, as a member of the Government, as one amongst a Cabinet of eighteen, I might have something to

say. I might even get something done. But that is not the function of the Department of Co-ordination.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): It was reported that some Ministries are not co-operating with this Co-ordination Ministry. Is that correct?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can tell you that there has been no instance of any of my colleagues not wanting to co-operate with me. In fact my colleagues are so anxious to co-operate with me; the only trouble the physical factor, the time factor. With no Department, neither officials nor Ministers, I have found any difficulty so far. And, therefore, maybe, I can provide it as an answer to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, "Here I am, the most popular Minister amongst Ministers; I am getting something done; why do you want somebody else?"

I do not think that is any difficulty. My colleagues are all good people. But, even good people sometimes say, if somebody is going to take away their responsibility for achieving a thing, that they would not cooperate. We have come back again to it. And work done by this department has necessarily to be anonymous. But the thing is necessary. Maybe, I am not disclosing a secret. There are a number of public sector organisations. This department may give some sort of information. Many people come and see me. Ambassadors come and see me. They have got their grievances; they tell me. But, I cannot ring up a particular project and see what has happened to it. You get the information and pass it on to the Minister. I am able to do it because I am a Minister. Probably, it will have to come through the Cabinet Secretary. Protocol has to be observed. But it is a question of quick action. Protocol usually delays action. More quick action has to be done if you want to have things moving. There are hundreds and thousands of things that have

got to be done. Therefore, I would like to say that a department of co-ordination with a Plan of this dimension has to exist.

An hon. Member mentioned about the Planning Commission. If the Planning Commission starts co-ordination, it cannot plan. It cannot watch the performance; it cannot evaluate the achievements. The function of the Planning Commission is definite; it cannot take up any executive responsibility. It may be that I am a Member of the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Finance Minister is a Member. The Deputy Chairman is there. But, he has got a dual function. He also looks after the working of it. Even so, the Planning Commission cannot take the executive responsibility so far as Government is concerned. That is why we are all there for a purpose. Even the Statistical department is of use to the Planning Commission. I am also of some little use to the Planning Commission, I believe, because I am there. It is not the function of the Planning Commission to do planning coordination. It does not coordinate functions; that is the responsibility of the Executive.

Hon. Members of this House cannot ask the planning Commission why they did something wrong because they are not subject to this House. They are a different machinery altogether. The Ministry is subject to the House. Therefore, the Prime Minister or anybody else deputed by him for the time being to look after this work of co-ordination cannot answer you if anything goes wrong. I can answer; I am entitled to answer for anybody. I cannot say the responsibility is mine; the responsibility is shared by all of us.

Therefore, I think, this is the conclusion that the Prime Minister and his colleagues have come to that this department should be established; and, I will assure you, it is not for the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

purpose of providing a berth for Shri Krishnamachari. Shri Krishnamachari being there is just incidental; it is not a necessary factor because the department will continue to exist. And, I hope it will continue to exist usefully in times to come.

I have nothing more to say.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on this question of the Supplementary Demands the question of the desirability or otherwise of subsidy for exports of sugar has figured prominently. On merely reading of figures, these exports may appear to be undesirable because to earn a foreign exchange of Rs. 12.75 crores you are incurring a loss to the extent of Rs. 13.5 crores. So, to a layman, to a person who does not go deeply into the subject, it may appear to be rather undesirable. But, I trust that if we understand all the circumstances of the case and the necessity for exports, much of the misunderstanding will disappear.

My task has been considerably lightened by the valuable contribution made by my colleague, Shri D. D. Puri, who has got an intimate knowledge of the subject and also by the contribution made by Shri Mathur and also by Shri Mahida.

There was, as you will remember, Sir, two years back, the question of shortage of sugar figuring prominently on the floor of this House. It was not far off when at the 1959-60 sugar year beginning we had not even stocks to the extent of one month's consumption. We started the year 1958-59 with a carry-over of 1.73 lakh tons. That was not sufficient even for a month. With 1.73 lakh tons distributed in very many factories and in certain areas there was no sugar at all. It was at that time that the Government of India thought that it

would be desirable to give some incentives for large production.

We gave some incentives for early crushing; we gave some incentives in the form of higher price for sugarcane from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0. Then, we also gave some rebate of 50 per cent on the excess production over the previous year. By these incentives we were able to increase production.

Hon. Members would appreciate that when we gave incentives we planned for larger production. When something like 4 million growers are involved, when very many factories are involved. When very many uncertain factors, such as seasonal and otherwise, are involved, we cannot involve, we cannot plan with mathematical precision that these incentives should produce only so much, that is to say, just for the consumption of this country, and just to have a carry-over. Even if we plan on these lines we will not be able to achieve the desired result. So, after these incentives, what happened?

Towards the end of 1960-61, we had a carry-over of 11.83 lakh tons whereas we started with a carry-over of 1.73 lakh tons in 1958-59. What is to be done with this? And, the production of 1961-62 also has got to be taken into consideration. So, having regard to the situation, with regard to the stock position alone, we had to adopt ways and means to liquidate these stocks. By internal consumption alone these stocks could not be liquidated. We cannot afford to dump the excess stocks into the deep sea. We had necessarily to export; and our policy was also to export if we could afford to export. I would like to point out that this was the compelling reason which we had to take account of.

Then, there is the question of need to earn foreign exchange. We do

know the difficult situation in which we find ourselves to find foreign exchange even for projects which have been included in the core of the Plan. If we are in a position to put up and complete these projects, the country would be benefited much more than the amount that is spent for foreign exchange—the amount that we can afford to spend for foreign exchange. So, the question of earning foreign exchange was a matter which also weighed with us in the matter of promoting these exports.

One fact which has to be borne in mind in this. Is it right to spend Rs. 3.5 crores to earn 12.75 crores of foreign exchange? But, where do these Rs. 13.5 crores come from? It is not like some other industry exporting by spending from general revenues, or by putting up prices for internal consumption. The industry itself has found means for promoting these exports. My hon. friend, Shri Puri has referred to the fact that the total excise duty that has been earned from sugar is to the extent of Rs. 71 or Rs. 72 crores. That is inclusive of the additional excise duty which has been levied in lieu of the sales tax which is payable to the State Government.

I do not want to take account of the additional levy. Even, without that, what is the basic excise duty? The rate of basic excise duty is Rs. 8.25 per md. of sugar. In other words, Rs. 225 per ton. This comes to the Central Government; and there is also the additional excise duty which I have already mentioned. This brings to us, if the current year's consumption is taken into consideration, which is estimated to be roundabout 24.5 lakh tons, Rs. 54 crores. It is from these Rs. 54 crores that these Rs. 13½ crores come. In this context, I would like to refer to the speech made by senior colleague, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister who raised the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 4-12-0 per maund to almost double 1515 (A) L.S.D.—7.

that amount by the 15th May, 1957 Budget proposals. He says:

"I now come to Union excise duties and I may say at once that I have fairly substantial proposals under this head. In doing so I have in mind the double objective of restraining consumption and of giving a fillip to exports."

Later on he says that "the increase of duty on sugar has the same objective as the increase we made last year in the excise duty on cloth, namely, to restrain domestic consumption in the interest of larger exports." So that, the fact is that we have to incur so much loss and the industry itself is meeting that loss in the form of excise duty.

My hon. friend Shri Banerjee asked: why do you export sugar? He ignores for the time being the large surplus. Even after these exports, the mills are finding it difficult to pay sugarcane growers. Some Members complain about arrears in payment of cane price. I was able to go through the figures and I find that only about ten per cent of price remains in arrears. Still it is a substantial amount. How can the grower be paid unless sugar is disposed off? There is also the question of protection to the industry. One hon. Member says that U.P. sugar industry is in peril. How can it be protected unless we promote exports also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not oppose exports; but do not increase the prices so that internal consumption could be more.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My friends forget for the time being the necessity of maintaining the industry, the labour force and also the necessity of paying a reasonable price to the growers.

Last year when this question arose, several Members spoke about the crisis of surplus. There was no crisis as such. This was one of the ways the Government of India thought the sur-

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pluses could be tackled and at the same time we can earn for us the much needed foreign exchange.

Shri M. N. Swamy: Are they making proper use of molasses?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Molasses are utilised for manufacture of power alcohol and it is a separate matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two of your colleagues also want to intervene.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am concluding, Sir, I am saying that the necessity underling the exports cannot be denied. The Memorandum says that it is expected to export 3.5 lakh tons; we have been able to sell about 3.37 lakh tons. Further sales are in progress and we hope it would be possible for us to sell 3.5 lakh tons, as has been envisaged here, before the next sugar year starts.

As the hon. Members themselves have pointed out, the remedy for the situation is the increase in the yield per acre. Without understanding the breakup of the cost of sugar, it is said that the industry is being favoured. The can price constitutes 44.1 per cent of the entire cost; taxes constitute 33 per cent; manufacturing cost, etc. come to only 23 per cent. I do not want to go into more details as there is no time. But I may say that the industry is also contributing a small amount, however small it may be, in regard to exports. Thus by these exports the industry is not gaining anything by way of profit. So, I feel that this is an item which the House has to approve unanimously.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take some other opportunity.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful for

the measure of support which the House has thought fit to give to the Supplementary Demands, more particularly to the demands for the opening of the undergraduate wing of the Armed Forces Medical College in Poona. It is a measure which we have taken in order to make up the shortage of officers, in the Medical Corps. In 1960 we introduced the scheme of giving stipends to the last year M.B. B.S. students. Only a few could avail themselves of this opportunity. We have also liberalised the scales of pay of the various officers of the Corps and some further measures have been considered necessary and this is one of them. This is in consonance also with the advice given by the Estimates Committee that apart from any specialised courses we should fit in our schemes with the general technical training schemes of the country. In this manner we not only ensure the entry of a certain number of officers into the Armed Forces Medical Corps but also enlarge the scope for medical education in the country. We have scope for 120 students now. The question is whether all of them will be taken into the Army. As contemplated at present half of the number will be given stipends and they will be under an obligation, if otherwise found suitable, at the end of the M.B. B.S. course, to join the Corps. If we want more and if they are suitable the matter will be examined from time to time. Some doubt has arisen in Shri Mathur's mind about why it is called an under graduate wing. It is so in order to show the juxtaposition. We have a post-graduate course now which caters to M.D., etc. This is really an M.B.B.S. course.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then it becomes a graduate course, not an under-graduate course.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Till they get M.B.B.S. degree they are under graduates. It is the same difference between A.M. and P.M. Till 12 O'clock it is A.M.; a second past 12, it becomes

P.M. Anyhow, it is the M.B.B.S. course and its degree is recognised by the Poona University. This is one of the many schemes under which the Defence Ministry are trying to utilise the resources they have to the best possible extent. We have clinical opportunities for nearly 1,500 beds in Poona and other neighbouring places. If a new college is to be started, apart from clinical facilities, it will cost perhaps double this amount or more. As it is, we are using every bit of the facilities which are now available there, and every bit of the buildings that are available there, making only at the moment such additions as are necessary for boarding all the boys and, I should say, girls also, because among those whom we have selected there are a good number of girls as well.

15 hrs.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will those degrees be recognised?

Shri Raghuramaiah: They are recognised by the Poona University. I do not think there is any other point left, and as Shri D. C. Sharma has given the green signal, I resume my seat.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The time is up and I think I need refer only to one point that was raised by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and that is about the propriety or the morality of not paying the entire amounts due to the clerk who was dismissed; and later on the court reinstated him. For the benefit of the hon. Member I must tell him that even when the clerk sued the Government for his reinstatement, he did not claim his pay and allowances because he knew that there was the law of limitation and under the law of limitation only three years can be given. The court has given the decree for three years. Now, I do not think anything more could be done. The Law Ministry also advised us that only three year should be given.

Any such matter which goes to the court, takes years and years, and when a decree is given by the court even on a specific point that three years should be given, I do not think the hon. Member can expect us to go beyond that, and pay the clerk the entire amount. So, it is not a question of morality or propriety which is involved here. It is a question of the observance of the legal formality. The court had decreed it and we have paid that amount.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 9, 10, 11, 44, 49, 114 and 133.

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. REPORTS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das—absent. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta. Please move both the motions.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I will move the second motion. It is in the joint names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first motion is in the name of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta and another hon. Member. He will move both the motions.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): I beg to move:

“That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Na-