

Khuda Baksh, Shri M.
Kirolikar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishna Chandra Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Kureel, Shri P.L.
Lallanji, Shri
Laskar, Shri
Lingam, Shri N.M.
Lotan Rm, Shri
Madiah Gowade, Shri
Mahodaye, Shri
Majhi Shri Chaitan
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Majthia, Sarder
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri B.N.
Malviya, Pandit C.N.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Masuodi, Maulana
Mathew, Shri
Matthen, Shri
Mehta, Shri B.G.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L.N.
Mishra, Shri Lokenath
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Pandit Lingaraj
Misra, Shri B.N.
Misra, Shri R.D.
Misra, Shri S.P.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Moraika, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mucaliar, Shri C.R.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mukne, Shri Y.M.
Muniswamy, Shri N.R.
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Mushar, Ghani G.S.
Mushar, Shri
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Naidu, Shri N.R.
Nair, Shri C.K.
Naradas, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nathwani, Shri N.P.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Shrivratil
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Ne amory, Shri
Naswi, Shri
Nevatia, Shri
Nijalingappa, Shri
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Pande, Shri B.D.

AYE—contd.

Pande, Shri C.D.
Pandey, Dr. Nataraj
Pannalal, Shri
Paragi Lal, Ch.
Parikh, Shri S.G.
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri B.K.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Patil, Shri Kanavade
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Pawar, Shri V.P.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunir Sahai, Shri
Raghubir Singh, Ch.
Raghubir Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajbhoj, Shri P.N.
Ramachander, Dr. D.
Ramchand Shastri, Swami
Ramanand Tirtha, Swami
Rameshmi, Shri M.D.
Rameshaiah, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ram Dass, Shri
Ramnarayan Singh, Babu
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Rant, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri B. Shiva
Rao, Shri K.S.
Rao, Shri Seshagiri
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shri B. K.
Reddi, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri B. Y.
Reddy, Shri Janardan
Reddy, Shri R.N.
Richardson, Bishop
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Rup Narayan, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagbat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Saksena, Shri S.L.
Sarnants, Shri S.C.
Sankarpanthan, Shri
Sarmah, Shri Debeswar
Satyawadi, Dr.
Sari, Shri R.C.
Sari, Shrimati Sushama
Sewal, Shri A.R.
Shah, Shri Raichandbhai
Shah, Shrimati Kamledu Mati
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri .

Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.R.
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shobhan Narayan, Shri
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri D.P.
Singh, Shri G.S.
Singh Shri H.P.
Singh, Shri Jageswar
Singh, Shri Set
Singh, Shri R.N.
Singh, Shri T.N.
Singhal, Shri S.C.
Sinha, Dr. S.N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri G.P.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
Sinha, Shri S.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore
Sinhaasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Subramania Chettiar, Shri
Sundaram Dr. Lanka
Sundar Lal, Shri
Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Tek Chand, Shri
Tewari, Sardar R.B.S.
Thimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwari, Shri V.N.
Tiwari, Pandit B.L.
Tiwari, Shri R.S.
Tiwari, Pandit D.N.
Tirpathi, Shri H.V.
Tirpathi, Shri V.D.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Manishwar Datt
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vaishnav, Shri H.G.
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri B.B.
Varma, Shri M.L.
Veerawamy, Shri
Verma, Shri B.R.
Verma, Shri Ramji
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wilson, Shri J.N.
Wodeyar, Shri
Zaidi, Col.

NOES

Mascarene, Kumar Annie

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

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

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

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes.

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

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

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

[Shri M. C. Shah]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Expenditure on Mission of International Bank.

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

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

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

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

Tempo of work in River Valley Projects

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: It is not the same. Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Kamath.]

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

1 P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

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

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

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

Shri Nanda: I did not follow the last portion.

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri Nanda.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: May I ask one question, Sir?

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: Give me a concrete instance.

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

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

Shri Nanda: That I have said.

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: One year.

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: On the Table of the House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: What about Manipur.

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Nanda: I shall have this particular detail examined.

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

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

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

Shri Nanda: The Board has been constituted.

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

The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

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The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Yes.

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

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

(1) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

(2) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

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

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

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

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

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

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: That is unnatural.

Shri Kamath: Parliament, unnatural?

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

Shri Kamath: Parliament is sovereign.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lignite?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Natural gas.

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

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

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

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan.]

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

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

2 P.M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who is that gentleman?

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

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

Need for employment of experts and their qualifications

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: To all whom it may concern.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No talking please.

Shri Kamath: How can we explain without talking?

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

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Three.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The foot-note reads:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Kamath: Passing on a note to the Minister?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

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

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath rose.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who selects these experts?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shri Kamath: Let him say that he does not want to answer this point or that he cannot answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members can only do this much; they can raise points and they must wait for answers. If they put a question or two and if the hon. Minister does not answer them, that means that he cannot answer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A question was raised about these experts who

have come from Russia and Rumania. The hon. Member wanted to know the details of the reasons indicated in this booklet. If I had seen it earlier, I would have surely seen that more elaborate information is given to my hon. friends. With regard to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 this sum includes the passage fare, board and lodging, estimated on the basis of 12 weeks' stay in India, and also the remuneration of the experts, which is probably based on what they are getting in their own countries.

Anyway, this contains all those details of passage money, travelling allowances here, board and lodging expenses and the daily remuneration. With regard to the Rumanian Vice-Minister, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been asked for in the Demand, which includes his travelling expenses in this country and lodging and boarding charges. We requested the Rumanian Vice Minister, who came here, to go and visit certain places of oil exploration and after that he left the country. Our estimates was that we may have to spend about Rs. 20,000. This does not include any passage money or any remuneration. The Rumanian Minister was accompanied by three people—I am not sure if there was a fourth man—

Shri Kamath: What is the remuneration paid to the other experts?

Mr. K. D. Malaviya: The daily remuneration for a Russian expert will probably come to Rs. 90 or Rs. 95. Some small adjustments are still to be made with regard to insurance premium calculation etc. However, it will roughly come to a figure which is less than what we are paying as maximum salary to our own technical experts in this country; it is less than Rs. 3,000 per month, which we pay to our own experts.

Shri Kamath: Is that the proletarian scale? I do not think they pay so much in Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can draw his own conclusions.

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Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the proletarian scale in Russia?

Shri Kamath: I can answer that if she wants it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not here to settle differences between Member and Member.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): If he can enlighten us, we would be grateful.

Shri Kamath: I shall do so, if you will let me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the forum where each can enlighten the other. They can do so outside the House on any platform

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think it is possible for me now to answer Shri Kamath's point because, it remains only the purpose of satisfying Shri Kamath's irrelevant curiosity but nothing relevant to the discussion here

Shri Kamath: Let him be articulate; I do not hear him or follow him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister meant to say that Shri Kamath does not expect an answer.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The general question raised by Shri Chowdhury was about the piecemeal oil exploration programmes. It is right that he referred to the Jaisalmer oil exploration work. We started with Jaisalmer exploration project and it is now being expanded. We propose to enlarge this programme and start oil exploration work simultaneously at more than one place—four or five places. Our experts who are just now accompanying Russian experts in the country will specifically have to decide at how many places we will handle simultaneous oil exploration programme in the country. But it is a decided fact that in the next Plan we propose to start an oil exploration work and undertake this important work not only in Jaisalmer but in many other places like Bengal, Saurashtra and perhaps in Kangra also. The present amount

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that is asked for merely relates to the expenditure that is involved in Jaisalmer. We started there and we have to purchase equipment and make certain other arrangements for technical training and all that. Therefore, we included this in the Supplementary Demand. That is why we have not mentioned about the places other than this one place.

I entirely agree with my hon. friend that this work of discovering oil in our country cannot be handled unless it is done in a very big way. He referred to the 1948 resolution. It is not a fact that we are apologetically referring to this exploration work on Government account. There are certain foreign companies which have already undertaken this work. We had not started work at that time also and therefore, we want to do this now. There was no apology involved here.

Now he mentioned the agreement entered into with Stanvac. That agreement relates to the prospecting of oil in West Bengal. The final agreement for the mining of oil has not yet been reached. But so far as exploration is concerned, the share of the Government of India is to the extent of 25 per cent. and the rest is that of Stanvac.

He referred to our disinclination to disclose the terms of these agreements. On one or two occasions questions were put in this House and I briefly mentioned some of the terms that were incorporated in it. Government still consider that it will not be in the public interest to give all the details or all the terms that have been incorporated in this agreement between the Government of India and the private company, namely, Stanvac. It is not from any larger point of view that I am withholding this. But generally it seems desirable that agreements arrived at between two parties are not disclosed to rivals. Is it not possible that we may get better terms from the others. —

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know from the hon. Minister...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him wait till the end.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not proper to disclose them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is just one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that hon. Members may note down their questions which they want to ask; I will allow them to put their questions.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Another hon. friend—Shri Narasimhan—referred to the question of natural gas—exploitation. The question is still far off from that stage. Unless the quantity of liquid oil along with the amount of gas from a particular area is investigated, the question of exploiting merely gas from a particular area is not taken up. There is another thing. The gas which he is referring in the south of the country is not the oil gas with which we are concerned. Gases are of two kinds—one generated by coal which is of a later stage geologically and the oil gas which is a mixture of liquid oil and gas. Now the gas in the south is the gas from coal like methane or ethane. It is not also established whether it will have an economic exploitation value. So it is separate from the natural gas which we are dealing along with the liquid oil, known as crude oil.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this? Is natural gas opposed to the other?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is not opposed to it; it is differently constituted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the uses of this and the other?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Both are used for burning but that gas does not rightly come within the project of oil exploration and therefore, I have excluded it.

My friend referred to *vigyan mandir*. In the early stages this programme was being handled by the C.S.I.R. and they set up one *vigyan mandir* here for observation. When we are satisfied with that scheme, it could be extended further. We then put forward proposals for increasing the number. The research and pilot work in this connection was the first phase and is now practically over. We have created in the Ministry a separate nucleus so that we may look into this work in a more proper way and give more attention; it is now shifted from the research field to applied field.

There is nothing more which I have to mention except that all these demands which are related to the current year are relevant to the work that we have undertaken or we propose to take in on hand very soon.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The hon. Minister mentioned that the work of exploration would be undertaken in West Bengal. May I know whether the areas in West Bengal—this particular area—will be outside the area regarding which already some agreement has been reached between the Government of India and Stanvac or it would be within that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It will not be within that area; that area has been given over to a particular company. There are certain other very promising areas outside that compact one and we propose to have some investigation done in those areas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are two questions. Although we do not want the disclosure of the detailed terms of the agreement, the hon. Minister should be able to assure us that the terms of the agreement for the exploration of oil do not include any terms whereby, upon the finding of oil exploration or the positive indication of oil in a particular area, we are committed to give the contract or the right to extract the oil or mine the oil to the particu-

lar oil company under certain terms and agreements.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Obviously, when a company spends crores of rupees to prospect and discover the oil, we cannot ask them to get out. Under the present petroleum concession rules it is clearly laid down that when oil has been successfully prospected, it is an obligation on the part of the Government to give priority consideration to the party, who has prospected for oil in the field.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cost of exploration comes from the Government.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No. The entire cost comes from the private companies which undertake prospecting.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If it is a question of a particular oil company spending certain money for oil prospecting, is there any clause in the agreement whereby, if the Government of India so choose, by giving some compensation, they could take it up themselves on their own conditions and to start companies to mine oil or are we tied down that we could not enter into that field at all?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have to take every factor into consideration. When we have invited some foreign company to come for the prospecting of oil, thereafter having discovered the oil, if we just tell them that we are not going to have anything to do with them, that is surely not the method to invite capital from outside or from any other concern. There is always the occasion for us to consider all aspects of the question as and when they arise. When they are prospecting for oil they are surely entitled to get the full advantage of the rules and laws that are laid down after full consideration.

Shri S. L. Sakseena: Will the Russians also get the same concession?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Russians have not asked for any concession.

Shri S. L. Sakseena: Are they not coming on these terms?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are getting assistance so far as the technical 'know-how' is concerned and then we are going to do it ourselves.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Now I have a question about this aeromagnetic survey. We have been told by the hon. Minister that we shall be having personnel trained under this Division with the help of experts. We would like to know whether the machinery that is needed for aeromagnetic survey and other seismic surveys and which have been denied to us by the American and British companies so long will be at our disposal and whether we can buy them, set them up and have our technicians trained in them. They have been denied to us so long and the matter has been discussed already in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three-fourths of the hon. Member's question is a statement by way of a speech and only one-fourth is a question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a straight question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That some other countries have not given and this country alone has given and so on cannot be considered as a question. If the hon. Member wanted to speak she must have risen in her seat; I would have noted down her name and then called upon her to speak. Now, the simple question is whether the material, plant and machinery will be kept here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was just giving the background.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the background is a full speech and not a question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is the last question I will answer, Sir. With regard to aeromagnetic survey there seems to be some confusion. I want to inform the hon. Member that this aeromagnetic survey is not a very important process in oil exploration. It is not a very vital part of the entire oil exploration programme. In very big areas aeromagnetic surveys may have to be taken up. This entire task which is undertaken by an aeromagnetic survey can be handled by foot parties. That is the usual way but it is a question of time. If we can do it by an aeroplane we can complete it in three or four months but if we do it by foot parties it may take four times the periods or more. The expenditure may be something less. Therefore, it is not a very important thing for our consideration whether we will get the machinery from America or Canada. Now, our friends the Canadians have offered an aeromagnetic survey programme for us under the Colombo Plan at their own expense. They are coming here to arrange for it. They will come with their experts and equipments, perhaps use our aeroplanes and survey the area to give us the data. We may get the data interpreted by some other party as well if we like. If we do not have magnetometer we can get our survey work done by our geologists through foot-parties and thus go ahead with our progress of work.

Shri K. K. Basu: My question is this. Do we get every detail of the data that is being collected by these exploratory parties so far as this aeromagnetic survey or other surveys conducted by these private foreign parties are concerned? May I also know whether we have our experts, Indian counterparts tied to them in collecting every detail? I am asking about every detail and not just the overall report because there was an

accusation last time that the details are not being supplied to us.

My second point is, if after this survey they find that it is not possible to extract oil on a commercial scale is the money which the private firm has spent going to be reimbursed by our Government, or do they just spend the money and not ask for any compensation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as aeromagnetic survey is concerned it is a very small part of the programme.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is asking of any survey.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a very small part of the whole thing; perhaps about Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent in the entire Jaisalmer area. Therefore, it is not very relevant to the entire programme. I do not know what other programmes my hon. friend has in mind. If he means whether we satisfy a company which comes to prospect for oil by returning them all the money when they go back, surely we do not do that.

Shri K. K. Basu: My point is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His point is whether if after exploration the company does not find oil the money which they have spent is to be reimbursed by Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir, the risk is theirs.

Shri K. K. Basu: My first point he has not answered, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow any more questions. The hon. Member cannot go on putting questions. There is no end for answers if there is question all the time.

Shri K. K. Basu: I cannot understand these things, Sir. We are not allowed to speak nor are we allowed to put questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member came late.

Shri K. K. Basu: I had come here in time. I was all along sitting here. You said: "This is the end of the discussion and hon. Members may put questions." I do not understand these things. You should see that the Opposition is allowed to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as I took up this Demand I asked all hon. Members who wanted to speak to rise in their seats. I have noted down here the names of. Shri Kamath, Shri S. L. Saksena, Shri N. B. Chowdhury and on this side Shri C. R. Narasirahan. Then somebody asked: what about the Minister? I said I was allowing 10 Minutes to hon. Members and as an hour was allotted for this Demand I will allow 20 minutes to the hon. Minister. Still the hon. Minister went on saying: "I have so much to unload and therefore 20 minutes may not be sufficient. I have so much material to say." Both Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri K. K. Basu were not in their seats, if I am right. Even if they were in their seats they did not get up and so I thought they did not want to speak. There is some limit to this kind of interruption. If any hon. Member wants to put a question at the end a question is not a speech. It is not a cross-examination. After all a Member can put one or two questions. The time limit has already been exceeded by 15 to 20 minutes. I must have closed his already. In as much as this is an important subject and lakhs of rupees are being spent in prospecting for oil I allowed on this side not one Member but two or three Members. I am not limiting so far as the discussion is concerned to any particular party or group. I am prepared to allow anything but there must be a limit. He may not be satisfied with the answer at this stage. If he had wanted to speak I would have allowed him to speak but he was not here or he did not rise in his seat. Shri N. B. Chowdhury from his

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

Party stood and I not only allowed him to speak but also to put some questions. In the end also some questions have been put. How am I to imagine that the hon. Member would like to put all those questions which he might have introduced in his speech if he had been allowed some time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to understand that we are not allowed to put any questions and that we must either make a speech or put no questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A question can be put and immediately one or two questions can be allowed. I am not going to allow Members to put questions after questions. If at a moment the answer is not satisfactory I am not going to allow a series of questions like this.

Shri K. K. Basu: I only make a submission, Sir. You must see to the answer also. He says: "I do not know". He does not care to answer or sometimes he evades answers to questions. I asked him a question about survey and he says something about aeromagnetic survey about which I am not concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no machinery by which I can compel a Minister to answer. The hon. Members may kindly look into the rules and then they will agree with me. These questions are put because they are not only in the interest of Members but the whole country is anxious to know about this oil exploration. If there is a question of such nature which has to be answered the Minister must certainly try his best to answer that question. If he does not answer, evidently it appears that he has not got the material to answer that question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If you will permit me, Sir, I am willing to answer any question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When as soon as a question is put he gives a different answer that evidently shows that he has no answer for that question. Therefore, as soon as a question is put if the Ministers are not able to understand that question they may ask for an explanation regarding that question and, whatever direct question is put, say "Yes" or "No" to that question. What is there? There is no question of hiding things. It is not a private party. The hon. Minister must not flinch from a question. He must stay "Yes" or "No.". No hon. Minister should create an impression—absolutely there is no intention to create an impression but sometimes an impression is created—that a question has not been directly answered and that there is something withheld.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not plead guilty, Sir. If you will permit me I will answer every question that is put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unfortunately some other occasion must be taken advantage of and not this.

Shri Raghavachari: May I put only a finched question for answer? The whole doubt and difficulty that we feel is as to whether, after the company has successfully completed the explorations, the Government has any control over the commodities and their prices and as to how they should be distributed in the best interests of the country. That is the only point.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My reply is in the affirmative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further details about the kind of control exercised etc. arise from this question. The hon. Member Mr. Raghavachari, has advisedly stopped with that. He can certainly pursue this matter also.

I shall now put the cut motions to vote.

The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the Demands to vote:

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 41,76,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

DEMAND NO. 91—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motions moved:

(1) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

(2) "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

For these two Demands one hour is allotted. Hon. Members who want to take part in this by way of speeches will kindly rise in their seats.

Shri K. K. Basu: What about questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow one question or, at the most, two questions; not more than that. Who are the Members who want to speak? Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Kamath, Shri S. L. Saksena, Shri Chowdhary, Babu Ramnarayan Singh, Shri Gidwani, Shri Nand Lal Sharma, Lala Achint Ram, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury, Th. Lakshman Singh Charak and Shri B. K. Das. How many minutes does the hon. Minister require?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I require 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give three minutes to each hon. Member. If three or four Members have one spokesman, he will be given more time. I am prepared to give ten minutes to Shrimati Renu Chakra-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

varty. But if all the other hon. Members want three minutes each, I will have to restrict it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would like to say something about Demand No. 90 and Demand No. 91. The major portion of that amount is to be spent on East Pakistan refugees and also for the setting up of a branch Secretariat in Calcutta. As you know, it was one of our demands, which the Government finally conceded, that we should have a branch of the Secretariat of the Central Government for refugee rehabilitation in Calcutta. Now we have had that Secretariat for almost a year. Although it is alleged that there is quicker pace of passing of the various schemes, I should like to point out that still we find difficulties in getting the schemes sanctioned. We have difficulties in getting money as loan for house building as well as for land purchase. I can cite numerous instances to the hon. Minister in this House. I know case after case where the refugee peasants have actually spent their earnest money to get land. The refugees have also spent money for getting loans for houses. After three months' period, their earnest money lapsed due to the fact that their house building loan or the land purchase loan has not been sanctioned by Government. There are numberless cases which we can place before the hon. Minister and I think he knows about it.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

There is also the question of grant of cash doles to the various camps. I want this House to take note of the fact that there is always a sort of divergence between the Central Government Secretariat and the West Bengal Secretariat. We submit a scheme to the West Bengal Secretariat. They say after one month has elapsed, "Oh. Yes. This is a good scheme. We have submitted it to the Central Government." When we rush to the Central Government, the Central Government will say "We have

not received it. We do not know anything about it." Then they take another month or two. After great pushing and jostling they get the scheme sanctioned. So I feel that there is still this rather rusty wheel—two wheels of the same machine, that is, the West Bengal Secretariat and the Central Government. There is still lack of co-ordination. Of course, the hon. Minister tells us that he had the greatest co-operation between the two. But I feel that as yet there is delay which means great hardship for the ordinary refugee, who has been trying to get his small loan, who has been trying to get house building loan, who has been trying to get cash dole. A little delay means so much to him. We cannot really understand that unless we know the plight of these people. That is why again I say both in the claims as well as in the loans, that is, granting of loans, still there is inordinate delay. Still there seems to be friction and not proper co-ordination between the West Bengal Secretariat and the Central Secretariat.

Then, of course, I want the hon. Minister to go into the various allegations that are made by almost everyone who works amongst the refugees that in the West Bengal Secretariat there is corruption and there is bad behaviour on the part of the staff in the grant of these loans and in accepting even the applications. All those things are still being neglected. For several years we are hearing this and, I am sure, if proper investigation is carried out, the whole machinery can be tightened. The real reason why we wanted to set up this new Secretariat at Calcutta was that it will have certain good effects. But, we have not been able to do much. It is all very well to say all things are moving smoothly, and everything is provided for. But when you go down to the refugees you find how little has changed, as far as the individual refugee is concerned, and also in the settlement of his claims. I will not say anything more on Demand No. 90.

But I want to say something about Demand No. 91, specially on the question of the camps. We are now going to give more money to the camps because of the new influx of displaced persons. I have not enough time to go into the various categories of camps that there are. But I want to bring before this House the wretched condition of those who are in work-site camps. I want to know very specifically from the hon. Minister whether more allocation will be made and better conditions will be ensured for these who have been living in work-site camps month after month and, in some cases, even year after year. Two years ago, in my constituency these refugees were utilised for the cutting of canals. There are still about ten or twelve camps there. You should come and see the tents in which they live. The tents are nothing but torn pieces of cloth under which six or seven people live—the husband, wife, son, daughter-in-law, all of them huddled together. There are also T.B. patients among them. There is only one kind of work that is given to the refugees and that is cutting of mud in these work-site camps. This cutting of mud has been going on for four five years. You should see the conditions in which they live. I went there six months ago and I begged the Secretary of the West Bengal Rehabilitation Directorate to see that separate tents were provided for the T.B. patients; but even today there is no segregation there, and there is no provision for preventing the T.B. patients from infecting others. Whenever there is monsoon, the camps are nothing but a muddy pool. In that muddy pool, they cook, eat and sleep. There is no fuel for cooking with the result that they go into the villages and cut the trees and there is friction between the refugees and the local population. I have asked that fuel should be given to these refugees at subsidised rates. Sanitation is so bad that there is always a stench in those camps. Therefore, I feel that a greater amount has to be spent on these work-site camps for giving the refugees

better sanitation and houses built of corrugated sheets or bamboo, so that they may be housed in a human way.

श्री गिडबानी (धाना) : मैं डिमांड नम्बर (मांग संख्या) ९० के एक हिस्से के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: I will give 3 minutes to each hon. Member.

Lala Achint Ram: 3 minutes will be too little.

Mr. Chairman: The total time allotted is one hour and there are many speakers.

श्री गिडबानी : वह हिस्सा इस प्रकार है :

"the entertainment of extra staff and increase in contingent expenditure in the Pay and Accounts Office consequent on the change in the mode of payment of compensation to displaced persons."

मैं ग्रांट (अनुदान) को सपोर्ट (समर्थन) करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुभावजा देने के लिये आप को और भी तेजी करनी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा करने में ज्यादा खर्चा करना पड़े तो भी करना चाहिये और जो इस काम के लिये आफिसर मुकदर हों उन को ठीक तरीके से काम करना चाहिये । इस सिलसिले में आप ने जो सर्कुलर लैटर (गफ्ती पत्र) जारी किया है उस के लिये मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा तजर्बा है कि कुछ आफिसर्स तो ऐसे हैं जो सुधरने वाले ही नहीं हैं । बम्बई में कुछ ऐसे ही ढंग के आफिसर्स हैं । मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन में कुछ तबदीली कीजिये ।

दूसरी बात वह है जोकि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कही है, यानी टी० बी० के बारे में । उन्होंने बंगाल के बारे में बतलाया है और मैं उल्लास नगर कैम्प के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और वहां जो अस्पताल है उस के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ । बम्बई के 'फ्री जरनल प्रेस' ने उस को देखने के लिये अपना एक नुमायन्दा भेजा था जो कि

[श्री गिडवानी]

रिफ्यूजी (शरणार्थी) नहीं था। वह साउथ इंडिया (दक्षिण भारत) का एक आदमी था। उस को देखने के बाद उन्होंने उस का नाम "फैक्टरी फार टी० बी० मैन्युफैक्चर" (क्षय रोग उत्पादन का कारखाना) रखा है। मैं इस के इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी दरखास्त यही है कि आप एक बार वहां आ कर वहां के अस्पताल की और मरीजों की हालत को देख लें। इस का आपली इलाज तो उन कारणों को दूर करना है जिन से कि टी० बी० पैदा होती है। समय थोड़ा है इसलिये मैं उन कारणों को नहीं बतलाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं उन कारणों को जानता हूँ, मैं अभी तक डाक्टरी भूल नहीं गया हूँ। मैं ने सन् १९१३ में डाक्टरी पास की थी। गोकि मैं ने प्रेक्टिस सिर्फ़ आठ महीने ही की, लेकिन मैं अभी डाक्टरी भूला नहीं हूँ। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि टी० बी० को रोकने के लिये हवादार मकान होने चाहिये और अच्छा खाना होना चाहिये। ये दोनों चीजें नहीं हैं और लोग कैम्पों में बीमार हो रहे हैं। आप ने इस मर्ज के इलाज के लिये जैसे और कैम्पों में बड़े अस्पताल बनवा दिये हैं वैसे ही एक अस्पताल उल्लास नगर कैम्प में भी बनवा दें तो लोगों को उस से बहुत राहत मिल सकती है।

तीसरी बात मैं स्कूल और कालिजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि आप के साथी श्री भोंसले साहब इस बारे में बहुत हिम्मत के साथ काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने इस के लिये काफी बड़ी बड़ी कानफरेंसों (सम्मेलन) बुलाई हैं और स्कूलों और कालिजों के मकानों के लिये काफी रुपया दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक बार एक सर्वे (सर्वेक्षण) करा लीजिये कि रिफ्यूजीज कहां कहां हैं, कहां कहां उन के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, कैसे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स में वे रह चुके हैं। आप ने इस के लिये काफी काम किया है और इस

साल में काफी तरक्की हुई है। श्री भोंसले साहब ने इस काम में बहुत बड़ी दिलबस्वी ली है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये आप और भी रुपया लें और आप के पहले टर्म के खत्म होने के पहले ही सारा सर्वे हो जाये कि कहां कहां रिफ्यूजी रहते हैं, उन के कितने स्कूल हैं, और उन स्कूलों के लिये हवादार मकान बन जायें। अगर यह हो तो हमारा काम अच्छी तरह से हो जाये।

उस के बाद मैं एक्सपेंडीचर आन प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स (उत्पादन केन्द्रों पर व्यय) के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिये जितना आप से हो सके कीजिये। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की करें।

श्री नवलाल शर्मा (सीकर) : करकह कुलिशोद्विपता चरणाम्बुजनखर कान्तिभिर्म-
जताम्,
हृदयग्रन्थिन्भिन्दन् मनसि नृसिंहः समुल्लसतु।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में मेरा तालिका संख्या ३ का २८वां कट मोशन (कटौती प्रस्ताव) है।

मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि इस बात में कोई संशय नहीं हो सकता कि पूर्व बंगाल के जो शरणार्थी बन्धु हैं उन के लिये जितना अधिक से अधिक सरकार दे सके उतना दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस में लिखा गया है कि ईस्ट बंगाल से और शरणार्थियों के आने से यह ऐंडीशनल खर्चा किया गया है। पहले आप की सरकारी रिपोर्ट से इन शरणार्थियों के आने की संख्या ७ हजार मालूम हुई, फिर यह ९ हजार हो गई और फिर २२ हजार हो गई। आज हमारे सामने यह प्रसंग आता है कि जहां ७९ हजार व्यक्तियों का प्रबन्ध कैम्पों में करना था वहां एक लाख ८४ हजार का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ रहा है

अर्थात् एक लाख ५ हजार अधिक का प्रबन्ध कैम्पो में करना पड़ रहा है और चार हजार अधिक व्यक्तियों का प्रबन्ध होम्स म करना पड़ रहा है। और यह जो अनुदान संख्या ६० का सारा २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपया है वह इस में लगाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय का कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं है। उन के पास तो केवल-मात्र सेवा का उत्तरदायित्व है कि जो वहाँ से बेघर हो कर आते हैं उन का प्रबन्ध करें, और वह इस के लिये प्रबन्ध भी कर रहे हैं। अभी पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों की समस्या पूरी तरह हल नहीं हो पाई थी कि उन को पूर्वी बंगाल जाना पड़ा और उन के ही परिश्रम का यह फल है कि इतना कार्य आगे बढ़ गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का सारा का सारा उत्तरदायित्व भारतीय सरकार का है जिस की दुर्नीति और भयपूर्ण नीति के कारण हमारे पूर्वी बंगाल के बन्धु बार बार मार मार कर निकाले जा रहे हैं और सरकार का दिल्ली समझौता खाक में मिल रहा है और उस की कमजोर नीति कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। मेरे कट-मोशन का उद्देश्य यही है कि सरकार यह समझ जाये कि अब केवल मीटिंग्स करने से और श्री स्टोरीड का चक्कर काटने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज सरकार उन आये हुए बन्धुओं के लिये कहती है कि उन को जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि जमीन की कमी है। आपने पहले एक चौथाई लोगों को देश का एक तिहाई भाग दे दिया था। अब आप की दुर्नीति के कारण वे अपने यहां के लोगों को हमारे यहां भरते चले जा रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आप उन से इन लोगों के लिये जमीन की मांग करें। और उन से कह दें कि अगर आप के वहां से पूर्वी बंगाल से किसी कारण से और व्यक्ति आयेंगे तो हम आप से पृथ्वी डिमांड करेंगे और इस पर अगर वे राजी न हों तो उस के आगे गवर्नमेंट खुद अपना कर्तव्य समझती है कि उस को उस हालत में क्या करना चाहिये।

चूंकि अब मेरा समय खत्म हो चला है और घंटी बज चुकी है, इसलिये अब मैं और अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहता और न बोलना उचित ही होगा, किन्तु मैं इतना अवश्य कहे देता हूँ कि आप को अपनी वर्तमान नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा और पाकिस्तान के प्रति वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना होगा, तभी कुछ काम बनेगा अन्यथा यह तो ऐसे ही होगा कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की। जैसे जैसे दवाई करते चले जायेंगे, आप की बीमारी बढ़ती चली जायगी क्योंकि हमारे यार-लोग शतरंज के खिलाड़ी हैं और वे जानते हैं कि यदि वे इस बिनये को कुछ और पीटेंगे तो इस से और ले मरेंगे। इसलिये मेरा आप से नम्र निवेदन है कि आप मार मत खाओ और बनिया मत बनो अपितु अपनी भुजा में शक्ति धारण करो और अपने अधिकार मांगने में किसी प्रकार का संकोच मत करो। बस मैं इतना ही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

लाला अर्चित राम : सभापति महोदय, औरिजनल ग्रान्ट (मूल मांग) इस साल के लिये बजट (आय-व्ययक) के अन्दर १० करोड़ ३६ लाख और ७८ हजार रुपये की थी। मुझे खुशी है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन (पुनर्वास) के कामों पर उस से अधिक खर्च होने जा रहा है और वह उस ऐडिशनल एक्सपेंडिचर (अतिरिक्त खर्च) को मीट (पूरा) करने के लिये २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट (अनुपूरक अनुदान) की मंजूरी के लिये हाउस (सभा) के सामने आये हैं और यह एक्सपेंडिचर डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों) के लिये है। इस २ करोड़ ६३ लाख रुपये को तीन हिस्सों में बांटा गया है। २ करोड़ ६३ लाख रुपया जिस के लिये कि मंजूरी मांगी जा रही है वह रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री (पुनर्वास मंत्रालय) के लिये है। कुछ रुपया सेक्रेटेरियट के लिये है, कुछ रुपया एकाउंट्स

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

आफ्रिसेज (लेखा कार्यालयों) के लिये है और बाक्री भ्रदर चार्जेंज (अन्य भारों) के लिये है। २ करोड़ ६३ लाख की रकम को तीन हिस्सों में तकसीम किया गया है। यह माना गया है कि जो डिस्प्लेस्ट परसन्स पर १० या साढ़े १० करोड़ खर्च होना था उस से ज्यादा खर्च होना और उसी के वास्ते यह २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट मांगी जा रही है। यह भी रकम दोनों ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थियों) पर खर्च होनी है। तो पहले तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरियापत करना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस के तीन हिस्से हैं, सेक्रेटेरियट, एकाउंट्स आफ्रिसेज और भ्रदर चार्जेंज, और सफ़े २३ पर भ्रदर चार्जेंज के भागे १८,००० की रकम लिखी हुई है और सफ़े २४ पर ६८,००० रुपये लिखे हुए हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इन दोनों के अन्दर क्या फ़र्क है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब अपने जबाब में इस को साफ़ कर देंगे। मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि २ करोड़ ८५ लाख रुपये जो खर्च किये गये हैं यह रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा? मेरा खयाल है कि यह रुपया गवर्नमेंट से आयेगा और हम इस रुपये को वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज के वास्ते जो पूल (संकोष) है उस में से इस रुपये को खर्च कर सकते हैं। और वह पूल की रकम १८५ करोड़ रुपये की है जिस में से १०० करोड़ रुपया तो इबैकुई प्रापरटी (निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति) का है और ८५ करोड़ बिल्डिंग्स और लोन्स का है और मेरा खयाल है कि इस में आर० एफ़० ए० ने जो लोन दिया है वह रुपया भी शामिल है। मैं आपकी इत्तिला के लिये करीब दस, पन्द्रह गोज़ हुए आर० एफ़० ए० की जो मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें चीफ़ ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अफ़सर ने जो एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसका यहाँ पर जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह

फरमाया था कि आर० एफ़० ए० के अन्दर २० हजार रुपये माहवार का सरप्लस स्टाफ़ (फालतू कर्मचारीवृन्द) है जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि २ लाख ४० हजार रुपये साल का वहाँ पर सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है जिसके कि पास कोई काम नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर वह स्टाफ़ लगा हुआ है और इस तरह रेफ्यूजीज पूल (शरणार्थी संकोष) में से ठाई लाख रुपया जाया जा रहा है। दूसरा स्टेटमेंट उनका यह है कि एक तो वह सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है और वे बेकार बैठे हुये हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ यह २ करोड़ ६३ हजार रुपये की और मंजूरी स्टाफ़ के वास्ते मांगी जा रही है। हर ग्रेड (वतन क्रम) में छोटे से क्लर्क से लेकर ऊपर तक हर जगह इतना सरप्लस स्टाफ़ है। और दूसरी तरफ़ जो स्टाफ़ रखा जा रहा है उसमें डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, अंडर सेक्रेटरी, एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर और असिस्टेंट पे एंड एकाउन्ट्स आफ्रिसेस एंड सो थीन (और इत्यादि), मतलब यह कि हर एक ग्रेड के आदमियों का उन्होंने प्राविजन (उपबन्ध) किया है। मेरे खयाल में यह बेहतर होता अगर . . .

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

Lala Achint Ram: This is an important point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

अगर आप उस सरप्लस स्टाफ़ को इस तरह लगा देते तो वह ऐडिशनल (अतिरिक्त) रकम रेफ्यूजीज के लिये बच जाती और यह तमाम ग्रेड्स के अफ़सर वहाँ पर लग जाते। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने जो इसके अन्दर एक एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर और एक असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर के लिये प्राविजन रखा है, तो मैं हम समझता हूँ कि अब तक ज्यादातर बिल्डिंग्स (भवनों) का काम वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वालों के सिलसिले में रहा है और क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं था कि वह इंजीनियर्स जो उस तरह

लग हूय थं उनमें से एक, दो आदमी इधर लगा लिये जाते हैं और इस तरह यह ऐडिशनल रकम जो इंजीनियर्स की तनख्वाहों पर खर्च होगी, वह बच जाती। और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप ऐसा इन्तजाम कर दें तो कोई इसमें दिक्कत की बात नहीं होगी।

इसके अलावा यह जो अदर चार्जेज के हंड (शीर्ष) के मातहत आपने १८,००० रुपये रखे हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इसकी जरूरत जब आप जवाब देंगे तो हाउस को समझा देंगे और कनविस कर देंगे कि १८,००० की रकम क्यों जरूरी है। लेकिन उसके अन्दर दो, एक दिक्कतें मुझे नजर आती हैं। यह जो १६ हजार रुपये rent of office buildings which had not been paid for ever 12 months as the rate had not been settled. के लिये रखे गये हैं उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को जरा डिटेल (विस्तार) में हाउस (सभा) को समझाना चाहिये।

उसके आगे आइटम नम्बर ४ में Expenditure on the repairs of the new premises rented by the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta.

के लिये ४५,००० रुपया रखा गया है। अब मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि जब रेंट दिया गया है तो रिपेयर किस लिये कराई गई? लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद आपके पास इसके लिये तसल्ली-बक्सा जवाब होगा और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने जवाब में इस चीज को साफ़ कर दें क्योंकि जैसे यह दोनों आइटम लिखे हुये हैं, उन्हें पढ़ कर हंसी आती है। रेंट भी दें और रिपेयर पर भी खर्च करें, यह कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसको समझा देंगे कि इसके क्या मानी हैं।

अब मैं दूसरी तरफ़ आता हूँ। एक्स-पेंडिचर और डिस्लेन्ड परसन्स (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर व्यय) में आपने टी० बी० पेण्डेंस (रोगियों) के एक्सपेंडिचर में इनक्रीज (वृद्धि) का खिफ़ किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह खर्चा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज पर है या वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज पर? मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि मरीजों के दाखले के वक्त उनकी फैमिलीज (कुटुम्बों) को मदद दी जायेगी लेकिन हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि उनको ऐड (सहायता) नहीं मिलती और कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि आप अपने डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड (स्वाबिबेक निधि) में इसके वास्ते ५ लाख रुपया अलग से रखिये ताकि ऐसे केसेज (मामलों) में जहां कि इमदाद के तौर पर उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता है वहां मदद पहुंचाई जा सके। हमने देखा है कि ऐडमिशन के लिये दरखास्तें जाती हैं लेकिन भर्ती नहीं हो पाती और साल साल भर उनको वेंटिंग लिस्ट (प्रतीक्षा-सूची) पर रहना पड़ता है और मुझे इल्म है कि सोना का एक टी० बी० का मरीज वेंटिंग लिस्ट पर रह कर मर गया और उसका दाखिला नहीं हो पाया। अगर वक्त पर उसे ऐड मिलती तो मुमकिन है उसको फायदा हो जाता। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे मरीज हैं जिनके कि वास्ते कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो रहा है। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री (स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय) कहती है कि हमसे जो कुछ हो सकता है, कर रहे हैं। इस से ज्यादा हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते, रुपया नहीं है। आप उनको मदद पहुंचाने के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड खोलें। आपने बड़ी मेहरबानी की है जो आप ने एक नया आर्डर (आदेश) निकाला कि अब सरकारी मकानों का सेल (विक्रय) नहीं हो सकता। गरीब आदमियों के क्लेम्स (दावे) अभी तक पड़े हुए हैं, उन का पेमेंट (भुगतान) नहीं हो

[लाला अचित्त राम]

पाया है। अब वह आदमी जिन के क्लेम्स नहीं हैं या जिन के कि क्लेम्स हैं और जोकि प्राएरटी लिस्ट (प्राथमिकता सूची) में नहीं आते .

ऐसे आदमी जिन को कि क्लेम नहीं मिल सकता और जोकि प्राएरटी लिस्ट में नहीं आ सकते, ऐसे गरीब आदमियों की मदद के लिये मंत्री महोदय ५ लाख रुपये उस डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड में रखे और मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप अपने इस डिस्ट्रिक्शनरी फंड को और बढ़ाइये ताकि टी० बी० पेशेंट्स को ठीक तरह डील कर सकें। बस ज्यादा नहीं कहूंगा, आपने जो बोलने का मौका दिया उसका शुक्रिया।

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry; this has nothing to do with the cut motion.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I want to have a clarification. I have also given some cut motions. May I move them now or at the end?

Mr. Chairman: All the time has already been taken by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I do not want to speak. I want to move the cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: He can move the cut motions. What are the numbers?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Nos. 14, 16, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Delay in Construction of Houses and Tenements for Displaced Persons in Setting Up Industries and Regularisation of Colonies

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect

of the ‘Ministry of Rehabilitation’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Condition of Displaced Persons in Camps and Expenditure on T.B. Patients

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of ‘Expenditure on Displaced Persons’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Expenditure on Additional Posts

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of ‘Ministry of Rehabilitation’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Additional Expenditure on Camps

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of ‘Expenditure on Displaced Persons’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Increased Expenditure on T.B. Patients

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of ‘Expenditure on Displaced Persons’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Expenditure on Production Centres and Homes and Infirmaries

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reasons for fresh influx from East Pakistan

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ever increasing influx of refugees from East Pakistan and steps to be taken by Government to stop it.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह (हजारी बाग-पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, विषय तो बहुत बड़ा है

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी कर के छोटा कर दीजिये क्योंकि साढ़े तीन बज चुके हैं ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : ठीक है, समय की तंगी है । खैर बात यह है कि इस विषय में सरकार को जैसे वार बेंसिस (युद्ध आधार) की तौर पर जैसे युद्ध काल के समय काम किया जाता है, उसी तरह पर इस विषय को हल करना चाहिये ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो निर्वासित लोगों की संख्या रोज ब रोज बढ़ती जा रही है और जिस के कि बारे में और भी भाइयों ने यहां पर कहा और अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की कि यह आने वालों की तादाद क्यों प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जाती है और क्यों नहीं सरकार उस को रोकने का उपाय करती ताकि यह तादाद न बढ़ पाये ।

दूसरी बात यह कि जिन लोगों के

दाने मान लिये गये हैं उन को पैसे के रूप में या जमीन के रूप में जल्दी मुआबजा दे कर मामले तय क्यों नहीं कर लिये जाते हैं ? इस विषय में इधर मैं ने बहुत से प्रश्न किये, लेकिन आज कल पता नहीं प्रश्न किस रूप से माने जाते हैं, कैसे मंजूर किये जाते हैं और कैसे नामंजूर किये जाते हैं । इस का भी पता नहीं लगता । इधर राजेन्द्र नगर के मकानों के बारे में सुना था कि सब मकान गिरा दिये जायेंगे ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The information is entirely wrong, although it is irrelevant to the cut motions.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member fully knows that while we are on Supplementary Demands, all questions relating to refugees cannot be discussed. Only matters connected with the Supplementary Demands can be raised. I would request the hon. Member, if he wants to avail himself of the one minute left, to concentrate only on matters which are referred to in the Supplementary Demands.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : अगर ऐसी कोई बात है तो मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । बस इतना ही दोहरा देता हूं कि इस विषय को सरकार जल्दी तय करे, और मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार को ऐसी शकल हो, कुछ ताकत हो कि यह कार्य सदा के लिये जल्दी खत्म हो जाये ।

Shri Kamath: I do not want to make a speech, but I want to put only one or two questions to the hon. Minister. In view of the statement made on the floor of the House, I believe, by the hon. Minister himself in the last session or perhaps before that, that the problem of rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan has been practically solved, and only the problem of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan remains to be tackled successfully, I would have expected the hon. Minister who is himself a displaced person from Peshawar to shift the main Secretariat of his Ministry to Calcutta.....

Shri Gidwani: He has done so.

Shri Kamath:that is only a branch secretariat—and have the branch secretariat in Delhi. The main secretariat should have been in Calcutta and the branch secretariat should have been in Delhi. That would have been much better and would have been a good gesture to the Bengal refugees or the refugees from East Pakistan.

I would like to know further whether there is any effective co-ordination between the branch secretariat and the Rehabilitation Ministries of the West Bengal and Assam Governments, and if so, I would like to know what is the machinery for the same, what is the procedure adopted, and what are the details of the co-ordination and collaboration between the Ministers, the branch secretariat, and the secretariats of the Ministries of West Bengal and Assam.

My third point is this. There was a report in the papers some time ago that after the appointment of a Hindu Minister in the East Bengal Cabinet, the influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan had been halted or at least slowed down. I want to know whether that is fact, and if so, what the present position is, whether the influx is increasing or is tending to slow down, and what measures are being taken by the Minister and by the Government, by negotiations with the East Bengal Government or by joint tours—I am told that there were some joint tours, and I would like to know whether there are going to be any further joint tours with the Minister in East Bengal—to see that the influx is halted or at least slowed down. If that is not done, then as the President has observed in one of his speeches recently, this would become a big burden on our economy. Of course, we have got to accommodate them, because they are the victims of Partition; they have suffered not of their own volition by the partition of India and therefore they have to be accommodated here; we must accommodate them, and with all our heart we welcome them here. But it is

Government's duty also as part of the Partition agreement of that time, by negotiations and talks with the Pakistan Government to see that these people live an honourable life in their own country and are not forced to seek an entry into India. We would like to know whether any steps have been taken in that direction, and if so, what they are.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I support both Demands No. 90 and 91, and I only wish that they could have been very much more, because the problem is so great, that there could be no question about sanctioning the grants the Rehabilitation Ministry asks for. Whatever the Central Government can spare must be given to them.

As there is very little time at my disposal, I shall just deal with three points in regard to Demand No. 91. My first point is in regard to T. B. patients in West Bengal. As you know, the standard of health amongst the refugees who come from East Bengal is very low, and T.B. patients form a large number amongst those refugees. We find from the West Bengal Government's reports that for the treatment of T.B. patients, about 3,000 beds have been recommended. Out of these, 350 beds already exist; 250 more beds have been sanctioned; and 1,000 more beds have been agreed to. But, that leaves a gap still of about 500 more. I do not think that even these 3,000 beds are adequate to deal with the treatment of the T. B. patients. I hope the Rehabilitation Ministry will see that the requisite number of beds are provided for the treatment of these patients. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is not only the treatment of the T.B. patients that only counts—of course, that is the main thing—but also the after-care. When the T.B. patient goes out of the hospital, often he is thrown back again into circumstances in which he cannot keep his health any more. So, he must be rehabilitated in some kind of light work which will enable him to preserve his health, and maintain a

reasonable minimum standard of living. His family must get some help from Government as very often this worry and burden keeps him from getting well. I have received applications from several families in this regard. Perhaps they are being looked into. But the answer has taken a long time in coming, with the result that in some cases the people in the family have already died, or the T.B. patient himself for whose relief some help has been asked for has departed to another planet, and the help is no longer of any use to him. I would urge therefore that there should be quickness in dealing with these applications.

Another point that strikes me is that though the influx is greater, the progress from camps is slower. The reason given is the paucity of land. There is progress no doubt, but it should be faster. To get the maximum capacity of the land which is of a marginal character, earth-moving machinery and so forth have to be used, and land must be reclaimed.

The sum of Rs. 2.85 crores that has been asked for is very small, for earth-moving machinery etc. are expensive. I hope the Central Government will see their way not only to place this money at the disposal of the Rehabilitation Ministry but also to give much more, if possible.

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چازک - (جمو تہا کشمیر) - صاحب صدر جمو و کشمیر کے شہزاد تھہوں کی طرف سے سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی ریہیبلٹیشن منسٹری کا شکریہ ادا کرنے کہوا ہوا ہوں - سلہ ۱۹۴۷ سے لے کر آج تک گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی منسٹری آف ریہیبلٹیشن کا پاکستان مقبضہ کشمیر کے شہزاد تھہوں کے ساتھ ہوامعدردانہ رویہ رہا ہے - لیکن ایک دو باتیں ایسی ہیں جن کا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو جلد سے جرد فیصلہ کرنا چھئے -

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آپ کو یہ اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے کہ سلہ ۱۹۴۷ سے جب سے کہ کشمیر کا علاقہ ہندوستان کے ساتھ ہوا ہے رفوجہوں کو ہندوستان کی طرف سے ہر طرح کی مدد ملنی رہی ہے - لیکن ان کو بقاعدہ طور پر رجسٹر نہیں کیا گیا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to thank the Ministry of Rehabilitation of the Central Government on behalf of the refugees of Jammu and Kashmir State. Since the year 1947 the Ministry of Rehabilitation of the Central Government have been extending very sympathetic treatment to the refugees from that territory of Kashmir, which is under Pakistan's occupation. But there are one or two such things which require immediate decision by the Central Government.

You know it well that since the year 1947 when Kashmir acceded to India, the refugees have been receiving all kinds of aid from the Government of India. But they have not been registered in a regular form.]

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): May I draw your attention to the fact that what the hon. Member is referring to is about Kashmir, and it has no relevancy to the Supplementary Demands that are before the House.

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چازک : - جہاں تک مہر اطلاع ہے اس سال کی ڈیمانڈس میں میرپور کا ذکر نہیں تھا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: According to my information there was no mention of the buildings of Mirpur in the demands for this year.]

Mr. Chairman: The point is whether any of these items in the supplementary demands for grants relates to Jammu and Kashmir or not?

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چازک - اگر جموں اور کشمیر کو چلماب وقت نہیں دینا چاہتے ہیں تو میں بہتہ جانا ہوں -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: If you do not want to allot time for Jammu and Kashmir, I would sit.]

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This relates to what has already been spent. This does not relate to what is to take place in Jammu and Kashmir.

تھاگر لکشمین سلگھ چارک - کھمپ
چل رہا ہے رفوجھوں کا -

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: The camp of the refugees is functioning.]

Mr. Chairman: May I know whether any of these amounts have been spent during the year over these buildings or not?

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: My information is that it is being spent.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member knows that any amount relating to this has been spent, let him point it out.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: I will not make any destructive criticism.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of destructive or constructive criticism. This does not relate to what the hon. Member is mentioning.

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): In the foot-note under Demand No. 91, it is stated that the population in Homes and Infirmaries has gone up from 40,000 to 44,000, due to influx of displaced persons. This number of 40,000, so far as I can remember, was mentioned in the annual report, and we do not know if on account of the reorganisation of the Homes, it went down or not. I should think that 4,000 is the new addition due to the new influx. Whatever it may be, that may be explained later.

My only point is this. An additional expenditure has been incurred on account of reorganisation of the Homes and Infirmaries. I should think that some of those women or children, who are grown up, have been able to earn some livelihood at least; they are not entirely dependent on doles. To that extent, I think the expenditure should

go down on account of their maintenance. It may be that on account of new constructions, equipment and such other items, the expenditure may go up, but we should know the correct position, so that we may know that by the reorganisation and other arrangements some women and also some minor boys who would grow up and come of age have been able to earn their livelihood, and to that extent they have not been a charge on us. I want to be enlightened on that point.

About T.B. patients, about whom reference has been made, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one matter, which I have already brought to his notice on a previous occasion. Some arrangement for these T.B. patients has also been made in camps, and that arrangement is not satisfactory. Of course, when they are kept in segregation in camps, we cannot expect that the arrangements would be such as would enable adequate care being taken of them or adequate treatment being given to them. But at least some arrangements for medicine, food, segregation and also nurses should be made. I have already brought the matter to the notice of the Minister, and I hope that he would take care to see that these things are done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a new experiment for me to make a speech in four minutes. Anyhow, I will try.

The first thing I want to say is this, that H. G. Wells made fashionable a phrase, 'meanwhiling'. When I look at these supplementary demands for grants of the Rehabilitation Ministry, I think that our Minister is the master of 'meanwhiling', that is to say, he does not prepare a master plan against all the contingencies that are to arise in the field of rehabilitation.

One of our high-ups in Dacca, belonging to our High Commissioner's office, has said that 80 per cent. of the Hindus from East Bengal are bound to come to this part of the country. Some people have said that 70 per cent. will come, some have said that 80 per cent. will come. I do not quarrel

about figures, but I think this rehabilitation business is being done in dribblets, small dribblets, and no overall plan is being prepared to accommodate all those persons. I know that Pakistan is following a policy of 'squeeze'; you also know that. But I do not see any reason why the Minister does not bring forward an overall plan so that the refugees know where they stand, we also know where we stand and the whole country knows what we are going to do for the refugees. That is the first point I want to make.

The second point I want to make is this. We are going to have provision for the construction of houses and tenements. I hope these houses and tenements would be built in a better style than before. You know the damage that has been done by the rains. That has been the greatest in the case of these tenements and houses because they have been built by some Ministry.

An Hon. Member: Which Ministry?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This factor should be taken into account.

We are glad that we are going to have cottage industries and so on. I hope these townships will not have the same fate as Nilokheri is having or Faridabad is having. They are a warning to us, and I hope the Ministry will heed that warning.

Again, I am glad that we are going to have a pay officer. We have complaints about the delay in the payment of compensation, and on top of it, they have made this delay a little more scientific. They have brought in a pay officer so that the poor refugee, when he wants to get compensation, should suffer from the delay caused by going from one officer to another.

Again, I am glad that the Ministry is going to give some grants for T.B. patients and also for schools and colleges. I know the good work that

our Deputy Minister is doing. All the same, I would say that an inquiry is needed into these things so that the mistakes that we have been making and the delays that have been occurring in the implementation of these things are obviated. I would say that these things do need a kind of examination because we know that Shrimati Matthai's Committee has done something. I do not know how far it has been implemented. So I think an inquiry is needed on the part of public opinion in order to see how these things are done.

Shri Biren Dutt: When we met at an informal conference at Calcutta, the hon. Minister gave us an assurance that in Tripura there will be started some industries. Now an Industrial Adviser for Assam and Tripura is going to be appointed. When we enquired about some projects and schemes, we were told in Tripura that because of the absence of such an officer they could not send proposals. Now, I do not know whether this officer will remain only in Calcutta or will go to Assam and Tripura. There are some officers appointed for Assam and Tripura, but we find that they remain only in Calcutta, never going to Tripura. Not a single industry has been established there. So I want a specific assurance on this point. Even in the Darjeeling conference, the Government of Tripura also admitted that certain industries, which were mentioned then, could be started. At present, we see that in Tripura the problem of unemployment has assumed such a big proportion that people are dying in the Central Road of Agartala. Nobody cares for them. When they go to hospital, they are told that it is due to starvation. The refugees cannot be kept in hospital, and so they are thrown in the street. If we report to the police, or even to the District Magistrate, they do not care. Some people die on the street. Such is the condition. If this officer really means to do something for us, he should go to Tripura immediately and steps should be taken to start some industries. I want a specific

[Shri Biren Dutt]

assurance from the Minister whether this will be done.

I want also to know this. In the conference at Darjeeling he had to admit that about 40,000 people are still to be rehabilitated. Where are they? Are they sitting in camps in Tripura the real picture of which nobody can describe. They were waiting in the verandah of the rehabilitation offices and one Chief Commissioner came and felt it was nauseating and ordered these people to be thrown away somewhere else. So, they were carried away and thrown into a camp known as *Arundhati Nagar*. I want to know what has happened to that *Arundhati Nagar*. Has it been improved or have these people been sent to some other colonies? These are points which I want to know from the hon. Minister. At Tripura we have no opportunity to discuss these things. When we go to an officer he does not even want to recognise us. Even when Dr. Meghnad Saha, a Member of this House, went to a camp a Director threatened him and asked him who he was. The Doctor replied that 'we are the masters of your masters'. Such is the situation in Tripura. So, I would like to have some information from the hon. Minister in his reply whether he is intending to do something for the refugee people.

श्री मेहर लाल शर्मा : जनाब वाला, सब से पहली बात जिस का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि वे बदकिस्मत हिन्दू जोकि पाकिस्तान के नेशनल हैं, जोकि सादियों से वहां रह रहे थे, उन को अपने बाप दादा के घरबार छोड़ छोड़ कर मजबूरन मगधबी बंगाल में आना पड़ रहा है और आसाम और त्रिपुरा में आना पड़ रहा है। इस के मुताल्लिक सेम्बर साहबान ने काफी तशवीश और तकलीफ जाहिर की है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक गवर्नमेंट हिन्द का ताल्लुक है उस को भी इस से उतनी ही तशवीश और दुःख है।

आज पाकिस्तान को बने सात साल का अर्सा हो चुका है लेकिन फिर भी इन बदकिस्मत इन्सानों को अपने घरबार छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान आना पड़ता है। जब मैं पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान को आया उस को आज आठ बरस गुजर गये हैं। वह जमाना और था, हमें मालूम नहीं था कि क्या होने वाला है। वह और वक्त था। लेकिन आज जो रिफ्यूजीज ईस्ट बंगाल से अपना घरबार छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं उनकी हालत को श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बयान किया है। उन को ऐसे कैम्पों में रहना पड़ता है जहां एक एक तम्बू के नीचे पांच पांच और छः छः आदमियों को रखा जाता है। सवाल यह है कि जब इतनी तकलीफ है तो वे यहां आते क्यों हैं? उस के लिये कोई कारण होना चाहिये कि वे इतनी बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं। मैं ने कुछ फिगरस पहिले दिये हैं और उन से यह जाहिर होता है कि पहली सितम्बर, १९५४ से ३१ अगस्त, १९५५ तक यानी एक बरस में २ लाख ४३ हजार के करीब हिन्दू माइग्रेशन सरटि फिकेट्स (प्रव्रजन प्रमाणपत्रों) पर पाकिस्तान-छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में आये। इस से पहले साल इन्हीं १२ महीने में जो तादाद आई थी वह ७५ या ७८ हजार के करीब थी। मैं आप को, अगर आप चाहें तो, एग्जैक्ट फिगरस भी दे सकता हूँ। पहला फिगर तो है २,४८,९७८ और दूसरा फिगर है ७३,८६८। यानी एक तादाद २२ हजार माहवार से अधिक पहुंचती है और दूसरी पांच और ६ हजार के करीब है। यह तकलीफ हमारे सामने है और हम ने इस का अहसास किया है, और इसी चीज को ले कर मैं आज से पांच छः महीने पेशतर अपने पुराने दोस्तों के पास कराची गया। मेरी उन से बातें हुई और काफी बातें हुई। वहां उन्होंने ने हमारे सामने रखा कि खोखरा पाड़ा के रास्ते से हिन्दुस्तान से पाकिस्तान में अनआधोराइज्डकिलट्रि (अनधिकृत रूप से

भाना जाना होता है। वह चाहते थे कि यह दरवाजा बन्द कर दिया जाये। वहाँ पर मैं ने उन के सामने यह बात रखी कि हमारे यहाँ जो लोग आ रहे हैं उन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। तो हमारा यह फैसला हुआ कि जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट आफ पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है वह कोशिश करेंगे कि ऐसे हालात अपने यहाँ पैदा करेंगे कि लोगों का वहाँ से भाना रुक जाये, चाहे वे लोग डर की वजह से वहाँ से भाते हों, या व्यापार न मिलने की वजह से भाते हों और चाहे एकानामिक (आर्थिक) तकलीफत या इकानमिक डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन (आर्थिक विभेद) की वजह से भाते हों। किसी भाई ने कहा कि वे इसलिये भाते हैं कि वहाँ इकानमिक कन्डिशन अच्छी नहीं है, किसी ने कहा कि वहाँ पर इकानमिक डिस्ट्रिबिनेशन होता है। लेकिन जब वे लोग इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बाहर आ रहे हैं तो कोई खास वजह जरूर होगी। तो गवर्नमेंट हिन्द ने स्वीकार किया कि हम खोखरा पाड़ा के रास्ते पर पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिल कर एक चैक पोस्ट बनायेंगे जिस की वजह से अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान का नेशनल पाकिस्तान आना चाहे तो वह सरटिफिकेट आफ माइग्रेशन (प्रवाजन प्रमाणपत्र) ले कर जाये, जिस को पाकिस्तान में इमरजेंसी सरटिफिकेट कहा जाता है। वह पोस्ट भगस्त में कायम की गई और भगस्त सितम्बर में जाने वालों की तादाद पांच या सात रह गई जबकि पहले चार या पांच हजार आदमी उस रास्ते से जाते थे। ये लोग पाकिस्तान में रिहायश के लिये नहीं जाते थे और न ही माइग्रेशन सरटिफिकेट या इमरजेंसी सरटिफिकेट पर जाते थे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान का यह कहना था कि ये लोग बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं। आज हमारे यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में हालत यह है कि वह मुसलमान भाई जो तकलीफ के वक्त हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वे वापस आ रहे हैं। जहाँ तक बंगाल का ताल्लुक है अगर

१५ लाख के करीब मुसलमान पाकिस्तान गये तो उन में से दस लाख वापस आ चुके हैं। ५० पी० में बड़ी भारी तादाद में वे लोग वापस आये। और अब रोज हमारे पास दरखास्तें आती हैं कि हम को परमानेंट सैटिलमेंट (स्थायी आवास) का सरटिफिकेट दे दिया जाये। तो कोई मुसलमान भाई हिन्दुस्तान से डर या फिर के मारे पाकिस्तान नहीं जा रहा है। अगर कोई जाते हैं तो बहुत थोड़ी तादाद में। वह एक नेचुरल सी चीज है जिस को हम नहीं रोक सकते। हमारे ऊपर तो आज दबाव यह है कि जो लोग आज से सात साल पहले चले गये थे उन को दफा १६ के मातहत प्रापर्टी रेस्टोर कर दी जाये, और अगर प्रापर्टी रेस्टोर न भी की जाये तो उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान में रहने के लिये परमानेंट रिसेटिलमेंट (स्थायी पुनर्वास) सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाये। तो इस के बावजूद हम ने यह स्वीकार किया और वह पोस्ट बनाई और, जैसाकि मैं ने अर्ज किया, पांच सात भाइयों के अलावा कोई नहीं जा रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि पाकिस्तान से जो भाई सितम्बर के महीने में माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट पर आये उन की तादाद कुछ कम हो गई थी। वह तादाद १०,३७५ थी। लेकिन अक्टूबर में आने वालों की तादाद १५,९६२ हो गई। मेरे पास नवम्बर के फिगर्स नहीं हैं। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में भाते हैं, उन का जायजा हम को लेना है। लेकिन जो असली चीज है वह यह है कि यह देखा जाये कि जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं वे कितनी तादाद में माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट के लिये अर्जियां देते हैं। मेरी इनफरमेशन यह है कि उन भाइयों की अर्जियों में, जो कि पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहते हैं, कोई खास कमी वार्क नहीं हुई है। और उन कंडीशन्स (दशाओं) में जोकि अप्रैल में थीं और जिन की वजह से मुझे पाकिस्तान जाने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ा था उन में कोई खास एग्जासिपिबल डिफरेंस (विशेष

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

अन्तर) नहीं हुआ है। यह कहना कि हालान बिल्कुल वैसे ही हैं, यह मैं नहीं मानता लेकिन मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह कहा जाये कि बड़ा भारी इम्प्रूवमेंट (सुधार) हुआ है तो मैं कहूँगा कि कोई खास इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं हुआ है।

श्री कामत : क्या रफ्तार कम हो गई ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अब सोचना यह है कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं ? एक तरीका तो यह है कि वह जो हमारी कोशिश थी, उस को जारी रखें ताकि पाकिस्तान के अपने नेशनल्स के दरमियान एक सेंस आफ कौन्फिडेंस और सेंस आफ सिक्योरिटी क्रीएट (विश्वास और सुरक्षा का भाव पैदा) करें और दूसरा एक रास्ता और है जिस का कि मैं अभी जिक्र करूँगा।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है, अक्टूबर के शुरू में मैं ने ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के जो मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, मैं ने उन के साथ तीन दिन कलकत्ते में मीटिंग की। उस मीटिंग में काफी तादाद में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान मौजूद थे। उन्होंने ने कुछ सुझाव दिये जोकि मेरे खयाल के मुताबिक काफी एम्पोर्टेंट (महत्वपूर्ण) हैं और अगर उन पर अमल किया जाये तो हालात में काफी फर्क पड़ सकता है। उन सुझावों पर हम ने फिर जो बजरा साहबान की कान्फ्रेंस दार्जिलिंग में हुई, और किया और हम ने उन को बजिन्सूह जैसा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स साहबान ने कहा था, हम ने उन को वैसा ही कबूल कर लिया। वह पांच चीजें मैं आप से सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

- (1) Easier communication between East Bengal and the adjoining Indian States.

- (2) Relaxation of travel restrictions.
- (3) Facilities for remittances of money.
- (4) Proper facilities for trade and employment for the minority community in Pakistan.
- (5) De-requisition of houses belonging to minority community in East Bengal and restoration of fire-arms to the minority community.

यह पांच चीजें थीं जोकि मैं ने अब पाकिस्तान के साथ टेक अप की हैं। मैं ने पाकिस्तान को उन के मुताल्लिक लिखा है। अभी हमारी खतोकिताबत जारी है। मैं निराश भी नहीं हूँ लेकिन यह कहना कि मुझे कुछ बड़ी भारी आशा है, यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता। तो मैं ने यह चीज उन के साथ टेक अप की है ; अब यह दूसरी चीज है कि इस का तो सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान से है। शर्मा साहब कहते हैं कि हम प्लान नहीं करते, हम ब्लू प्रिंट (नीलमुद्र) नहीं तैयार करते। अगर पाकिस्तान से हम यह जानते होते कि कौन आयेगा और कब आयेगा और कितने आयेगे तब तो मैं शायद प्लान भी बना लेता और ब्लू प्रिंट भी बना लेता लेकिन उन को जो निकालना है वह मेरे अस्तियार की चीज नहीं है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि वहां जो भाई बैठे हैं, वे वहीं बैठे रहें। लेकिन अगर वह आते हैं और यहां उन को माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है और वह हिन्दुस्तान में आ जाते हैं तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि उन के बसाने का हम प्रबन्ध करें। हम जो एस्टीमेट्स बनाते हैं वह अपनी जगह ठहर नहीं पाते

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा : आप गवर्नमेंट हैं, पाकिस्तान से रेफ्यूजीज का इनपलेक्स (आना) रोकना और चैक करना भी आप का काम है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ठीक है, हम ने अपने तौर पर कोशिश भी की कि उन की तादाद कम हो जाये लेकिन वह तादाद कम नहीं हुई। यह चीजें हम ने पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से टेक अप की हैं। मेरी खतोकिताबत जारी है। मैं इस बक्त इस के मुताल्लिक कुछ ब्याधा नहीं कहना चाहता।

दूसरी चीज जिस का कि ताल्लुक आप के साथ है वह यह है कि अगर कोई भाई पाकिस्तान से आना चाहता है तो उस को हमारे डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर साहब माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देते हैं। अब रहा यह सवाल कि हमारे माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट की रफ्तार यही रहनी चाहिये या हमें उस को बन्द कर देना चाहिये और अगर बन्द करते हैं तो क्या असर पड़ता है, यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जोकि एक बड़ा प्रहम सवाल है और मेरे लिये उस का जवाब देना कुछ आसान नहीं है लेकिन यह चीज है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान कर सकता है। इन हालात में जो हालात कि पाकिस्तान में हैं, जिन हालात से कि हिन्दू वहां से मजबूर हो कर अपने उस हिस्से में से जोकि आज से आठ बर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान था, आना चाहते हैं, उन को हम माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेट देना बन्द कर दें या जारी रखें, यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस का कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से ताल्लुक हो सकता है, आप का ताल्लुक हो सकता है और हाउस का ताल्लुक हो सकता है। हाउस कह सकता है कि आप आयन्दा से यह पालिसी अस्तियार करें और जो पालिसी आपने अस्तियार की हुई है वह दुस्त नहीं है। आज मैं सिर्फ आप से प्रतीना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह जो माइग्रेशन का टाईड बड़े जोर से चल रहा है उस को जिस हद तक मुमकिन हो सके, रोकें। जाहिर है कि जब पाकिस्तान से आने वालों की तादाद बढ़ी तो कैम्प की आबादी की तादाद भी बढ़ी और जहां कि कैम्प की आबुलेशन पहले बढ़ा या बढ़े

लाख के करीब थी वहां अब यह करीब २ लाख और २५ हजार की है।

मेरी बहिन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बर्क साइट कैम्प (कार्य शिविरों) की लिविंग कंडिशन की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया और उन को इम्प्रूव करने पर जोर दिया और यह कहा कि उन की बारिकें ऐसी बननी चाहियें जो पानी से न गिरें। सब चीजें ठीक हैं लेकिन जो चीज आप ने देखनी है वह यह है कि आने वालों की तादाद कितनी है और बस्ने वालों की तादाद कितनी है? जहां आप के पास ३५ लाख के करीब इंसान पहले से आये हुए थे, आज उन के अलावा १५, १८ और २० हजार भाई हर महीने आ रहे हैं। बंगाल में जितनी जमीन थी, वह हम दे चुके और साथ ही जो एम्प्लायमेंट के रिसोर्सेज (संसाधन) या एबिल्यूज (रास्ते) थे, वह तमाम तकरीबन टैप हो चुके हैं। यही हालत आसाम, और त्रिपुरा की भी है। वहां हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं। मैं खुद जानता हूँ कि हालात अच्छे नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं तो हालात अच्छे बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और कोशिश यह कर रहा हूँ कि अगर त्रिपुरा, आसाम, बिहार और इंडिया में कम जमीन है, एम्प्लायमेंट के एबिल्यूज कम हैं तो हमारी कोशिश है कि हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों से जमीन लें और एम्प्लायमेंट के एबिल्यूज क्रीएट करें। यह ढाई करोड़ रुपया इसलिये है कि वह इंसान जोकि तकलीफ़ात की वजह से अपने बाप, दादा के घर छोड़ कर जिन में वह सदियों से रहते आये थे, यहां आते हैं तो उन के लिये जो कैम्पों का इंतजाम होता है और जोकि हम उन को डोल दे रहे हैं, इन कामों में वह रुपया काम आता है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I just ask one question?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I finish my answers to some of these points first?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is on this particular point that I wish to ask because the hon. Minister is speaking about it. We have not raised the basic issue of the land question. The particular point here is about the living conditions, at the work site camps. If it is a short-sighted policy, we will have to spend more on T.B. patients unless we improve the living conditions at the work-site camps.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं आप से बिल्कुल इत्तिफाक़ करता हूँ कि वर्क साइट कैम्पस की जो कंडिशन हैं, उन में इम्प्रूवमेंट होनी चाहिये और जो इंसान वहां रह रहे हैं उन को बेसिक ह्यूमन फैसिलिटीज़ मिलनी चाहिये, मैं इस में आप से सोलहों आने इत्तिफाक़ करता हूँ। मेरा आप से इस में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन एक चीज़ जिस की तरफ़ आप ने इशारा किया है वह दुस्त नहीं है और वह यह है कि आप यह कती हैं कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट और मेरे दरमियान न कोई कोअर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) है और न कोई खास हमारा आपस में ऐसा कंट्रैक्ट (संविदा) है जिस से कि जो हम आज सेक्शन करें उस पर अमल होने लगे और काम शुरू हो जाये और उस पर अमल दो दो और तीन तीन महीने तक रुका न पड़ा रहे

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस चीज़ को आप जल्दी मानेंगे भी नहीं।

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: He will not accept it.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मंज़ूर करने की बात यह है कि मेरे भाई तो बिहार में रहते हैं लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाऊँ कि कलकत्ता की गवर्नमेंट से हमारा रोज़ का वास्ता है और हर रोज़ का मिलना है। मैं वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब से मिलता हूँ और रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) साहब से मिलता हूँ और मैं यह कहने के लिये ऐलानिया तौर पर तैयार हूँ कि चाहे इस हाउस का कोई मेम्बर हो और चाहे

बाहर का हो, रेपयूजीज़ के बसाने में जितना उन के दिल में दर्द है उतना शायद मैं ने और जगह बहुत कम देखा है और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को गवर्नमेंट आफ बंगाल की तरफ़ से सी फ़्रीसदी कोअपरेशन (सह-योग) मिल रहा है

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : यह तो आप कहते हो रहते हैं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो हां, दुस्त बात को हम हमेशा कहते रहते हैं। कोई गलत बात नहीं है। जहां मेरी कमी है, जहां मैं उन लोगों को पूरा तौर से नहीं बसा सका, मैं उस की सी परसेन्ट जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेता हूँ, लेकिन मैं किसी का कवर या झाड़ नहीं लेना चाहता। अगर हम नहीं कर सके तो हमारा कुपूर है। लेकिन कुपूर सिर्फ़ इतना है कि जो हमारा रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रोग्राम है वह जो लोग आ रहे हैं उन के साथ पेस कोप अप (मिला कर कदम) नहीं कर सकता, मौजूदा हानात में। क्योंकि असली चीज़ यह है कि अक्सर तो वहां कुछ लोग हैं, मेरी बहन रेणु चक्रवर्ती मुझे माफ़ करेंगी और बुरा न मानेंगी जो बंगाली के दिमाग में एक चीज़ बिठना रहे है कि तुम्हारी कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटी (सांस्कृतिक संबंध) बंगाल से है, तुम्हारा घर बंगाल है, तुम कभी बंगाल के बाहर न जाना। एक बड़े भारी साइटिस्ट हैं, उन्होंने ने अभी दस, पन्द्रह दिन हुए एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है। तो मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चोइथ राम गिडवानी सिध छोड़ कर बम्बई जा सकते हैं, और पेशावर छोड़ कर मेहर चन्द खन्ना रेणु चक्रवर्ती के साथ कलकत्ते में बैठ सकता है, तो मैं कोई वजह नहीं देख सकता कि रेणु चक्रवर्ती जोकि बंगाल से आती हैं क्यों मैसूर या हैदराबाद नहीं जा सकतीं।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Because we have had such bitter experience in these places in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and other places. Even today

we have not had a fair deal in those places.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अगर यह कहा जाय कि वहां से डेजर्शन हुए हैं, तो हम मानते हैं कि हुए हैं, लेकिन कुसूर एक तरफ का नहीं है, मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जहां हमारा कुसूर यह था कि रिहैबिलिटेशन स्कीम (पुनर्वास योजना) सी परसेन्ट एफिशिएन्ट (ठीक) नहीं बनी है, वहां मेरे पास सुबूत है कि पोलिटिकल प्रेशर (राजनैतिक प्रभाव) एग्जर्ट किया गया (डाला गया) और कहा गया कि जब पकी फसल खड़ी है, उस को छोड़ कर तुम कलकत्ते आ जाओ ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You prove this. I challenge this unless you prove this.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of challenging. The hon. Minister is making his reply to what others have said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is saying that again and again.

Mr. Chairman: I can understand; he has a right to make a point. How can I allow this challenge and counter-challenge. Then it will be very difficult to go on.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we have these particular points that have been made. Were certain specific charges made? Have they been made specifically? Has it been said that on such and such occasion such and such person did or said so? Otherwise it is vague. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. After all the hon. Minister is making his point and is saying that the causes of the trouble are so and so. The reasons may or may not be right according to all Members. But he has a right to say what he feels. There is no question of challenging at all. The whole thing is not going to be decided here at this moment. If the hon. Member feels that what the hon. Minister says is not correct, there are

other ways in which the hon. Member can undo that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not know why the hon. Member sitting opposite should take any exception to my remark. I never said that her party was responsible or that she was responsible. What I do say and maintain is that we have such and such information that there are political parties who are trying to exploit the situation there and persuade these people to leave their homes where they have been for the past 4-5 years. (*Interruptions*) Let me proceed. I did not want to go into it at all. I am making a specific point; I can name the persons.

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि कलकत्ते में काफी तादाद में रिपयूजी रहते हैं । बंगाल की एसेम्बली के दो सेशन होते हैं । जिस दिन वह सेशन शुरू होता है उस दिन बाबू घाट और सियालदा स्टेशन के रिपयूजी भाई झंडे उठा कर वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं, बाकी तमाम साल वह नज़र भी नहीं आते हैं । फिर क्या होता है । वह वहाँ पहुँच जाते हैं, चन्द एक एम० एल० एज० हैं वह उन को ऐंज्रेस (भाषण) करते हैं और उस के बाद चीफ मिनिस्टर (मुख्य मंत्री) या रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर (पुनर्वास मंत्री) से बात होती है, वह सब प्रखबारों में आ जाता है । यह चीज बंगाल का एक यूजुअल (नित्य प्रति का) तरीका सा बन गया है । जो बंगाल के मेम्बर साहबान होंगे वह जानते होंगे कि जिस रोज ऐंजेम्बली हुई उस रोज हमेशा डिमान्स्ट्रेशन (प्रदर्शन) होता है । क्यों होता है, यह मैं नहीं जानता ।

Mr. Chairman: May I just call the attention of the hon. Minister. We have also got another motion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You give me five minutes more and I will finish.

तो मैं यह प्रार्थना कर रहा था कि मुझे हर एक का कोम्पारेशन (सहयोग) चाहिये, हर एक सेशन प्राय दि हाउस (सभा के

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

प्रत्येक वर्ग) का कोआपरेशन (सहयोग) चाहिये, हम ने हमेशा कोआपरेशन सोक (मांगना) किया है। हम ने कहा कि यह रेपयूजी प्रब्लेम पोलिटिकल प्रब्लेम नहीं है यह खूनमन प्रब्लेम (मानवीय समस्या) है और इस को खूनमन सेवेल (मानवीय आधार) पर डील (निबटारा) करना चाहिये। और हर एक पार्टी (दल) का कोआपरेशन (सहयोग) हम को मिलना चाहिये। मैं कभी नहीं कहता कि हमारा प्रोग्राम १०० परसेन्ट पर्फेक्ट है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रोग्राम इस बात की कोशिश करना है कि जो डिफिकल्ट प्रब्लेम (कठिन समस्या) हमारे सामने है हम उस को आनेस्टली (सत्यनिष्ठा से) मीट (दूर) करें। लेकिन एक तो हमारी डिफिकल्टी (कठिनाई) है माइग्रेशन इनटु इंडिया (भारत में प्रवाजन) दूसरी हमारी डिफिकल्टी रही है कि जो भी आता है वह बंगाल से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहता। अगर कोई भी बंगाल से बाहर न जाना चाहे और बंगाल में जमीन नहीं है, तो हम क्या करेंगे? अगर आप चाहते हैं, कि अच्छे वर्कसाइट कैम्पस (क्षेत्र में कार्य के सिबिर) हों, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि अच्छी सड़कें बनें, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि रिपयूजीज का कुछ इन्त-जाम किया जाये, तो जो कुछ भी होगा वह वहां लिमिटेड (सीमित) होगा। बंगाल में अनलिमिटेड (असीमित) काम नहीं हो सकता है। अगर सारे काम को हमें कोरिलेट (सुसम्बद्ध) करना है तो वह इसी तरह से हो सकता है कि लोगों को बाहर जाना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम लोग जो चीज यहां कर रहे हैं वह इसलिये नहीं कि हमें कोई खास सुल्फ आता है इन्सानों को तकलीफ देने में, या इस से कांग्रेस पार्टी (दल) या कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट (सरकार) को कोई फायदा होता है। हम खुद महसूस करते हैं कि हमारा और आप का जो आइडियल (आदर्श) है, जो गोल है, उस में कोई

डिफरेन्स (अन्तर) नहीं है।

दो तीन सवाल आप के सामने झोटे छोटे आये। एक सवाल तो हमारे भाई अचिंत राम जी ने किया जोकि ग्रार० एफ० ए० के बारे में था। तो उस का जवाब तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री (वित्त मंत्रालय) देी, मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि ग्रार० एफ० ए० जो है वह अन्डर दि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कंट्रोल आफ दि मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस (वित्त मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण अधीन) है। उन के पास कितना सरप्लस स्टाफ (अतिरिक्त कर्मचारिवृन्द) है, मैं नहीं जानता। जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है वह यह है कि मैं तो कलकत्ते में रहता हूँ और मेरी वजह से और इस काम को तेजी से करने के लिये जो अपना स्टाफ था उस को हमें बढ़ाना पड़ा। हमारे पास पहले एक बिल्डिंग (भवन) थी छोटी सी, दफ्तर था। उस को हम ने तीन जगह स्प्लिट किया क्योंकि जगह नहीं मिलती थी। अब कंट्रोल (नियंत्रण) और कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) के लिये हम उन तीनों जगहों को एक में ले गये हैं। वहां भी जगह काफी नहीं है। इसलिये वहां हमें एक किस्म की टेम्पोरेरी ऐकोमोडेशन (अस्थायी आवास) बनानी पड़ी। तो जो ४५,००० रु० यहां पर है उस से हम एक बड़ा हाल बना रहे हैं ताकि हमारा स्टाफ (कर्मचारिवृन्द) वहां लाया जा सके। इस से जो हमारा तीन बिल्डिंग्स (भवनों) का किराया था वह अब मुकाबलतन कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन सब से बड़ा एफेक्ट (प्रभाव) यह होगा कि हमारा कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) बढ़ जायेगा। अदर चार्जेज (अन्य भारों) की जो हम ने मांग की है उसमें ९८,००० रु० रखे हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम ने एक स्टाफ कार कलकत्ते में खरीदी है जिस की कीमत है २२,५०० रु०। एक आइडम (मद) न्यू टाइपराइटरस (नये टाइप रायटर) का है जिस के लिये हम ने ६,५०० रु० रखा है। जैसा मैं ने अभी आप से कहा १६,००० रु०

बिल्डिंग्स का किराया है। ४५,००० रु० की रकम कंस्ट्रक्शन (रचना) के लिये है, एक्सपेन्डिचर भ्रान टेलीफोन्स के लिये ५,००० रु० रखा गया है क्योंकि ग्राफिस को एक्स्टेंड (बढ़ाना) करना है।

सात्ता अर्चित राम : मैं ने यह दर्याप्त किया था कि जो भ्रदर चार्ज (अन्य भार) रखे गये हैं ६८,००० इस का क्या मतलब है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह ६८,००० रु० का हिसाब तो मैं ने बतला दिया जोकि पहले लिखे हुए हैं। जो पे एन्ड ऐकाउंट्स (भुगतान और लेखे) के सिलसिले में १८,००० रु० दिये हुए हैं उस में यह ग्राइटेम्स (मदें) हैं। ऐडिशनल एक्सपेन्डिचर भ्रान पोस्टेज (टिकटों पर अतिरिक्त व्यय), पब्लिश एंड रिप्रेसर्स भाफ फनिचर, टाइपराइटर एंड मिसलेनियस (फरनिचर टाइपराइटर और प्रकीर्ण वस्तुओं का खरीदना और मरम्मत)। वह कुल रकम १८,००० रु० बनती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मैं कामत साहब की बात मान लूँ यानी मेन सेक्रेटेरियट को तो ब्रांच बना दूँ और ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट को मेन बना दूँ तो खर्च और भी ज्यादा होगा, वह कम होने वाला नहीं है। कामत साहब यह भूल गये हैं मगरिबी पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी हैं उन का काम अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है, उन का काम अभी जारी है और जो सब से ग्राम कम्पेन्सेशन (प्रतिकर) की स्कीम (योजना) १८५ करोड़ की है उस का तो हम ने प्रागाज ही किया है। हमें बड़ी तकलीफात आ रही है, नई चीजें पैदा हो रही हैं। न हमारे पास कोई प्रिंसिडेन्ट्स (दृष्टांत) हैं और न पहले रेकार्ड्स (प्रभिलेख) हैं। पुराने जमाने के सेक्रेटेरियट (सचिवालय) की बाकफियत की जो चीज थी वह कुछ यहां नहीं थी, हम ने नई चीज शुरू की। पहले रिलीफ प्रान्ब्लेम (समस्या) को हम ने लिया, उस के बाद रिलीफ से रिहैबिलिटेशन प्रान्ब्लेम (पुनर्वास समस्या) में तब्दील किया और अब कम्पेन्सेशन

हो गया तो हमारे लिये तो हमेशा नई चीज ही रही। तो जो यह कहा गया कि ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट (शाखा सचिवालय) को मेन सेक्रेटेरियट (मुख्य सचिवालय) बना दिया जाये और मेन को ब्रांच बना दिया जाये यह जरा मुश्किल सा नजर आता है। लेकिन मेन सेक्रेटेरियट ने एक बात तो कर दी कि जो उस का मिनिस्टर था वह मिसेज चक्रवर्ती के घर में जा कर बैठ गया, और इस लिहाज से आप यह समझिये कि जो ब्रांच सेक्रेटेरियट है उस को काफी ग्रहमियत मिली हुई है।

बहरहाल यह जो फिगर्स हैं उनका मैं ने काफी एक्स्प्लेनेशन (स्पष्टीकरण) दे दिया है।

श्री कामत : कोभ्राडिनेशन (समन्वय) के बारे में कुछ बताइये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : कोभ्राडिनेशन (समन्वय) बहुत कम्प्लीट (पूर्ण) है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This motion was to be finished by 4 P.M. The hon. Minister has already taken more than about 20 minutes and I would therefore request him to finish now.

Shri Mehr. Chand Khanna: I have finished, Sir.

Shri Kamath: Three more minutes may be allowed.

Mr. Chairman: We have already exceeded the time and he has taken more than 25 minutes.

Shri Kamath: Three more minutes do not matter.

Mr. Chairman: Let him take as much time as he likes.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोभ्राडिनेशन बहुत अच्छा है। हम दोनों मिनिस्टर आप के सामने बैठे हैं। कभी वह कलकत्ता चले जाते हैं तो मैं दिल्ली में बैठ जाता ; और कभी मैं कलकत्ता चला जाता हूँ तो वह दिल्ली में रहते हैं। हमारे दरम्यान में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिस को

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

कि हम पार्टिशन वाल (विभाजन की दिवार) कह सकें या जो हमें एक दूसरे से जुदा करती हो। हम दोनों रिसर्पीसिबल (उत्तरदायी) हैं और हम दोनों मिल कर काम भी कर रहे हैं।

त्रिपुरा के बारे में मैं ने कहा कि मैं अगले महीने वहाँ जाऊंगा और जो भी वहाँ के लोगों की तकलीफात हैं उन को मैं खुद देख कर दूर करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

लाला अचिंत राम : वेस्ट (पश्चिम) पाकिस्तान से जो रिफ्यूजी (शरणार्थी) आये हैं, उन में जो टी० बी० पेसेंट्स (रोगी) हैं, उन के बारे में मैं ने कहा था कि आप बतायें कि क्या किया जा रहा है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : टी० बी० पेसेंट्स चाहे वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के हों या ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के उन को तादाद काफी है।

श्री गिडबानी : ज्यादा रुपया रखिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : रिफ्यूजी बेचारे इस बीमारी के शिकार भी बहुत जल्दी हो जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं मिलता और जो उन की पावर आफ रिसिस्टेंस (प्रतिरोध शक्ति) होती है वह भी कम हो जाती है। इसी वजह से वे लोग इस बीमारी के बहुत जल्द शिकार हो जाते हैं। इस के लिये हम ने कुछ किया है। हम ने कुछ तो बैड्स (बिस्तर) बढ़ाये हैं, कुछ रुपया भी हम को फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी (वित्त मंत्रालय) से ज्यादा मिला है। हम ने यह फैसला भी किया है कि नये अस्पताल बनाये जायें और मौजूदा अस्पतालों में जो एकमो-डेशन (स्थान) है उस को भी हज़ बढ़ायेंगे। कुछ हम सैप्रेगेशन सेंटर (पथक्करण केन्द्र) भी बनायेंगे, डोमिसिलियरी ट्रीटमेंट (अधि-वासीय उपचार) भी देंगे और एक्स-रे भी करेंगे। ईस्ट (पूर्वी) बंगाल से जो रिफ्यूजी

(शरणार्थी) आये हैं उन के लिये हम ने २५० बैड्स का इन्तज़ाम करना था लेकिन हम अभी तक कोई ११५ या १२० बैड्स का ही बन्दोबस्त कर सके हैं। रुपया चाहे हम को मिला है लेकिन रुपया मिलने से ही बैड्स क्रियेट नहीं हो जाते। जब तक अस्पताल न हों या जो मौजूदा एकमोडेशन (स्थान) है उस को एक्सपेंड (बड़ा) न किया जाये तब तक काम नहीं हो सकता है। इस वास्ते हम ने फैसला किया है कि नये अस्पताल भी बनाये जायें और जो मौजूदा अस्पताल हैं, उन में अग्रर हो सके तो एडिशनल एकोमो-डेशन (अतिरिक्त स्थान) बना कर हम उस का इस्तेमाल करें।

Lala Achint Ram: Discretionary Fund should be raised.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : डिस्क्रीशनरी फंड (स्वविवेक निधि) को भी कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। आज तक मिनिस्टरी आफ फाइनेंस (वित्त मंत्रालय) से मेरा कोई झगड़ा नहीं हुआ है और जो कुछ भी मैं ने मांगा है वह मुझे मिला है।

Mr. Chairman: I take it that the hon. Minister has finished.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If there are any questions....

Mr. Chairman: I will not allow any more questions.

I will now put cut motions Nos. 4, 14 and 24 to Demand No. 90 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put Demand No. 90. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now I will put motions Nos. 16, 25, 26, 27 and 28 to Demand No. 91 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now Demand No. 91. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Terms and conditions of loan to Burma

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Purchase of Skymasters

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Affairs of Indian Airlines Corporation

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, this Demand relates to two items: one a loan of Rs. 20 crores to Burma and the other item an additional loan of Rs. 83.49 lakhs which is proposed to be given to the Indian Airlines Corporation.

While supporting the Demand and the two items covered by this Demand I wish to make a few observations. Burma is our neighbour country and we have the best of relationship with that country. To the principles of Panch Shila and also for each and every stand that the India Government has taken we have got enthusiastic support from Burma. We have come to the aid of Burma in the matter of the rice deal. Now when the Burmese Government finds itself in difficulties to tide over the current financial difficulties we have come to its aid by granting a loan of Rs. 20 crores. I have absolutely no objection to this sort of help being given to the Government of Burma. With regard to the rice deal we all know that it was also intended to liquidate in part the loan which was previously due from that Government to our Government and ultimately that rice deal was not altogether to our benefit. We had to pay for the Burmese rice much more than the price that was prevailing in the internal market. So that, we have lost heavily on that rice deal.

Now we are granting a loan of 20 crores of rupees. I have already submitted that I have absolutely no objection to the grant of that loan. But I wish to make one submission concerning this. We have got trade relations with Burma on different items. But one important item of trade between India and Burma was the export of dry prawns from India to Burma. When this question of loan was raised during the last session of Parliament, the Finance Minister was asked whether, when negotiations are going on for this loan, care will be taken to see that the trade in prawns, which the Burmese Government has virtually stopped by taking it out of the O.G.L., will be resumed and whether this Government will persuade the Burmese to have trade in dry prawns as was done previously. The Finance Minister then replied that in fact negotiations are going on for that purpose. But I do not think anything material has come out of it. During this session there was a question by my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose concerning this fact and the answer to is this:—

"The talks with the delegation who came from Burma were confined mainly to the grant of a loan to that country. Trade matters, including the export of dry prawns, were also discussed with a view to exploring the possibility of increasing Indo-Burmese trade. The Government of India, however, did not consider it necessary to lay down any condition on the loan with regard to the export of any commodity to Burma including prawns."

The Burmese Minister of Trade was here after this article was taken out of the O.G.L. I requested our Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, just to have informal talks with the Burmese Minister and concerning the export of prawns. The Commerce Minister was kind enough to contact the Burmese Minister and though he did not extend a definite

assurance he said that he would examine the matter and try to accommodate India when the situation eases. Even after that, this matter had engaged the attention of the Government when this loan was negotiated. But, as I have already submitted, nothing material has turned out. It is a very serious matter as far as my part of the country is concerned. I am told that dry prawns worth two to three crores of rupees were being exported for years to Burma and that market has stopped and there are no alternative markets also for dry prawns. Thousands of fishermen, who depend upon this trade, are now suffering. So my submission is that Government will just take note of the feelings of the people of that part of the country and acquaint the Burmese Government that this item of trade may also be resumed and that it may be put on the O.G.L. I wish that Government would devote its attention to this aspect and would not sit quiet after granting this loan of 20 crores of rupees. Burma is morally bound to see that our requirements in this matter are also met to a certain extent. We are not putting any impossible conditions on this grant of loan. This is a very simple request that we are making to Burma and I believe that, if properly approached, the Burmese Government would be prepared to accede to our request.

Coming to the second item, with regard to the loan to the Indian Airlines Corporation, the hon. Minister...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, I want to enquire of the Finance Minister how much time he will take.

Shri M. C. Shah: It all depends on the points put forward by the Members. I will reply on the point of the Burmese loan and about the Indian Airlines Corporation my senior colleague Mr. Jagjivan Ram will reply. I will take at the most about ten minutes on the Burmese loan.

Mr. Chairman: May I know how much time will be taken for replying about the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is very difficult to indicate the time. It depends upon the points raised.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion, according to the schedule, should close at 5 P.M. We have already exceeded the time in the other demand.

Shri M. C. Shah: Half an hour has been allotted to this Appropriation Bill and half an hour for Appropriation Bill for 1950-51.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the time table is concerned, we have decided in the Business Advisory Committee that half an hour must be given so far as the excess demand is concerned and half an hour for the Appropriation Bill. So, one hour will be taken. That means that we must finish at 5 P.M. But, at the same time, I think that this excess demand will not take so much time. So, will it do if we go up to 5.10 P.M.? I will request the hon. Members and the hon. Ministers to so adjust the time that we may be able to finish this demand at 5.10 P.M.

Shri M. C. Shah: I will take only five minutes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the very little time at my disposal....

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Kindly give me five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to take much time on the second item. The hon. Minister was good enough to circulate the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for 1955-56. It has been a matter of anxiety that the Airlines Corporation every year is incurring losses, and the losses are increasing. You will find from the figures that have been supplied to us, in 1953-54, in the actuals for eight months the total deficit was 80.41 lakhs of rupees. In 1954-55, according to the revised estimates, the total deficit is 115.59 lakhs of rupees and according to 1955-56 estimates, you will find that the total deficit that is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

anticipated is 194.84 lakhs of rupees. I would, on this occasion, just recall for the very kind attention of the Communications Minister the high hopes that he held to this House when the Airlines Corporation Bill was discussed on the floor of this House. Apart from our general policy, the one reason why we resorted to nationalisation of air service was that the Government of India was every year subsidising these companies to a very substantial extent; so that, we have to take into account the losses that have been incurred by the various airlines services. With a view to minimise the losses and to see whether the industry can be rehabilitated, this nationalisation was being resorted to. I know that in spite of the best efforts made by the Communications Ministry, this loss was also due to the revision of salaries and allowance and to the various other causes which were unavoidable. While I do not blame the Ministry I should think that the Ministry should, as far as possible, try to see that the losses are reduced to the minimum extent.

One other fact that is shown in the note itself is:—

"In addition the Corporation is in need of a loan of Rs. 45 lakhs as a result of the accumulation of large funds of the Indian Airlines Corporation in Pakistan, representing the excess of earnings over expenditure in that country. The amount accumulated up to 31st July 1955 was Rs. 33.11 lakhs which may go up to Rs. 45 lakhs by the end of March 1956. Every effort is being made for the repatriation of these funds to India but as this is likely to take some time it has become necessary to advance the amount to the Corporation."

I fail to understand what exactly is the difficulty to realise this amount. I believe the hon. Minister will make it clear. I have only one point more....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. The hon. Member has taken 14 minutes out of the 45 minutes. Other hon. Members also will have to be given a chance and some time must be given to the Minister also. I would request the hon. Member to finish at once.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I will conclude in one minute. It has been a matter of gratification and I should congratulate the Ministry for the excellent service done by the Skymasters. But at the same time, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that when the efficiency of one sector has increased, the irregularity in the other sector has also increased to a certain extent. I am referring to the Dakota services, especially from Madras and other places. I understand they are now very irregular and I hope that the hon. Minister will see that when the public are satisfied with the introduction of the Skymasters, the other sector of the service also maintains its efficiency.

Shri Kamath: I will not say much about the loan to Burma, because my hon. friend Mr. Thomas has already disposed of that matter. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in spite of negotiations that were conducted at the time of the signature of the loan and in spite of our cordial talks, the Government of Burma refused to agree to any trade agreement or whether there was no such serious proposal at all. I want to know about this particular matter, especially because of the answer given by the Finance Minister to a question on the 6th of this month.

I would like to refer in brief to my second cut motion, No. 20. This is about the advance made by the Government for the purchase of Skymasters. It is a *fait accompli* no doubt and I hope they are rendering good service, though there are complaints here and there. The hon. Minister will tell us that they are flourishing and prospering and that Government are satisfied with their service. I hope the people who use the Skymasters will also be satisfied with them. But the

particular point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. Before advancing the loan to the Corporation, did the Government satisfy themselves about the antecedents of the Air Carrier Service Corporation, Washington? I want to know this, because on an earlier occasion I have been told that an investigation had been conducted into a shady deal by that Corporation with the Bharat Airways, and the papers were forwarded by the I.A. Corporation to the Reserve Bank and also to the Customs Department for necessary action. I tried to elicit further information on this matter through supplementary questions and also through a separate question, but for some mysterious reason both were disallowed and I therefore take this occasion. I want to know whether this American company was really associated in this shady deal with the Bharat Airways and indulged in inflation of invoices. That is the charge against the Air Carrier Service Corporation. The inflation was to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 36 lakhs. I am told that as a result of the investigation made by the Indian Airlines Corporation, it was found that the company had violated our Indian laws. The investigation was completed by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the papers were sent to the Reserve Bank. What happened there? Did the Reserve Bank find that the charges were not well-founded or was the company exonerated by the Reserve Bank or by the Customs Department, or was it let off with an admonition? Was it a mere warning for good behaviour in future? The question has already been asked in the House whether global tenders were invited by the Government or by the Corporation before purchasing the Skymasters from that company and the answer was "no". The Minister was not here; his Deputy was here and he said that global tenders were not invited because it was a matter of urgency. I wonder what the urgency was about this particular matter. How long would it have taken to invite global

tenders? Perhaps it would have taken six months.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Was the matter so urgent that the Government could not have waited for six months? My information was that the prices paid for these Skymasters at that time were exorbitant. I am told the prices have gone down now; but the prices paid then were exorbitant compared to what you might have had to pay if global tenders had been there. This particular company practically dictated terms to the Government which the Government accepted. The terms were accepted in spite of the unsatisfactory antecedents of this company and the order was placed with them. Therefore, the purchase of the Skymasters was not a satisfactory deal and I would like to know whether the Government made adequate enquiries—either on their own or through the Corporation—as to the antecedents of the company and secondly, about the urgency for purchasing these Skymasters without inviting global tenders.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to the first Demand regarding the loan to Burma, I think we need say very little. Burma is our dear sister and neighbour and in times of distress, it is our moral and political duty to run to the rescue of Burma. She is not coming like an ordinary money grabber to a marwadi. We have powerful capitalist friends like Mr. Somani who, within two minutes, can raise Rs. 2 crores for a Corporation; and, how can the Government of India which has nearly a Budget of Rs. 500 crores, grudge Rs. 20 crores for Burma. Burma has not come with a beggar's bowl! Burma is a proud and independent nation. It is a great nation. It is a shame to know that some of our countrymen down South had taken 200, 300 and even 1000 per cent. interest on money-lending in Burma and have even grabbed Burmese lands. That has created a moral retribution. Burma does not

[Shri Joachim Alva]

remember these things; but we have to hang down our heads in shame when it is said in any part of the world that our countrymen grabbed money in that kind of Shylockian manner. Today Burma, as I said, is not coming with a begging bowl. Burma has refused to take even what we have taken from others. Burma has rejected American aid, whereas we have accepted foreign aid. Burma did take some meagre help from America. But, when the K.M.T. weapons were discovered marked with American symbols, Burma rejected foreign aid and refused to accept any kind of American aid. When Burma has been offered aid by America, Russia and China, there are people criticising why we should give aid to Burma.

Shri M. C. Shah: Today there is no opposition to loan being given to Burma.

Shri Joachim Alva: I think my friend does not know that questions were put in this very House why aid was extended to Burma. I want to remove these misapprehensions. That is all.

Coming to the second point, in regard to the Indian Airlines Corporation, I have great sympathy with the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister of Communications is a very able man and he has an able Deputy. But, I think, the officers down below are not what they are perhaps right at the top. The reason is that they have inherited a bad legacy, a legacy of five capitalist corporations, some of whom have manipulated accounts, have run amuck with their accounts, who have really to be brought before the bar of public opinion. They have to put things right. They have to clear up the Augean stables. When the Americans and the British are planning the Douglas and other types aircraft to fly swiftly over the Atlantic, one of the most hazardous routes in the world, we are just toying with Skymasters and trying to put them right. I would beg of the hon. Minister to see that the affairs of the

Indian Airlines Corporation are put right. Of course, he is trying his best. I would like him to see that the horses are not changed in the mid-stream and the old and tried hands who have been manning the stations of the Airlines Corporation are not changed. The passengers, when they go to the counters, should receive all smiles and courtesy and should be able to get tickets quickly. They should not be allowed to feel that if they go to the travel agents, they get tickets more quickly and they cannot get them directly from the counters of the Corporation. The public and above all the foreigners should not have any complaints that tickets are available only with difficulty, that bookings are cancelled quickly and that they are not receiving courtesy and attention from the employees Company. When the International Civil Airlines Organisation has codified and simplified and put things easy for air passengers around the world, I do not see any reason why our own airlines should not give passengers the benefits of such a system. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to put things right and make our own routes popular with the public and above all serve the foreign passengers on the golden principle—the customer is always right!

Shri S. L. Saksena: I wish to move cut motion No. 17.

Mr. Chairman: It has already been moved.

Shri S. L. Saksena: So far as Burma is concerned, I fully agree that we should give a loan. Our interests require that we should do it in friendship for Burma. I would like to discuss the second portion of this grant.

First of all, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken steps to remove the grievances of the employees. Item (i) is Rs. 50 lakhs for increase in the salary and allowances of the employees brought about by the revision of their scales of pay and other service conditions as a result of negotiations with their representatives. I congratulate the hon. Min-

ister because he has not followed the policy of the Labour Minister. I am glad this has been done.

I am sorry that a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been allowed to accumulate in Pakistan and we are required to give a loan to the company to keep it running. Why should there be so much of an accumulation? There should be some system by which our earnings are recovered month by month. Why should there be any occasion for a loan? Why is money allowed to accumulate? It is now Rs. 33 lakhs and it is likely to become Rs. 45 lakhs. It seems that it will go on accumulating. Why is this so? Why should not that be put an end to?

I would like to know why we are running at a loss. After all, we took over the airlines in the hope that they could be run better. There are still losses. I would like to know how long these losses will continue and whether there will be some time when we shall be self-sufficient and make some profit. I would like to support my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva that we should conform to the International regulations. We should have more links. We should not only run to Tokyo and London and back. We should have more services to other countries also. I would like to know what plants they have for expanding our international communications.

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Suresh Chandra, I would like the hon. Member to finish his speech in two minutes because I would like to give to the hon. Minister at least 10 minutes to reply.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: As you have been pleased to give me only two minutes, I shall not touch upon the question of Burma about which the previous speakers have supported the demand. Because, it is the unanimous desire of this House to help our neighbouring country. But, as regards the second item, I think that some of the criticism has been rather unfair, and I think it is my duty to say a few words in this connection. If we go

into the history of the airline companies, we will find that there were a large number and a large variety of companies before. It goes to the credit of this Ministry that they have taken them over and made them efficient. When the Government took over these companies, there were large liabilities and they had also to pay compensation to them. Also the service conditions of the employees of these companies were very bad. Here, we find the first item is increase in the salary and allowances of the employees brought about by the revision of their pay scales and other service conditions as a result of negotiations with their representatives. I think this a very good element of cheer in the improvement of the service conditions of the employees of these companies. I think the Minister deserves the fullest congratulations for that.

I also feel that my hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva has been rather uncharitable when he said that our airmen are not very effective, that our airmen are not so brave, etc. I think this is rather unfortunate.

Shri Joachim Alva: I never said they are not brave. He is saying things that were never uttered by me.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad of it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Our airmen are valiant boys.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I could not understand his complaint against our air services. I have found, in my experience, that our air services are as efficient as, if not more than any other. I have flown many thousands of miles several times and I have been told by many foreigners that our services are most efficient. Of course, we have had a bad legacy. This Government has turned that into a nice thing.

One more point to which I would like to draw attention is about this sum of Rs. 45 lakhs which has accumulated in Pakistan. I would

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

like to know from the hon. Minister why this amount was allowed to accumulate in Pakistan and what efforts were actually made to get this money. There is absolutely no indication about this in the note supplied to us. I would be grateful to the Minister if he could kindly supply the reasons why this amount was allowed to be accumulated in Pakistan. This is a very huge amount. With these words, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for so ably handling the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Minister to finish his remarks in five minutes so that a little time may be left for answers regarding the Airlines Corporation.

Shri M. C. Shah: I will not take more than five minutes. I am happy that the Members who spoke on the question of the loan to Burma were glad that the Government of India had given Rs. 20 crores as a loan to Burma. Burma is our neighbour and friend. If there are difficulties there, we must go to the rescue of Burma. In spite of difficulty about foreign exchange and balance of payment position, we had to give a loan. My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas raised the question of export of dry prawns to Burma. When the Burmese delegation came in September-October, their first proposals were with regard to Rs. 10 crores loan and Rs. 10 crores credit. Therefore, at that time, the question of trade was to be discussed. As a matter of fact, a list was prepared about the commodities to be exported to Burma. The item of dry prawns was also included for about Rs. 80 lakhs or so. But later on, the Burmese delegation pleaded that they did not want to have these conditions, but they liked to select the commodities which they should import into Burma, and when and how. The Government of India agreed that they will not make it a condition that Burma should import certain commodities from India into her territory. So, instead of Rs. 10 crores credit,

Rs. 20 crores loan was granted to Burma. The terms of the loan are that it will carry 4 per cent. interest, and they will have to repay it from 1959 onwards in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2½ crores each, so that during 1959, 1960 and 1961, that is, during the last few years of the Second Five Year Plan we shall be getting those moneys back.

5 P.M.

I quite realise the feelings of my hon. friend from Travancore-Cochin. When dry prawns were on O.G.L., there was a good demand. But from March 1955, that was cancelled. Now, dry prawns can be imported into Burma only against the licence for foodstuffs, and therefore it is quite possible that the exports from India now will not be of the same size as what would have been the case if the O.G.L. had not been cancelled. Representations have been made to the Burma Government, but till now, they have not borne any fruit. However, the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas will be conveyed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry who will take necessary steps in the matter.

I have nothing further to say except that I am happy that all the Members have expressed their happiness over this deal.

Shri Kamath: Was the hon. Minister present at the negotiations with the Burmese Government, or was the senior Minister present?

Shri M. C. Shah: I was not present when the negotiation were conducted, because the negotiations with regard to trade were to be conducted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. But belonging to the Finance Ministry, I know about this Rs. 20 crores loan which we had agreed to give to Burma.

Shri Kamath: Second hand knowledge?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is first hand knowledge. Perhaps my hon. friend Shri Kamath does not know that I belong to the Finance Ministry.

Shri Kamath: Were you present at the negotiations? That was my question.

Shri M. C. Shah: I might not have been present, but I know these things in the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: It is not necessary for him to be present at every conference. I think he should be able to read the files.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I shall take note of my hon. friend Shri Kamath first, who referred to the purchase of Skymasters. He started by asking why global tenders were not invited, and why this deal was finalised with a particular firm, namely the Air Carrier Services Limited, Washington. It is a fact that global tenders were not invited. And in such matters, it is perhaps neither wise nor prudent to invite global tenders, for since the commodity is limited, if the demand is known, the prices shoot up. Perhaps my hon. friend Shri Kamath is not aware that Skymasters are no more under manufacture, and therefore one has to go in for second-hand Skymasters in the market.

But we did something which would amount to a global tender. The Skymasters are mostly available in America. So, we approached our Embassy there and requested them to give us information about all possible available Skymasters with their specifications, descriptions and prices. Purchase of an aircraft is not such a simple matter as saying, here is a Skymaster, and this is the price of it. One has to go into the make of the engine, the year of manufacture, the year in which the aircraft was made airworthy, the hours it has run, and so on. The price has to be determined only after taking all these factors into consideration.

So, we got all the specifications from the Embassy in Washington. If I had the time I would go through everyone of them and show from how many parties in America we got information from as regards the descriptions and specifications of Skymasters and also quotations about

their prices. While comparing all these, we found that the offer made by this particular company, whose aircraft was not in America but in eastern countries was the best.

Shri Kamath: In Saigon?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: And it was to be available to us on a quicker delivery; the prices also were comparatively cheaper than what were quoted by those in America. There was demand for Skymasters in American itself. Sometimes, it so happened that by the time we could send a reply to our Embassies, we receive telegrams from them saying that the aircraft were no more available. This was the condition at that time. And we got from this company all the three aircraft with seven spare engines and a very large amount of spares. In the case of the others, the position was different for they were able to supply only one or two, and that too with no spares, either parts or engines. When aircraft are purchased, it is always better to have aircraft with critical stores and spares along with them.

So, ultimately the Corporation decided that it was advantageous for the Corporation to have a deal with this particular firm. The question was also cheaper in this case, because it was \$5,80,000, whereas the quotations from the others were so much as \$7,15,000.

The hon. Member has raised also the question of the *bona fides* of this particular firm. So long as we were having a deal favourable to the Corporation, we were not very much concerned with the *bona fides* of that firm. We had known certain things about the complaint that he has raised. We were in possession of the facts, namely that before nationalisation, while supplying certain materials to a particular air company, this particular firm had certain dealings in a way which was not very desirable. But the Corporation had to look only to the particular transaction which they were having with them and when they found that the

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

transaction was very much advantageous to them, they settled the deal and finalised it; and the Skymasters were received here, and they are operating.

I am not quite sure whether even if global tenders had been invited, we would have been able to secure these Skymasters. In the first place, very few Skymasters are available, and secondly even if we had been able to secure, I wonder whether we would have been able to secure for the prices at which we have secured them. Thirdly, my hon. friend had asked, what does it matter if there was a delay of six months. Well, the answer is that we would have lost the revenue which we have been earning in the last few months. That is quite simple. So, I am sure we would not have been able to purchase these aircrafts at such a cheap price if global tenders had been invited.

Shri Kamath: What action have you taken against that company for its earlier irregularity and violation of law?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, we cannot take any action against that company. But while determining the compensation to be paid to the particular existing airlines, our audit team took into account the question of double invoicing, and to that extent the amount of compensation to existing air company was reduced. So, we have safeguarded the Corporation. That is all.

Shri Kamath: Any black-listing of that firm in effect?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is a foreign company. Perhaps my hon. friend is aware that that is an American company and not an Indian company.

Shri Kamath: Of course.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Another thing was that it was because the American company was stationed outside America that they were in a position

to give a lower quotation for the aircraft than the American companies stationed in America were able to give. That was also another factor.

Then I come to the question of losses which my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, and others have raised. The Corporation is making—and I am myself making—earnest efforts, as far as possible to reduce the losses. In this connection, I would make one point clear. Nowhere in the world has any internal airline—barring one or two unimportant airlines—ever earned a profit or run without any loss. In our country, there are several factors which are very much disadvantageous to us as compared to airlines in other countries. In the first place, the price of petrol is much higher in India than anywhere else. Secondly, we are paying tax on petrol to the Government, and the rebate which was available to the private companies is not available to the Corporation. The Corporation—I am speaking from memory and subject to correction—is contributing to the Central exchequer to the tune of something like Rs. 94 to Rs. 96 lakhs per annum on account of tax on petrol itself. So if you deduct that amount from the amount of loss, you will find that the loss is less; you will also find that the Corporation is indirectly contributing to the Central exchequer to the tune of that amount.

Then another factor is about sales tax. Recently, after nationalisation, one or two State Governments have increased the rate of sales tax on every gallon of aviation spirit. That has also added to the expenditure of the Corporation.

Then again after nationalisation, we could not carry on with the same conditions of service and scales of salaries of the employees. As you will see, on that account there has been an additional expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum. These are certain factors contributing to the loss of the Corporation.

Another factor which should also be borne in mind is that of the expansion that we have effected—the Heron services. We know that in certain sectors where we have introduced the Heron service, traffic may be generated after some time. So in the initial stages, so long as traffic is not generated, there will be loss on those services. So these are the factors contributing to the rising loss of the Corporation. But in due time I am sure—as I assured the House, while piloting the Air Corporation Bill—within two or three years, we may be in a position to reduce these losses. Though we have shown here the loss on account of the Skymaster service also, from the way in which we are getting traffic in the Skymasters, I am hopeful that the loss there will be reduced substantially.

So we are making every possible effort to reduce the losses. But I repeat what I have said, that it is very difficult for internal air services anywhere in the world to run at a profit. There may be a few exceptions in the case of smaller air companies in America or somewhere else, but otherwise everywhere the internal air services are running at a loss or are being subsidised by their governments, either directly or indirectly. There are, in certain matters, hidden subsidies given by governments to sustain and support the internal airlines.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister take a long time? We have already exceeded the time-limit.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: One word about Pakistan. We will have a substantial amount in Pakistan. I am told by my colleague, the Finance Minister, that though in Pakistan they have not got any law which prevents remittances to foreign countries of profits, dividends or interest earned by foreign nationals in Pakistan, all sorts of administrative difficulties are created in the way of the repatriation of our money from there. Though we have been taking the matter up at certain levels for the repatriation and remittance of our profits, our earn-

ings there, we have not so far succeeded. What the Pakistan Government says is that whatever revenue is earned in Pakistan should be spent there. As a matter of fact, we cannot spend all that there. We are giving salaries and other things to our employees in Pakistan from our earnings there, but we have a surplus, and all sorts of administrative difficulties are being put in the way of the repatriation of that surplus. I will say only this much: the House knows how Pakistan behaves in all these matters whenever there are negotiations regarding our outstanding.

Shri Kamath: Notorious.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I would request the Finance Ministry to take up this question and see how we can make certain adjustments.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister should take it up.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I have to say. About efficiency and other things, I will assure the House that if anything is brought to our notice, we make earnest efforts to set that right. We have emphasised that the Corporation has to serve its master, the air passenger, and the staff should always be courteous and helpful to him. The remarks by the Members of the House will be communicated to the Corporation. We have got a fine lot in pilots and others and I think they will be alive to their duties and responsibilities, and I hope in future they will give no cause for any complaint.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Is there any plan for expansion?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I ask a question?

Mr. Chairman: I think we have already exceeded our time. I will now put out motion Nos. 5, 17 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 in respect

[Mr. Chairman]

of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived

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The motion was negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,28,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of paying during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56"

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce* the Bill and beg to move*.

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56 be taken into consideration".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He should read the entire Bill. We do not know what are the amounts.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Copies have not been given to us.

Mr. Chairman: The Bill has been already circulated.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have not got the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: We have already deducted Rs. 11,25,000 as was suggested in the beginning of the debate.

Shri K. K. Basu: He has deducted. But we must know what it is today before us.

Shri M. C. Shah: All the Demands have been passed.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This point should have been raised at the stage of introduction of the Bill. Now the motion for consideration is before the House. If this point was to be taken up, the entire leave should have been objected to.

*Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.