

Mr. Speaker : We will discuss all those matters, and this matter will stand over for the next day. Meanwhile, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will inform the Ministers concerned and request them to be kindly present here.

* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker : The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Production. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 5 hours and 24 minutes have already been availed of and 36 minutes now remain.

Shri Kanhu Ram Deogam will now continue his speech.

श्री देवगम (चैबसा रक्षित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं सदन का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान ग्रामोद्योगों की ओर खींच रहा था। इस विषय में दो मत नहीं हैं कि भारतवर्ष ग्रामों का देश है और हमको देश का उत्थान ग्रामों का उत्थान समझना चाहिये और जब तक ग्रामों का उत्थान नहीं होता तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का उत्थान होना नहीं समझा जा सकता और हम लोगों को इसके लिये सबसे निम्न स्तर के लोगों से यह काम शुरू करना चाहिये और इस लिये हमारी इस सरकार को ग्रामोद्योगों की उन्नति करने के विषय में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज हमारे देश को स्वराज्य प्राप्त किये हुए ८ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि उस स्वराज्य और आजादी की हलकी सी किरण भी हमारे गांवों में नहीं पहुंच पाई है और अगर हम लोगों को वाकई में इस स्वराज्य को सच्चे मानों में स्वराज्य बनाना है तो गांवों और ग्रामवासियों की उन्नति करने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। गांवों के उत्थान को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

हमारे सिंहभूम जिले में जो सब से निम्न स्तर के लोग पड़े हुए हैं उन के बारे में फैंकट्स एंड फिगर्स एबाउट बिहार (बिहार संबंधी तथ्य और आंकड़े) नामी किताब में पृष्ठ १६८ पर लिखा हुआ है :

"A wandering tribe, known as 'Birhors', are experts in the making of rope and string. Enough raw

materials are available in this State for rope and string making. Sealpatta or Maulan occurs in the forests of Saranda, Kolhan and Prohat Forest Divisions in Singhbhum. Its fibres make excellent rope and string."

यह जो सब से नीचे पड़े हुए लोग हैं जो कि जंगल जंगल भटकते फिरते हैं, जिन के पास घर या जमीन कोई चीज नहीं है, उन को सरकारी सहायता से ऊपर उठाया जाय। जब उन को सरकार बसायेगी, उस दिन मैं समझूंगा कि यथार्थ में हमें स्वराज्य मिला है।

कल मैं बहुत सी बातों को कह चुका हूँ आज उनको न दोहराते हुए यह नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि आखिर गांव के लोगों की कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं ? उन कठिनाइयों को समझने के लिये न सिर्फ हमारे अफसरों को गांवों तक पहुंचना चाहिये बल्कि हमारे मंत्रीगण को भी उन गरीबों की हालत को देखने के लिये पहुंचना चाहिये। आज वह अपनी आंखों से उन की हालत को नहीं देख पाते हैं, वे सिर्फ बड़े बड़े लोगों से, डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर (जिला अफसरों) से ही मुलाकात कर के उन की मार्फत इन बातों को सुनते हैं। आज गांवों से धानियों का उद्योग है उस की हालत क्या है ? एक तो लोगों के पाम धानियाँ ही बहुत नहीं हैं, न सरकार उस का कोई प्रबन्ध करती है, दूसरे अगर धानियाँ हो भी तो उन को तिलहन नहीं मिलता है। जब तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में तिलहन उन को नहीं मिलेगा तब तक सिर्फ धानियाँ से ही वे क्या कर सकते हैं ? इस के लिये मैं यह सुझाव दे चुका हूँ कि तैलियों को कंसेशन मिलना चाहिये। आज कल क्या होता है कि बाजारों में मिल वाले जितने होते हैं वे पहुंच कर अपनी मिलों के लिये सारा बीज ले लेते हैं और बेचारे तेली पड़े रह जाते हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट से यह ज्ञात होता है कि धानी से तेल निकालने वाले पूरी तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन वह करें भी क्या, उन को तिलहन तो मिलता ही नहीं। इस लिये आप को यह उपाय भी करना चाहिये जिस से कि उन को तिलहन मिल सके।

जहां पर रा मैटीरियल (कच्चा माल) मिलता हो वहीं पर उस से बनने वाला पक्का माल बनना चाहिये और वहीं पर उस रा मैटीरियल से तैयार होने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज खोलनी चाहिये।

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shrimati Mayadeo (Poona South):
Mr. Speaker I am grateful to for allowing me a few minutes even when the discussion was nearly at an end. When we go through the report of the Production Ministry, we find that the production in the country has increased so much that the Ministry deserves congratulations from Members. Our Finance Minister has very rightly said that in most industries, production reached significantly higher levels and the upward trend in industrial production had persisted through 1955 and this increase in production was shared by almost all the important industries. But to achieve this success, our Government also have given so many facilities.

During the year, a number of export duties were abolished or reduced in the interest of our export trade. The result of this was that the total national income over the First Five Year Plan period would have increased by some eighteen per cent as against eleven per cent increase envisaged in the Plan. When we look at all these figures and when we see that our national income has considerably increased, we feel glad.

But the Finance Minister himself says that notwithstanding the progress achieved in different sectors of economy, the employment situation in the country remains a matter of concern. Meanwhile, from the rather inadequate data furnished by the employment figures it would appear that unemployment in the urban areas is increasing. When the production and the wealth of our country are increasing, why should this be so? One does not understand. When every one says that our national wealth is increasing the common man feels that he is getting poorer and poorer. What is the reason for this?

The Co-operative Department have themselves explained this in the following words:

"Most productive work now-a-days is conducted under the following conditions. The work is controlled by a small body of three or five men who usually have only a very small theoretical and no practical knowledge at all of the work but who have an intimate knowledge of banking, credit and the principles of quick turn-over and profit percentages. This small body of men is in turn nominally control by a somewhat larger

body of men who finance the business but who have no knowledge of the work and its conditions and usually have no knowledge of banking or business either. The actual work, on the other hand, is done by a very large body of men who are paid low wages, who have no voice in the management of the business or the nature of their work, who are liable to be turned off whenever the controllers consider that the step will be profitable to themselves and who in turn do as bad work as possible, since they can have no motive for doing decent work."

That is how our industries are run.

Shri Giri, our former Labour Minister, speaking on the Budget said that the provision of good conditions of work for workers was not enough. The workers naturally desire a voice in the control of the industrial system, says he. The time has come when everybody, especially the employers, realised the hard fact that workers were no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water. Shri Giri anticipated that a time would come when the public sector would absorb the private sector under certain conditions. He, therefore, wanted the public sector to be in a position to set an example to the private sector in the matter of wages and other conditions of life for the workers. So, what I feel is that the time has come when we should find some way out of this difficulty.

We know that our Government had appointed so many committees—for example, the Karve Committee and the Village Industries Board—who have recommended what sort of industries there should be for the people in India. They are: khadi, hand-made paper, village oil industry, hand-pounding of rice, atta/chakkis, spinning, palm gur industry etc., etc. These are the industries recommended for the people of India.

I just visited one or two of the intensive village industry centres and went through the register to see how the wages are given to the people. I found that the wages are calculated on piece-work basis, which is one anna per hour and eight annas per day. That means, if a worker works for eight hours continuously then he would get only eight annas at the end of the day. That also is

only for 25 days in a month, which means that a worker will get at the end of the month Rs. 12-8-0 by way of salary. How can one person even eat sufficiently with such a small amount?

Then I visited some of the destitute homes where also such village industries are run. There also, from the catalogue I found, the lowest was Rs. 8-0-0 a month and the highest was Rs. 20-0-0 per worker. This is the way our committees are recommending industries and work for our people.

When I went through the report of the Industrial Finance Corporation I found that the private sector is running industries like electrical industries, Bengal potteries, glass works, metal and alloys, iron and steel, vanaspathi, oil mills, cement, textiles etc., etc. For these industries also they are getting a lot of help from the Government—financial help as well as relaxation of taxes and all that. One moment I feel, let us exchange these two lists. Let the people get all these big industries to be run and let the private sector run the industries like khadi, hand-pounding of rice, palm gur and other things. The Government is helping in both the cases. Then only you will realise how people can live on such small wages.

Then I went further through the papers to find out if the Government have done anything for the people. I came across the Finance Minister's speech. Here he says :

"Special measures were taken during the year for the promotion and development of small industries. A National Small Industries Corporation has been set up and four regional Small Industries Service Institutes opened."

I tried to take advantage of this. I thought, there are so many unemployed people in our country, who are, many of them, technical experts also, but they cannot start a concern because they have no money. Therefore, if the Government, could advance the entire capital for any concern, ask a group of workers to come together and work out a scheme, it would be profitable for the people as well as the Government. When I further applied my mind in this direction I found that the Government of India, in their memorandum dated 4-6-1955, had arranged for special types of industrial co-operatives, where the workers themselves are members and would share in the profits. The Central

Government would sanction specific schemes sent up by State Governments on the following basis. The memorandum says that 75 per cent of the share capital to be advanced by the Centre and the remaining 25 per cent to be found by the State Government and/or the party concerned. 75 per cent of the working capital also was to be advanced by the Central Government and 25 per cent to be found by the State Government. This means that the entire capital for any small concern can be advanced by the Government if a group of workers could form an industrial co-operative and work out a scheme for running a small concern.

On this basis I just submitted a scheme, for manufacturing radio transformers, to our Planning Commission. I am glad to say that this scheme was passed and the Government have sanctioned the entire amount of the capital for this industry to be run by a group of workers as an industrial co-operative. I should like to say that in this small concern, where we are just trying to make only parts of a radio, it is possible to allow the workers eight annas per hour over and above their share in the profits. Therefore, with the help of Rs. 1 lakh by way of capital from the Government we will be able to give employment to 40 persons who will get a minimum wage of eight annas per hour and a maximum wage equal to four or five times the minimum. So, if the Government is ready to render help like this we can multiply any amount of such concerns in this country.

The Finance Minister has said in his report, that among the more important new projects that will be taken up during the coming year is the setting up of a heavy electrical equipment factory in the public sector for the manufacture of electric generators, transformers, switch gears, turbines for river valley projects and traction equipment for railways. What I feel is that all these concerns should be started by industrial co-operatives of the special type which the Government of India have recommended.

The Machine Tool Factory and the Hindustan Cable Limited are given to some private limited companies. Henceforth, I would request, the Government to give such industries to industrial co-operatives. The Government want 25,000 village radios set per year during

[Shrimati Maydeo]

the next five years. 15 lakhs of bicycles will be required in our country during the next five years. More cement will be required. There are so many railway parts that are to be prepared. If we do all this work by industrial co-operatives on group basis where the workers are the sharers in the profits then I feel that the problem, that there is still unemployment even when the production is increasing, will disappear and we will be able to give employment to millions of people in our country. We will also be able to pay them a sufficient wage on which they can maintain themselves properly.

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my senior colleague the Minister of production, gave a very comprehensive reply yesterday to the points raised during the debate. In fact, I find that there is not much which I can usefully add to what he has already said.

Several Members, during the course of the debate referred to such subjects as gold-mines, co-operative spinning mills, cement, exploitation of minerals other than coal, locomotives, small-scale industries etc. The hon. Member who spoke last referred to radio sets, bicycles and engineering goods required by the railways. It was made clear by the Minister yesterday, that the Production Ministry deals only with a limited number of subjects. There will be other occasions when hon. Members can speak about these industries. The Ministry of production is not quite competent to give answers as far as these industries are concerned.

12 NOON

My friend Shri Raghunath Singh, in opening the debate emphasized the need for establishing a second shipyard. He was supported by Shri Matthen and Shri A. M. Thomas. As far as the need for setting up a second ship-building yard is concerned, there are no two opinions. The target for Indian shipping at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period is 9 lakh tons. During the next five years, about 90,000 tons will have to be replaced. All that the Hindustan Shipyard will be able to build during the next five years is 75,000 to 90,000 tons, depending on the type of ships to be constructed. Therefore, the output from the present shipyard will be hardly sufficient to meet the replacement re-

quirements of the Indian merchant fleet. That being the position, the Government accepts the necessity for starting a second shipyard. A thriving merchant fleet and a healthy ship-building industry are necessary for the growth of our national economy.

The problem, however, is that various sectors of national economy including transport, industry, power, agriculture, social services etc., make rival claims on the available resources, and certain priorities have got to be allotted. The Planning Commission is fully seized of this matter and after considering all aspects it has been decided that arrangements should be made immediately to train the requisite personnel to man the second shipyard. Provision has been made in the Plan for this purpose. More recruits will be taken in the existing shipyard. They will be trained gradually so that in the middle or by the end of the second Plan period, the Government will be in a position to consider the possibility of taking some concrete steps for the establishment of another shipyard. I think that it will be possible even during the course of this year to plan for such training and to take some steps in that direction.

Shri Raghunath Singh referred to the system of charging the United Kingdom parity prices. There has been a demand from the shipping companies that the cheapest world price should be the guiding factor in determining the price that they are asked to pay to the shipyard. Considering the fact that our ship-building industry is in its infancy and almost all the shipyards in the world are booked for many years, the present arrangement is not very unsatisfactory. However, the Planning Commission is considering this matter. There have not been any loud protests from the shipping companies against this arrangement. I think that the present system is by and large satisfactory.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North-East): How long will it take for our shipyard to become a full-fledged one?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is a full-fledged one.

Shri B. D. Pande: You said it is in its infancy.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is only one major shipyard in the country. The possibility of starting a second shipyard is being considered at present.

The simultaneous development of ancillary industries is also very important. For the development of the ancillary industries such as the manufacture of propelling machinery, electrical equipment or numerous other gadgets which go into the building of a ship, we must depend to a large extent on the general industrial development in the country. Many requirements of a ship, even in technologically advanced countries of the world, are supplied by other industries. The making of a hull does not make a ship. I hope that it will be possible in due course to take concrete steps for the manufacture of propelling machinery which is at present imported. The work of a major shipyard will be very much facilitated with the growth of large-scale industries in the country.

Shri Raghunath Singh wanted to know the present position of the orders pending with the Hindustan Shipyard. The Shipyard has already got orders for 14 vessels. Ten of these are large ships and four are smaller vessels required by ports, etc. We expect to get orders for two more ocean-going ships but the keels for these cannot be laid earlier than the middle of 1957. So, we are not very much worried about the orders. In fact, fresh orders have been promised to us and we hope to get them.

I may say a few words about the Industrial Management Service. The Government are considering the question of establishing a joint Industrial Management cadre for the State undertakings. The proposal is to have a common pool of administrative officers for the industrial enterprises, controlled by the Ministry of Production. Other Ministries may join the scheme later on. It will be followed soon by an Industrial Technical cadre. The Industrial Management cadre will be a common cadre for managerial personnel consisting of officers who have experience of administration, accounts, audit, stores purchase, sales, etc. The Industrial Technical cadre will consist of chemical, electrical and mechanical engineers and the technologists required by various State industrial undertakings. The Industrial Management cadre will meet to some extent the wishes of the Members of this House and the Estimates Committee. I hope that some decision will be taken at a very early date.

There has been some discussion about the role of the public sector and the

private sector in the national economic development. I do not wish to go into the details. There are only a few minutes at my disposal. The question has already been dealt with by my senior colleague yesterday. I would only say that in the context of the next Five Year Plan, Government are considering the revision of the Industrial policy announced in 1948. The revised resolution will recognise the existing state of affairs. I hope that the scope of the public sector will be considerably enlarged in the light of the developments that have taken place during the last 8 years.

I have nothing much to say about the coal industry because it has been dealt with comprehensively yesterday. The only thing I can add is that it has been decided to wash all the coal required for metallurgical purposes. Some big washeries may be set up in the public sector. Orders have been placed in Japan for the purchase of a big washery plant to wash the coal raised in the Bokaro and Kargali mines. A few washeries may be established alongside the steel plants as a part of the steel projects. Washing of metallurgical coal will help considerably in the conservation of better grades of coal.

I do not think that the Minister referred yesterday to the lignite investigations. Considerable progress has been made in the investigations now being carried on at Neiveli. Sixteen pumps are already working and about 17 to 18,000 gallons of water is being pumped out every minute. This has lowered down the water level considerably. It has, however, been found that more pumps will have to be installed. Pumps have already been ordered and are soon arriving at the site. It is expected that the project will be a success. The indications are very encouraging. As soon as it is established that lignite can be exploited economically, a multi-purpose Corporation may be set up for generation of electricity, for briquetting of lignite to be used as domestic as well as industrial fuel, for setting up certain by-product industries and for the production of fertilisers. If the lignite project goes through, a fertilizer plant to manufacture 80,000 tons of nitrogen will be set up at Neiveli itself. In this connection, I may refer to a report that appeared in one of the morning papers today. Its special representative has reported that the site at Bhakra alone has been decided. I want to correct

[Shri Satish Chandra]

that impression. It is not exactly so. The sites for all the three fertiliser factories have been decided. One will be located at Nangal, the other at Rourkela, utilising the gases from the steel plant and the third at Neiveli subject, of course, to the successful exploitation of lignite which is considered all most a certainty.

Shri G. D. Somani said yesterday that Rajasthan salt is the cheapest and the best and that the Government should increase production with a view to provide employment. I am not prepared to admit that Rajasthan salt is necessarily the best or the cheapest. There are other salt sources where percentage of sodium chloride is better and salt can be manufactured more cheaply. Apart from that, however, Government are considering the development of Rajasthan salt works. The difficulty is that we are already surplus in salt. The total requirement in the country is about 7 crores maunds. As against this, we are producing 8 crores maunds at present. Unless the chemical industries, such as the soda ash industry which requires salt as raw material, develop further or there is possibility of exporting salt to other countries, it will not be in the interest of salt industry itself to increase production. The problem so far as salt is concerned, is to improve the quality rather than to expand the quantity. The quantity can be expanded only for export or for industrial consumption.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (जिला बनारस मध्य) : उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार ने नमक के उपर कर लगाया है तो लगाने के विषय में क्या उसने आपसे पूछा था और आपकी राय ली थी ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : मुझे तो उसके बारे में कुछ मालूम नहीं है । अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा कि नमक पर भी बिक्री कर लगाया है । सेल्स टैक्स लगाना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का काम है ।

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): No; that is not correct because it comes under the Essential Supplies Act. The Government of India must be consulted.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Ministry of Law will look into this.

Shri Satish Chandra: Government propose to develop salt works in Rajasthan to a limited extent because there

is some special liking for this salt in certain areas. The choice of the consumers is a factor which has got to be considered when plans are made for the production of salt in different areas. But, it is not possible to develop such production on a large scale.

I do not want to repeat what has already been said by the Minister. I would only submit that the trend of the yesterday's discussion in the House gave some satisfaction to us, because it was very much different from the trend of speeches delivered on earlier occasions. Hon'ble Members seem to appreciate difficulties confronting the Ministry.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): The devil has to be given its due.

Shri Satish Chandra: There was an expression of the general feeling that we are doing very well. . . .

Shri Kamath: Not very.

Shri Satish Chandra: Well—I can amend it to suit my hon. friend—we are not doing badly and that we are making progress. I am quite sure that as we gain more experience we will be able to do better. As more and more industries are set up in the public sector and we are able to raise a superstructure on the foundations which are being laid at present, we steadily march forward towards our goal of establishing a socialist pattern of society by democratic and peaceful methods.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): May I ask a question? The hon. Deputy Minister said that a certain number of pumps are pumping out the water at Neiveli in the lignite mine at the rate of 15,000 gallons per minute. May I know what is the recuperative capacity of the mine, i.e., how much water comes back again after pumping out water at 15,000 gallons per minute?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is under some misapprehension. No water can get into it because there is no mine as such.

Shri Mohiuddin: From the original source of the water, not from the water that is pumped out.

Shri Satish Chandra: There are artesian aquifers below the lignite bed which is itself about 250 or 300 feet below the surface. The problem is to lower the pressure in these artesian aquifers below the lignite bed so that when

actual mining is done, the bed does not burst by pressure of water which will flood the mines. Certain calculations have been made by technical experts. It is too complicated a matter for me and I cannot elaborate on it. They feel that if water can be pumped out at a certain rate it will be possible to decrease the pressure to such an extent that mining can be done safely. It is this problem which is being investigated at present. The economics of mining lignite and its cost of production can only be worked out when we know how much pumping of water will be necessary to make safe mining possible.

Mr. Speaker: I now put all the cut motions relating to these Demands to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 87, 88, 90, 91 and 138".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 87—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 88—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 90—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

DEMAND NO. 91—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,29,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 137 relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. As the House is aware, 3 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15

[Mr. Speaker]

minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 79—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 80—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 81—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 82—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINES

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 85—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): May I suggest with your permission that the entire time for the Demands may be utilised today and the debate may continue till 3.25.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Private Members' Bills is at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I know. The hon. Minister is aware of that, therefore he makes that representation. Therefore, we will have to sit 25 minutes more or, say, half an hour more, till 6 o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I would beg of you not to admit this request of the hon. Minister for increasing the hours of sitting because we have been finding great difficulty in keeping the quorum in the House after half past five. So, I would request the hon. Minister should hold over his reply or shorten his reply and make it within the time available.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am prepared to accept the suggestion. I only meant there should be no discontinuity in the debate. Otherwise, two holidays are intervening in between and the reply that I will be giving on Monday. It may perhaps lose some of its reality.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let the Minister reply on the next day.

Shri Kamath: He will come with a fresh mind on Monday.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): There is no time-bar for the Minister's reply.

Mr. Speaker: The main objection seems to be lack of quorum. If the hon. Parliamentary Minister assures me of quorum, then what?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is not guaranteeing.

Mr. Speaker: I leave it to him.

Shri Kamath: He is shaking his head.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is shirking his responsibility.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): If the House decides to sit till six o'clock I will try my best to keep the quorum.

Mr. Speaker: Each is dependant on the other. If the quorum is ready, the House will sit. If the House is ready, the quorum will be there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One small point. If we extend the time till half past three, after that is the Private Members' Bill and Government is not interested in keeping the quorum.

Mr. Speaker: I think nobody raises objection regarding quorum during Private Members' Bills.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not even Shri Kamath.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Everything should not be done to suit the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the question of suiting the Minister, the break is not even one day. Two days intervene, on the third day he will reply. I leave it to the House.

Shri Kamath: Yesterday there were hardly 12 Members at 5.30.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Minister will reply the next day. Does the hon. Minister start, or who starts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will require 40 minutes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): I consider this Demand as a very important one for the future of the country. I have examined the various items under these Demands and I find that the biggest item is Rs. 2,25,00,000 budget estimates for 1956-57 in the way of grants to C.S.I.R.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): There is so much noise we cannot hear.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order, I find the front bench gentlemen make more noise than the rear bench gentlemen. If nobody takes interest in it, the hon. Members might kindly go to the lobby and then I will once for all decide there is no quorum in the House. What is the good of sitting here and making noise? Hon. Members are very great men, each one representing his constituency. I know in what great esteem they are held in their own constituencies.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : The biggest item of expenditure is Rs. 225 lakhs which is provided for grants to the C.S.I.R. The next is for the Geological Survey of nearly Rs. 157 lakhs, and the other for the survey of India of Rs. 161 lakhs. I have no doubt that many of these research laboratories, including the most famous ones like the National Physical Laboratory and others, are doing very useful work. Lots of money have been spent on them, but I would like to know, when these institutions are run, whether it is not necessary for us to have an evaluation report on the working of these institutions so that we may know whether what is expected of them is being done. It is one thing to take it for granted that simply because we invest crores of rupees in these institutions and highly placed officials and scientists are placed there, things may be well done. It is another matter to examine whether they are being worked out with the ideas and ideals which we have in view and whether we are having a proper return for the money that is being spent on these institutions. I have no doubt that when examined many of these institutions will prove to be a good investment. I have also no doubt that things can be improved by evaluations and examinations. I would like to get a few international scientists who know these jobs and put them along with some of our own scientists and form a team which should evaluate the work of these institutions, and I am sure that with the guidance which an expert body like this can give, we will have a lot to improve in the future and we will have a better return for the huge sums of money that we are spending.

Now, I come to another matter. A sum of Rs. 32 lakhs is being provided for expenditure on other bodies; to give grants-in-aid and donations to scientific societies and institutes about Rs. 57 lakhs have been provided. I am

anxious that this work should be done in close consultation with the universities. You know that the universities are bodies which are primarily intended to do research in science and in various other spheres of knowledge. There is another body, namely the University Grants Commission, to which we have provided nearly Rs. 36 crores in the next Five Year Plan for helping the universities. Unless we co-ordinate the work of the universities with that of this Ministry, I think we will be doing work which will be overlapping. If there is co-ordination, then we shall be able to turn out much better work.

We find that the Ministry of Education as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research are supposed to be controlled by a single Minister, with two more Ministers under him to be in charge of the two Ministries respectively. But what I find is that even between these two Ministries under the control of the same Minister, there is not much of co-ordination. I would like to suggest that a report should be placed before the House, especially in the matter of scientific research, showing what amount of co-ordination there is between the universities which are doing research and these very highly placed bodies which are also doing similar work. These are matters which we must take into consideration if in this poor country of ours, we are to get sixteen annas' value for every rupee that we spend.

Now, I come to the next important point regarding the results of research. It is not enough if we do research; it is not enough if we merely do some work in the laboratories. What is necessary is that the results of the research must be broadcast, so that the people who are concerned in these various matters may know them.

I know that the Ministry have indicated at page 33 of their report the various steps taken by them to broadcast the results of research. They are also publishing articles in the various newspapers, with a view to disseminate scientific and technical information. They are publishing articles in magazines. They are publishing science news letters in the Sunday news of newspaper. Further, the Geological Survey of India publish memoirs, and so on.

But I would like to know whether any of these publications is being brought out in the regional languages. I find that a magazine is being run in Hindi. But let me tell you, and you know it very well, that this country consists of vast areas in which Hindi does not reach, in which Hindi is not known, and in which Hindi is not spoken. If we are to spread these ideas, then it is necessary that we must reach not only the English-speaking people, but also the areas where the regional languages are spoken, areas in which Hindi is not known, and in which English is also not very much known. In the future set-up of our country, in the very near future, that is, in a period of about five to ten years, the medium of instructions in the universities may also become the regional language. That will mean that the research also may be done in the regional languages. So, it is time that the Government of India think in terms of English certainly, because the expression of the highest scientific research is possible today only in English. But an attempt should at the same time be made to publish them not only in Hindi but in other regional languages as well. That is an important question which will have to be taken up.

So far as research is concerned, it is of two kinds, namely, fundamental research and applied research. Fundamental research is mostly done in the universities and the research institutes. But applied research is done in the various factories. Many of these factories are spread throughout the country. Applied research is also done in many of the institutes under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I would like to know whether there is any co-ordination between the research done in these factories and in these big workshops and also the research done in our own big institutes. I say that this co-ordination is absolutely essential for profiting from one another's work. That is absolutely necessary, especially in a country like ours which is rather poor, and where we are unable to find as much money as possible for this purpose.

This leads me on to the Vigyan Mandirs in which I am deeply interested. The Minister is a great enthusiast in the matter of these Vigyan Mandirs. In fact, if I am correct, I may say that they are his brain-waves. I welcome the proposal to have Vigyan Mandirs,

and I do so for more reasons than one, in fact, for the very objectives that they have in view. I shall have occasion later on to say how things have been done in these Vigyan Mandirs and how much of staff have been trained, and how far they have been equipped. There is a very ambitious programme before these Vigyan Mandirs. They are to be equipped for the following, namely soil and water analysis, plant pathology, pathological examination of any human diseases and deficiencies, rural health and sanitation education, identification of pests and insects, reading room, literature, material etc., spread of scientific education and so on, and they are also to serve as applied science laboratories for high schools.

To my mind, this appears as a very ambitious programme. There is no course in any single university, which equips people to do all this work together. There are universities which provide courses in different subjects. Only if we could put all of them together can we get a well-trained man necessary for these Vigyan Mandirs. I would like to know what attempts have been made to train the technical personnel required.

In the report of the Ministry, we are told that certain Vigyan Mandirs have been started. One of them has been started in a place called Kallupatti in Tamil Nad. I dare say that the Minister would have come across an article written by Shri Kumarappa on this particular Vigyan Mandir at Kallupatti. I do not know who is responsible for having started it and for having left it in its present position. The Chief Minister of Madras was asked to open that Vigyan Mandir. When he opened it, there was a lot of scientific equipment there. But after he opened it and went away, most of the equipment disappeared. The reason for that was that these had been borrowed from a neighbouring college and therefore they had been returned back to them after the opening of the Vigyan Mandir. The people who opened it were not ready to open that Vigyan Mandir.

So, this is an example of how a good idea is back-levered. It is an excellent idea. I welcome it. But we cannot afford to work an excellent idea badly. An excellent idea must have its foundation; it must have trained personnel, and it must have equipment.

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

Only when all these are provided an excellent idea can become excellent in practice. When the personnel and equipment are lacking, even excellent ideas may suffer, and they be pooh-poohed and discredited.

At a time when we are having economic expansion in various departments, in science, in education and also in the very highly technical work of this Ministry, what we want is men; apart from money, what we want is trained personnel. I would like to know what arrangements are being made to create the trained personnel. We have a number of persons studying in the colleges, and lakhs of persons are going in for unemployment because we have not trained them for any particular job that we require.

In the case of mining, for example, under the Second Five Year Plan, our coal production which now stands at 37 million tons is to be stepped up to 60 million tons, that is to say, nearly double the present production. In this, there is the public sector as well as the private sector. For both, the personnel required is the same. For coal mining alone, it has been estimated that we would require 1,660 graduate mining engineers and about 8,000 to 10,000 subordinate staff during the Second Five Year Plan period.

At present, there are only two institutions, I understand, to train graduate mining engineers, namely the Banaras Hindu University and the Indian School of Mines. The Indian Institute of Technology is planning to open a mining course. At present, the annual output of mining engineers is only 70 to 80. I hope the Minister will give us figures as to how many more persons have been trained, and how much more funds have been provided.

Planning is good; planning is helpful; planning will be fruitful. But if it is to be fruitful, first things must come first. Mere money does not do things. We want men with knowledge, with strength, with integrity, with character and with a persistence which scientists alone possess. Leadership in very profession for that matter needs such men who are trained. And we are yet to know what arrangements are being made to train them. Planning can come to fruition, only when the trained men appear.

This is of the utmost importance not only in the case of mining, but in the case of many other schemes as well. Trained personnel are necessary everywhere. I hope the Government of India will be able to place before this House the arrangements that they are making to train the personnel.

It may be that some changes may have to be made in the university courses; it may be that some little training may have to be given to the graduates who are going through the university courses. But that subject has to be taken up with the universities and with the existing institutions, and wherever possible, something has to be done to achieve the end in view.

In the matter of training, I would insist on one other thing. There is at present a School of Mines in Dhanbad. It is not necessary that for training men in mining, we must have a mine near the school. I understand that there is a proposal to have an institute at Dhanbad for mining, involving an expenditure of a few crores of rupees.

I would like to impress upon this House and the Government that this training should be provided on a regional basis throughout India, so that not only the people of a particular locality will get the advantage of this training but people all over India will get this training. This is also a very important matter. If this is attended to, we will not have difficulties in finding personnel for the various areas when we need trained personnel in those areas.

I would not like to take much more of your time, but I would like to say this. This Ministry is of fundamental importance to the progress of this country. Many of the institutions that have been started, many of the National Laboratories have, I have heard been started in a hurry, sometimes in without proper men. I would like the Government to ensure that in a country like India, where our resources are not large, from every pie that is used we get the best. I hope that the Government will in future reports provide us with an evaluation report about the various institutions in which large amounts of money are being spent.

Shri V. P. Nayyar: I agree with Shri T. S. A. Chettiar that the subjects covered by this Ministry are very important. I would like the Government and also the House to pay more attention to the subjects under this Ministry, as I find

from the report that subjects which are of fundamental importance to the development of the economy of our country have been assigned to this Ministry. For example, there are mines and minerals, scientific surveys such as geological surveys, botanical survey, zoological survey, land survey etc., scientific research, both fundamental and applied, and also industrial research.

As you know, these are some of the basic requirements. Certain surveys, which we have necessarily to have, have not been made so far. I shall come to each of these subjects and try to briefly discuss it. But I want to say that the Government of India, although is spending three or four crores of rupees, has not done proper justice in the matter of the very important subjects which have come under this Ministry. Any amount spent on these surveys of mapping but the whole of India would not have been in excess of the demand.

Coming to the Survey of India, I find that there exists even today an inter-ministerial conflict. As I understand it, a survey of India should necessarily include a survey of the seas which surround the land of India. But unfortunately, the Survey of India today confines its activities only to the Indian land. You know how very important a marine survey will be for the purpose of defence. This question was posed when Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar was examined by the Public Accounts Committee, on which I have had the honour to serve. Dr. Bhatnagar revealed in the course of evidence that it was impossible to get the Food Ministry agree to the proposition that a marine survey should be undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. I am quoting from his evidence :

"I am quite certain that as intelligence grows, this subject (that is, marine survey) will be put together."

Later on, he said in that meeting that although he made an effort to formulate a scheme for a complete marine survey including an oceanographic study and the establishment of a Central Oceanographic Institute—at a point of time when the UNESCO also promised some financial aid—the Food Ministry once agreed to its being handled by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, but later on, when

it came to the stage of finalisation, said that it had to change its decision and that it shall run the Institute. As far as I understand, such an Institute has not come into being so far.

This is not merely important for the purpose of defence. Apart from the requirements of defence we have got inexhaustible resources; around the coast of India, the sea has inexhaustible resources. Unfortunately, although several years have passed after independence, we have not had a complete survey made of our seas. Every inch of the surface and every fathom of the sea has to be surveyed. Land survey alone will not give any immediate benefit. I want, therefore, that the Survey of India should take it up. I am not interested which Ministry handles it. But I feel that under the present set-up, the Survey of India under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research should take it up. The Ministry of Defence is, of course, there and it has the advantage of having some vessels and some instruments which they can place at the disposal of the Survey of India. But the survey should be undertaken immediately.

Then, the Survey of India has many aspects which I do not have time to go into. Even the single Union of workers in the Survey of India, the Karmachari Union, has not been recognised. I saw the other day a petition submitted to the hon. Minister where they were asking for certain very legitimate demands being conceded. For example, there was the question of medical facilities. I want the Minister to sympathetically consider their case also.

I want to say something about the Geological Survey also. As you know, I have been putting some question on this. I am very sorry that my country does not have a geological map so far, and I am very sorry that we do not have the required personnel for conducting a geological survey. It is no good saying that the Dhanbad Institute will be enlarged shortly. It is not as if we want geologists in their hundreds and thousands who will distinguish, by seeing the earth, whether it belonged to a particular age or to the Cretaceous period or this period or that period. But I want my country to have several thousands of geologists who will go and

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

find out the important minerals to start with. Do we have a programme? Do we have a central institute of geology where various persons from the various States, according to their requirements, can train field workers to find out the minerals. I would command to the Minister the setting up of an institute like this where persons can be trained, may be on a year's course. Several of the Indian Universities today do not have a course in geology. The Prime Minister told the House last year or the year before that in China he saw several thousand geologists like that. We want such a thing in our country also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): What is it in China?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him find out for himself.

It reminds me of an incident the other day. When I was going around a part of Travancore-Cochin outside my constituency, I found that there were monazite-bearing sands. Immediately I got interested in it and took some sand and sent it to the Indian Bureau of Mines, where they analysed it and found that that particular deposit of sand had a monozite content which was not seen anywhere else even in Tranvancore-Cochin. But what did the Indian Bureau of Mines do? They asked me, of all persons, to produce 100 lbs. for a detailed verification. If the hon. Minister can place one or two of his staff with me, I can produce one or two tons. But this is the attitude. How can we go about and ask people to find out whether there are valuable minerals in this place or that place? I am very sorry to say that some of the accounts of geological formations of India have to be relied upon on the reports made by Dr. King in the last century or by Capt. Newbolt several decades back. Even today, the reports are incomplete. I can understand if it is incomplete in ordinary known minerals. But here is a classic example of what Government has been doing—or has not been doing.

In the *Geological Survey of India* by Dr. M. S. Krishnan, there is a passage where I find that Malabar has 500 square miles of gold-bearing pyrites. He says that the details have still to be investigated. I will just read one sentence :

"Crookshank states that the numerous small but rich reefs near Devala and Pandalur in Wynad require further systematic investigation and are likely to be of importance."

Even in the matter of gold the surveys have not been completed. As I told you the other day, here, the proposition is not the content of gold alone but along with that gold occurs another rare mineral that is the base for sulphur. We are importing a good lot of sulphur. Fortunately, here, we find gold in combination with pyrites and no systematic survey has been done.

I would also give another example. You come from the south and you know that in the south there is the problem of fuel. We do not have that much of coal which the Bengal-Bihar collieries have. Unfortunately, it is not possible to transport coal on account of a variety of reasons. What have they done? The Neiveli project is there undoubtedly. It may turn out to be a good project. Here again, there is a report that in Varkalai there is a formation of more than 500 sq. miles of lignite. The analysis of the lignite has shown that the heat coefficient is good; its moisture is certainly within workable rate and what is more—when I was searching some records in the library of the Indian Bureau of Mines—there I found a report that this particular variety of lignite which was workable had also a definite percentage of workable extracts of a very rare commodity vanadium oxide. I was surprised to find that my constituency had not only 400,000 tons of lignite at one place alone that is suitable for extraction, but a variety the ash content of which is perhaps the least. What do we do with that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Your constituency might have all that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have put several questions....

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I know it is correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not hear the third Minister there.

The Geological survey is good and it has some reports. But, I want the Minister to consider how long are we to wait for the exploitation of these minerals simply because of the fact that a detailed survey has not been made. In

the case of lignite, graphite, and in the case of all other metals, gold pyrites, everything, not only in Travancore-Cochin alone. . . .

An Hon. Member : It is Greek and Latin to them.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Even for the known minerals, a detailed survey has not been completed, although we are having the geological survey and we have yearly reports being published and although we claim to have some of the international figures in geology. I want the geological survey to be of practical help to us. That is why I have suggested that a Central Institute of Geology where hundreds and thousands of people will be trained to go out into the country and find out the minerals, as a first prerequisite. Government has not thought about it.

Let us look at the botanical survey. These are questions which are not very often discussed in this House and that is why I am referring to them. What about botanical survey? Is it so very difficult to have a botanical survey? Have we to import specialists? Certainly not. Most of the States have botanical surveys. The only question is to make them up-to-date. In Travancore-Cochin, for example, there is a State Manual where there is an account of the Travancore flora. Today I cannot get a handbook anywhere which will give a complete account of the flora of India. I am very much interested in finding out the value of a number of plants. What does the botanical survey say? It has not so far made a complete study of the medicinal plants of India. The common plant *Raulfia serpentina* was exported in thousands of tons out of which some medicines came back to India. Very costly medicines were made out of it. I do not want to say much about the *Raulfia serpentina*. What about ordinary strychnine? It is a classic example of the neglect of this Ministry on certain fundamental subjects which we can tackle with the limited resources which we have. Strychnine has variable uses. Almost every preparation of strychnine is extracted from the strychno-nuxvomica seeds and they are sent back to us at fantastic prices. There are ever so many herbs known for their diuretic, anti-pyretic, anti-helminthic properties. What has the botanical survey done to us? Botanical survey must necessarily have certain importance to the lives of the people. Here, we are exporting all

these crude drugs and importing the manufactured drugs. Has the Ministry any programme to separate the alkaloids? Have we any programme to extract the active principles? This is a question which deserves immediate tackling. I do not find that the botanical survey has a complete reference to the flora of India. There is no reference of the kind which we desire to have, especially in the matter of plants which are of medicinal importance, which are of economic importance. I think the Ministry should seriously consider this suggestion which I give.

Then, about, the zoological survey. We have no complete reference or account of the Indian fauna. It is not merely interesting theoretically but it is of some practical interest also. I would suggest that in the matter of the zoological survey the survey should be made to bring out some volumes containing a complete account of the animal life of India from the protozoa to the mammalia on the lines which were indicated, for example, in the Cambridge Natural History Series. I am conscious of the fact that we do not have a number of zoologists who can go out and find out and identify specimens. The Ministry claims that 428 specimens have been recorded. I do not know what is there. I can do it in the laboratory all by myself if I have some books for consultation: it is so easy and that is trotted out as a tribute to the zoological section. Certainly they have done good work. I know that. Gentlemen like Sunderlal Vohra have done pioneer work. What is the net result which we have? We have not got an account of the fauna of India which we must have. I would like to have one complete account as I suggested spending any amount; it is immaterial what we have to spend. There is no programme like this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : In 25 years it will be done.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It will not take 25 years: it is a matter of opinion. I happen to know some little zoology and that is why I say it will not take 25 years. If we have the will to do it, it will be done within 5 years. Most of the States have got some accounts of the flora and fauna. Everything has been covered and the only question is revising them and bringing them up to date. It will not take 25 years. Even if it takes 25 years, why not we make a beginning?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : We have done that.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Sir, I have a lot to speak in such a short space of time.

Mr. Speaker : I will give the hon. Member 5 more minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I would like to put one point to the hon. Minister. There is the National Research Corporation. What are its activities? The report does not indicate anything. I know that the advantages or the results of the research work are given over to some industrialists for exploitation. Are the Government getting any royalty on that? If so, what is the royalty? Who are the people who use them? There must be a lot of research also done by the industrialists. May be it is for applied purposes and not fundamental.

There are several other subjects which require a complete research. The case of lemon grass oil is an instance in point. We know that lemon grass is sent out of India, worth Rs. 2 or 3 crores every year; they make ionone and citrol for rich profits. What is being done? Have we evolved any simple process by which these can be extracted? Have we got a single factory where all these essential oils can be manufactured? There is the sandalwood oil; there are ever so many volatile oils which can be manufactured. These are the points which I want the Minister to consider.

There is one more point, and that is about oil prospecting. I do not want to discuss it in detail. We know that India today is almost completely dependent on foreign giants for the requirements of oil, especially the motor oils and aviation spirit and everything. I understand from a usually reliable source that the Standard Vacuum Oil Company's agreement with the Government of India has been fixed for a period of 50 years. I want the hon. Minister to contradict me if he can. I shall be very glad to be corrected; but look at this position. Oil is so vital not merely for the purpose of defence, but also for developing our economy. The whole transport system, apart from the Railways, has to depend upon oil. Here the foreign giants have got a monopoly, which they are not willing to give up. The industrial interests of our country will not be

served by agreement with a foreign giant for fifty years. If what I understand is correct, the Minister ought to hang his head in shame because it is ruining the interest of our country.

1 P.M.

The other day I remember the Prime Minister told the House that he would place a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House. I wonder whether it has been placed at all.

Some Hon. Members : No.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Personally, I have nothing against the hon. Minister. He has still the warmth of my affection, but he must know what is happening in his Ministry.

I understand from a very reliable source—which I do not wish to disclose—that this agreement has been signed. Why should you sign an agreement of all companies with the Standard Oil Company, and in matter of all matters like oil, for fifty years? I want a categorical answer to this when the hon. Minister gives his reply.

Mr. Speaker : Can an oil agreement be entered into with a coal company? An oil agreement has to be entered into only with an oil company. Whether it should be for fifty years or otherwise is the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The question is whether we should at all enter into an agreement with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, whose interests in India we know and whose monopoly in the world we know. But that is a different matter. The point to which I want a definite answer is whether this agreement is—as we hear from very reliable sources—for a period of fifty years. If it is so, then it is very serious; it is very detrimental to the interest of the country.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The simple fact is that this is not correct.

Mr. Speaker : What is the period?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Fifty is not correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It is not a process of elimination that it is not fifty, nor is it sixty.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I only wish to mention that the question of production of crude oil by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company has not yet fully arisen. They are still in the prospecting stage. If and when oil will be produced in the area where prospecting is going on and on which they are spending crores of rupees, the question will then arise for how many years oil will be produced. There has been some preliminary understanding arrived at between us and the Standard Vacuum Oil by which we are bound. But it is not fifty years ; it is not sixty years ; it is much less.

Therefore, my hon. friend Mr. Nayar should not raise that question. We are at the moment engaged in locating the oil which may be found in the bowels of Bengal Basin. Once we find the oil we will know what to do about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It is not by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company alone that oil can be found in India.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I know more about oils ; I shall give the hon. Member some very interesting information.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I do not want to take any more time of the House. I know the personal interest of the hon. Minister. I happened to have occasions to have some discussions with him. He is very much interested in several subjects, but I cannot understand why he should preside over a conference of zoologists or botanist. I want him to have a realistic view and also to see that some of the suggestions which I have put forward especially in the matter of a geological survey, a subject which is of fundamental importance to the country, are implemented, I hope that we shall have in the course of a few years at least the necessary technical personnel to have all these surveys done.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, I was attentively listening to the well-thought-out speech of Shri Nayar. I would like to say that I agree with most of his suggestions. Shorn of the bitterness—I mean bitterness in the nature of the complaints—his suggestions are very welcome. But when he says that this has not been done, that has not been done, I would like to tell him that others could very easily and to the list of things not done. In reply to him, I could only quote what the American labour leader, Mr. Reuther, said yesterday : "You have

a tremendous task before you; you have to achieve things' which have been omitted to be done during the last one hundred years". If during the last one hundred years many things were left undone, can we blame the infant Ministry created the other day for not achieving the whole range of things. I would request my hon. friend Shri Nayar and others in the House to agree with me when I pay a compliment to the hon. Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research for having done his best with all the handicaps before him. These handicaps are not easily surmountable, the handicap of paucity of funds, the handicap of dearth of technical know-how. These two are almost insurmountable difficulties. I would say that the hon. Minister, Shri Malaviya is not less patriotic than my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Nor did I say that.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Therefore, if he is driven in a bargain to yield as much as he had to, it must be considered that he could not do better.

Shri V. P. Nayar : That was decided before he came into office.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I appreciate the hon. Member's list of things not done, and I could very easily add to the list given by him. The only point I seek to make is that all these could not be done overnight. As was pointed out by the American labour leader, a dispassionate observer, for a hundred years nothing had been done, and you cannot expect every thing to be done in the course of a couple of years.

I could not understand one thing which my hon. friend Shri Chettiar said—if I understood him aright—that the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad should be spread out.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : What I said about the Indian School of Mines is that training in mining can be given in various Universities—that is what I said.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I would like to suggest that the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad should be raised to a first-rate institution, so that it may attract students from all parts of Asia, as our Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is doing at present. India must be proud of these institutions.

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In a discussion on the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the question of oil comes foremost to our minds, because the oil that is produced in India at present is only about 10 per cent. of our total requirements, and if we do not have imported oil, perhaps, we may have to cry a halt to most of our progress, including defence, before long. We have a feeling from what we hear in the lobbies and elsewhere that the Ministry is not getting adequate appreciation of its activities from quarters from which it should come. If what I heard is correct, the Ministry for the next Five Year Plan asked for at least Rs. 30 crores and now the Planning Commission has come forward to give them only round about Rs. 10 crores. For exploration of oil alone they will require about Rs. 28 crores or Rs. 30 crores for the next five years and at least Rs. 17.5 crores for the coming two years. Oil being important for all our developmental activities, it should have the highest priority in our expenditure. With the Rs. 10 crores, exploration for oil has to be done in Jaisalmer, Saurashtra and Jwalamukhi and they have also to depute trainees to Rumania, USSR and other countries. How can the Ministry carry on exploration of oil in these places where we are told that there is likelihood of finding oil in other places with such an inadequate amount? I submit that the Ministry should receive due recognition in appropriate quarters about its importance in various nation-building developmental schemes.

Coming to the question of oil, whatever oil is found in India is found in Assam at present, and we hope and pray to God that oil will also be found in other parts of the country.

Coming to Assam, I have to tell the same old pitiable tale. In the First Five Year Plan Assam was practically bypassed. In the Second Five Year Plan also, whether in the matter of industrialisation or of power development, practically nothing has been done and there is no scheme for Assam. While the overall national income for India is calculated to be between 25 and 28 per cent, for Assam the calculation does not come even to 18 per cent. And in the field of employment, it is even less. In the Delhi A.I.C.C. meeting resolution was adopted that the backward regions should receive due

attention in the matter of industrial development with weightage. The same was the recommendation made in the States Reorganisation Commission Report also. But what do we find in practice at least in the case of Assam? Now we hear that the refinery contemplated for the new oil found in Naharkatiya and the neighbourhood is going to be installed outside of Assam. Is it fair to Assam? What are the arguments for depriving Assam of this refinery? The arguments are these and I will briefly narrate and meet them.

Some people say that it is too near Pakistan and so the refinery is not feasible in Assam. We have already one in Digboi and the other may be set up anywhere in Assam, whether in the north of Brahmaputra or in the south inside Assam. If it is established in the northern part, then of course oil may be brought to the refinery by pipe from the wells. What difference does it make between 50 and 100 miles at the present day when fighters and bombers have supersonic speeds? Does the argument carry any force that the refinery in Assam is not good or safe from the strategic standpoint. Will it be safe in Bihar, U.P. or Calcutta? I submit that that argument carries no force. The Railways Gods say that they cannot come forward with commitments for Tank requirements for a refinery in Assam. I ask in all humility, how then are you going to develop this region of India? Are you going to leave this area undeveloped? Are you going to keep this area with guns? Is it only a question of law and order there? Are you not going to develop this part of India? If you say that in respect of oil tankers you cannot commit yourself, I submit that the refinery is not going to be established there now within a short time; it will take at least two to three years and by then the Railways should be able to provide tanker wagons. There are wagon-ferry between Amingaon and Pandu. I submit that there are vast areas in North Eastern and Eastern India where metre gauge railways serve; these come right up to Delhi and up to Ahmedabad by the circuitous way. If refineries in Bombay and a prospective one at Vizag feed the broad gauge lines, let the refinery in Assam feed the metre gauge areas. That can be done.

Another argument advanced from another quarter is that Assam consumes only a small portion of the oil which will be produced by Naharkatiya. So

the Refinery should not be in Assam but in a central situation. Is it a serious argument? Does Bihar consumes all the iron produced in Jamshedpur or consume all the fertiliser produced at Sindri? I submit that such silly arguments may not find quarters with the Government.

Others say that we are in the examination position. It is only an academic question now as regards Naharkatiya oil. I submit that it is a dodge! We are a small State which has no big pull. They want to present a *fait accompli* before the State of Assam so that we may have no chance of talking about it. I submit that these things may not count for depriving Assam of the refinery for the oil that is found in Assam. After all, Assam has no other industry. If any subsidiary industries are to be built up there, these are to be built up around the refinery. This is the only chance for Assam in the foreseeable future.

The last point is about technical opinion and people find it very handy to use it for an excuse. They say, we do not know and it is only the technical personnel or the technicians who will be able to say where the refinery is to be set up. We are not asking as to whether oil will be found in Assam or how it will be refined. All these are technical questions. If oil is found in sufficient quantity—and we are told it has been found—and if a refinery is contemplated, where does the question of technical opinion come in? I fail to understand this. If there is a question of a bridge, the engineer will say whether the bridge can be built on a particular site. So also if it is a question of oil, the technician will say that oil may be or may not be found there. The same is the case with cement and the technician will say that this stone is good or that coal is useless. But when it is a question of a refinery being set up for oil which is already found where does the question of technical opinion come in? It is only a question of building a refinery for refining the oil which we have. Even during war-time, oil was pushed through pipes from Calcutta to Assam and right up to China via Burma. It may be said that there were guards over the pipelines and also engineers over there and it was an expensive affair. That point may be looked into. In peace-time there will be no necessity to amount guards over all these places, and particularly in the case of

a small distance from Naharkatiya area right up to the other side of the Brahmaputra, say near about Bongaingaon or somewhere in the district of Dubri. It may be installed on this side of the Brahmaputra. So the plea of technical opinion is not a weighty one. I submit that the feeling over this refinery site is very strong in Assam. A resolution was passed on the 30th and 31st December 1955 by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, which reads like this :

“The A.P.C.C. notes with concern the arguments lately being advanced in certain quarters that due to transport difficulties the new petrol refinery could not be established in Assam. A.P.C.C. considers that the refinery for Assam Oil should naturally be established in Assam, and requests the Government of India to conclude the decision that it be so established.

As regards transport difficulties, the A.P.C.C. resolves to request the Government of India to take immediate steps to expand the requisite transport facilities and for that purpose make provision in the plan without delay.”

In the Assam Political Conference in February last which was attended by our Minister of Labour as well as Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

“The Assam Political Conference notes with concern and regret the arguments advanced in certain quarters that the Petrol refinery for Assam oil cannot be established in Assam because refinery must be constructed near a potential consumption centre of oil products as also because of transport difficulties. Such arguments are fallacious and untenable in view of the facts that the expected quantity of oil will cater for vast areas of India so that any location is bound to be far from other consumption centres. Secondly, development of transport facilities in Assam is inevitable if it has, according to the declared policy, to be brought to the standard and level of other advanced regions in India, wherefore the argument about lack of transport facilities also becomes inapplicable. The Conference, on the other hand, feels that development of transport in Assam should be

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given attention immediately not only to solve the transport difficulties for taking oil from Assam, but also to help the people in this backward region to the standard of advanced areas in India. Further, as oil wells being one of the main resources around which industrial development of Assam is expected to take place, it will be depriving the people of Assam of their legitimate expectation of development and progress if its raw resources, such as crude oil, are transferred to other already developed and advanced regions of India."

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member reading all the resolutions?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: I have come to the end. It continues:

"This Conference requests the Government of India to conclude the decision for the establishment of refinery for Assam oil at a suitable place in Assam and to take immediate steps to expand the requisite transport facilities for this purpose."

Some four days back, the Legislative Assembly in Assam unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India to establish the refinery in Assam. In order that they—the people in that part of the country—may not have the feeling that they are being treated in the same way as the Britishers did in the old days, I request the refinery be established there. There are great resources in Assam, timber, coal and various other minerals but only a police raj was run there during British days—maintaining law and order and collecting tax. Tea, oil and coal belonged to them and they exploited these to their best advantage. The people of Assam should be made to feel that the conditions in India have changed and they also share the benefit and glow of freedom.

Shri Keshavalengar (Bangalore North): I am happy to participate in the debate on this most important Ministry. I am one of those who feel that all other Ministries have their eyes on this Ministry. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not explain it to them.

Shri Keshavalengar: I am very happy that my learned colleague has been fortunate enough to have been placed in charge of this Ministry.

Our country has an overwhelming abundance of wealth and the Minister of Natural Resources who is in charge of it is the richest. Our country is rich but the people are very poor. How did it that happen? The reason is not far to seek. The advantages of scientific research have not been brought home to the poor people in our country. The standard of living of the people of our country and the development of our country entirely depend upon the way in which we work out our natural resources. I may even go to the extent of saying that it is the base of our country and if I may say so, the Minister in charge is the Field Marshal of that base and he has to conduct his operations in a very extensive, intensive and effective manner. Now, let us see how things are functioning in this Ministry.

Very recently, while I was returning from Helsinki a few months back, I happened to spend a few days in Denmark. I learnt there that our beloved Father of the Nation had written about 130 letters to a Danish lady. With her permission, I went through some of them and I found in one of them, written as far back as 3-8-1917, there are very important matters for us to note. The relevant passage of that letter reads as follows:

"This state of innocence is the one we must reach but only a few can reach it. It seems to be impossible for nations to reach it. Equal progress in all is an inconceivable situation. Nations will, therefore, always fight. One of them will be less wrong than the other. A nation to be in the right can only fight with soul force. Such a nation has still to be born. I had hoped that India was that nation. I fear I was wrong. The utmost I expect of India is that she may become the greatest restraining force, but..." mark these words, he says, "she must acquire the ability to fight and suffer before she can speak to the world with any degree of effect."

How can we acquire this ability to fight and suffer until and unless the entire natural resources of our country are exploited to the full?

Mr. Speaker: Is all this quotation necessary? I may remind hon. Members that they have got a limited time to speak on so many subjects.

Shri Keshavalengar : I will come to the performance of this Ministry.

From the report supplied to us, it is very gratifying to find that Government had been pleased to accept the recommendations of Professor Chatterjee and embark upon the scheme for a national atlas. We are very happy to note that all mapable information—economic development, physical features, etc.—will be embodied in these maps. I would in this connection submit that they should take into consideration the regional languages of our country and issue these maps in the regional languages also. Unless this is done, I doubt if it will serve us very much.

Next, I come to the Survey Department. There are different branches—zoological, botanical, geological, etc. On going through the report I find that only skeleton set-up has been established in all these branches or departments. They ceased to function during the last war. That position is not acceptable to us. The Ministry has come to be in charge of these departments several years ago and to tell us that the staff is insufficient and so it had ceased to function during the period of war is not very satisfactory. No stone must be left unturned by the Ministry to enlarge the activities and increase the establishment and make it function in an effective manner. We see that some of them have been in existence for over a century and a half or some sixty years but we cannot expect a foreign Government to function in a very satisfactory way in these matters. No excuse can be offered now for not enlarging the scope and the activities of these departments, and unless we work these effectively, there cannot be any salvation.

Lack of personnel cannot be pleaded as an excuse. I quite agree with Shri Chettiar when he said that there should be a very close co-ordination between the universities and other bodies. That is a very important feature. Till now, all our Colleges and educational institutions have been completely cut off from the progressive activities in the country.

It is very necessary and important that we should evolve a scheme to bring about close contact and co-ordination between our universities. Let us take the young men into our confidence and introduce many of these research

items in the universities themselves. Give them grants, if necessary, or help them in some other manner and bring them in close contact with the efforts that we make towards the progress of our country. There cannot be two opinions that if more institutions like the one in Dhanbad are started in the South of India, where also many mines exist, applications will be forthcoming in very large numbers. We need not rest content with the production of 75 or 90 students who will come out of this mining and applied geology school. If only good contact is established between the universities and our governmental set-up, I am sure, this difficulty with regard to personnel can very easily be solved.

I am very happy to find the progress made in the branch connected with the sanction of grants for scientific research institutes and societies. That is the way to enlist people's co-operation. I am one of those who feel anxious that this activity must be enlarged and more and more societies and research institutions must be taken into our fold.

Now I come to the other research Institutions. I have had occasion to visit a good number of these institutions—the Food Research Institute in Mysore, the Road Research Institute in Delhi, the Medical Research Institute in Patna, the Building Research Institute in Roorkee and so on. I am one of those who feel very anxious that these institutions, very valuable institutions, built with very great care, should not result in coming out as mere 'maintenece mandirs' of these scientists. I have known that several good results have been achieved by a number of these institutions. I am anxious to know as to what is the machinery that the Government has evolved to reach the people with the results in the several institutions. I am very anxious that the widest publicity must be given to the results of research done in the several institutions that we have got in the country so that the people may benefit from them.

While I am on this subject, I have to join my voice with my other friends who spoke about vigan mandirs. I am very anxious that there should be a net-work of vigan mandirs all over the country. This seems to be a very interesting and nice feature. I am sure it will serve its purpose eminently if only we take it to all corners of our

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country. I am not satisfied with the quantum of effort put in in this direction. No doubt some criticism was levelled against the working of these vigyan mandirs, but, I am sure, if a little attention is devoted to overhauling the working of these mandirs a way can be found to effectively carry them to every corner of the country. I am not bothered about the largeness of the ambitious schemes that the mandirs are expected to undertake. The personnel can easily be secured if only a proper attempt is made. It is not wanting. There is so much of unemployment everywhere. Our young men will simply jump at this idea and will be very willing to work in these mandirs. I repeat I am very anxious that there must be a net-work of these vigyan mandirs all over the country. These institutions can, if it is acceptable, also be made as a sort of means for distribution of the knowledge of the results achieved due to the research done in the several other bigger institutions that we have in other parts of the country.

The working of the Bureau of Mines is also a matter for consideration. This is a matter where we cannot evaluate our efforts and the results achieved in terms of rupees, annas and pies. We cannot also demand the results of these institutions to be given to us in a very short time. This is not a matter of that kind. But I am very anxious that we should overhaul the working and enliven the working of this Bureau of Mines. There seems to be a little difficulty in view of the fact that it involves State enterprise as well as that of the Centre. There seems to be some difficulty to work under the rules promulgated under this Act. Perhaps, it is very welcome if you can revise the rules suitably and see that the inordinate delay involved in the disposal of the applications for mining licences issued by the States is avoided by any means under these rules. We shall not rest content with the fact that we expect 12,300 returns to be submitted by the mine-owners and the same will be scrutinised. Some such effective measure to secure these reports and bring the mine-owners under control must be taken and that is a matter which has got to be taken notice of.

One other matter and I have done. The fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan certainly strains to a very great extent the resources of the country including the man-power. We also see

that to a very great extent in the important spheres of manganese and iron the private sector has played a very great and important part. When we are so short of personnel and resources, when we are unable to pick up skilled and experienced men—we cannot pick them up from the mango tree; but at the same time we have got to enlist this valuable material of skill and experience in conducting mining operations and co-ordinate with our effort for increasing the targets—I feel very strongly that the Government must come forward with an unequivocal and categorical declaration as regards the part that it permits the private sector to play in this adventure.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुण्टगी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्राकृतिक संसाधन का मंत्रालय मुल्क में बहुत ग्रहणियत रखता है। इस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा मुल्क में तमाम डेवलपमेंट्स (विकास) के काम शुरू किये जाते हैं और चूंकि इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो तीन घंटे का समय इसके लिये दिया गया है वह नाकाफी है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आयन्दा साल इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स (अनुदानों की मांगों) के लिये कुछ और अधिक समय दिया जायेगा। जब कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना हमारी खत्म है और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हम शुरू कर रहे हैं तो वह तमाम योजनायों इसी मिनिस्ट्री से शुरू होती हैं और इस मिनिस्ट्री पर उनको चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आती है, और यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम इस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिसकशन (चर्चा) के लिये अगले साल और अधिक समय दें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम भी उसके लिये मूहैया करे ताकि हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री महोदय ज्यादा से ज्यादा भारतवर्ष का सर्वे (सर्वेक्षण) करवायें और माइंस (खानों) का सर्वे करा कर मुल्क के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स पेश करें। इसमें शक नहीं कि अपने लिमिटेड रिजोर्सेज (सीमित संसाधनों) के भीतर जितना काम उनको करना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं कर पाये हैं और जितना सैटिसफैक्टरी (संतोषप्रद) काम होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन, तो भी कुछ न कुछ काम उन्होंने किया है। लेकिन, मैं इस जिआलाजिकल सर्वे (भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण) के उपर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो सर्वे पार्टीज (दल) मुल्क में हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं। उनको जो जोन्स (खंडों) में तकसीम किया गया है, जिस के बारे में कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है उस से बजाय हर स्टेट में या हर दो

चार जिलोंमें एक एक पार्टी जरूर होनी चाहिये। अगर हम अपने मुल्क को तेजी से इन्डस्ट्रीलाइज (औद्योगीकृत) करना चाहते हैं तो हम को जो रा मैटीरियलस (कच्चा माल) उस के लिये मुल्क में मिलते हैं, उन को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। आज माइन्स को डेवेलप (विकसित) करने के लिये और उस के रिसोर्सेज (संसाधनों) को हासिल करने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी पूंजियों को लगाना पड़ता है, यह एक साफ बात है। मैं उम्मतता हूँ कि इस को कोआपरेटिव बेसिस (सहकारीता के आधार) पर छोटे छोटे आदमियों के जरिये करवाना चाहिये। मिनरल ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड (खनिज मंत्रालय बोर्ड) ने भी खुद इस की सिफारिस की है। जुलाई, १९५५ में उस की कान्फरेन्स श्रीनगर में हुई थी, उस में उन्होंने बताया है कि :

"the question of organisation of small producers into co-operatives by State Governments and helping them with credit facilities through the Reserve Bank if they needed this assistance, and...."

दूसरे में यह कहा है कि :

"the setting up of customs mills for beneficiation of low grade ores, after the State Governments had collected the necessary data in regard to the reserves and quality of the low grade ore....."

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कोआपरेटिव बनाई गई हैं, या कितने लोग इस कोआपरेटिव के द्वारा इन मिनरल्स का फायदा उठा रहे हैं? जहाँ तक मुझे अनुभव है माइन्स रिसोर्सेज के लाइसेन्स (अनुज्ञातियाँ) इन्डिविजुअल्स (व्यक्तियों) को दिये जाते हैं और वह इन्डिविजुअल्स बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति होते हैं जो, लैंड लार्ड्स (जमींदारों) की तरह, या मिडलमैन (मध्यवर्तीया) की तरह बड़े-बड़े एरियाज के लिये लाइसेंस ले कर उन को एक्सप्लायट (शोषण) करते हैं। हैदराबाद की जो शाहाबाद सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी है, जब निजाम की हुकूमत थी उस वक्त उस के काफी ग्राइन्डिंग पैचेज (पिसाई के काम) छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के और छोटे-छोटे माइन ओनर्स (खान मालिकों) के हाथ में थे और वही हर तरह के रिसोर्सेज को एक्सप्लायट करने का काम करते थे। लेकिन अब दो तीन साल हुए एक बड़े पूंजीपति को उस का ठेका दे दिया गया है। इस से वहाँ के लोगों को दुःख है। इस के मुताल्लिक

मैं ने दो चार सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखे थे, लेकिन उन का कोई खयाल नहीं किया गया, उन पर गौर तक नहीं किया गया। मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि हर स्टेट में जो माइन्स पाई जाती हैं उन में आप छोटी-छोटी कोआपरेटिवज कायम करें, यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट छोटे छोटे लाइसेन्स-होल्डर्स (अनुज्ञातिधारीयों) के बजाय बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को इस का काम दे।

इस के अलावा, मैं बहुत ज्यादा लाइसेंस देकर अपने रा मैटीरियल्स को गैर मुल्कों में भेज देने के भी खिलाफ हूँ। बेलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो आयरन और (कच्चा लोहा) है हो सकता है कि उस तरह के दूसरी जगहों पर भी हों, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है, वह रिचेस्ट और है। वहाँ पर आयरन इन्डस्ट्री (लोहा उद्योग) को कायम करने के लिये कोई योजना निकाली जानी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट के एरिया (क्षेत्र) में लोहे को निकालने की योजना कायम करनी चाहिये, और वहाँ पर छोटे-छोटे कारखाने बना कर हम आयरन को इस्तेमाल भी कर सकते हैं। जो आज आप गैरमुल्क के लोगों को लाइसेन्स-दारों के जरिये अपना धन देते हैं वह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है।

इस के बाद मैं जुआलाजिकल सर्वे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उस की सर्वे आज मुल्क में काफी नहीं है, इस का और भी बढ़ाना चाहिये। ट्यूब वेल्स (नलकूप) और दूसरे एक्सप्लोरेटरी वेल्स (परीक्षात्मक नलकूप) बगैरह कायम करने से आप की मिनिस्ट्री का बहुत कुछ ताल्लुक रहता है। लेकिन जुआलाजिकल सर्वे रिपोर्ट में आपने यह नहीं बताया है कि ट्यूब वेल्स और पानी निकालने के जो दूसरे तरीके हैं वे इस मुल्क में सक्सेसफुल (सफल) हो सकता है या नहीं। आपकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट और मुकम्मिल होनी चाहिये, और जह-जहाँ पर पानी के रिसोर्सेज हैं वह बहुत वाजेह तरीके से हमारे सामने आने चाहिये।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ स्टेट्स और जिलों के बारे में बताया गया है लेकिन पूरे देश का सर्वे ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरह से मैं अन्डर वाटर (भूनिम्न जल) की सर्वे भी पूरी तरह से करने के लिये आप से बिनती करता हूँ। इन सर्वेज के साथ साथ ही वाटर (जल) का भी सर्वे होना चाहिये। समझ के अन्धर जो अपार सम्पत्ति पड़ी हुई है, उस

[श्री शिवमूर्ती स्वामी]

को एक्सप्लायट करने के लिये मुकम्मिल सर्वे होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारा देश तीन तरफ से समुद्र से घिरा हुआ है, अगर हम मुकम्मिल तौर से अपने सी वाटर (समुद्रजल) का सर्वे करें और उस में जो सम्पत्ति है, अर्थात् मोती और मछलियां, उस को एक्सप्लायट करें तो हमारे देश का काफी फायदा उस से हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से जो आप डिफेन्स परपोजेज (प्रतिरक्षा कार्यों) के लिये सर्वे कराते हैं, उस में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि पूरा-पूरा और पक्का नेशनलाइजेशन (राष्ट्रीयकरण) होना चाहिये, उस में कोई भी फारेनर (विदेशी) नहीं होना चाहिये, उस में पूरी तौर से हिन्दुस्तानियों का ही हाथ होना चाहिये। सब कामों के लिये तो शायद यहां टेकनिकल पर्सनल (प्रविधिक कर्मचारी) मिल जायेगा, लेकिन डिफेन्स परपोजेज के लिये मुमकिन है कि आप को सर्वे करने लायक टेकनिकल पर्सनल मिलने में कुछ मुश्किलता का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इस के बारे में सर्वे आफ इंडिया (क्लास ३) एसोसियेशन के जरिये एक मेमो-रैन्डम (जापन) पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पंडित पंत, काटजू साहब, मौलाना अबुल कालाम आजाद, आदि के पास भेजा गया है और पूछा गया है कि इन लोगों ने क्या ऐकशन लिया है ?

"There is no other basic civil department under the Government of India except the Survey of India which is so close a preserve for military officers and in which the interests of civilian officers are so consistently and persistently trampled upon. We entreat you...."

में इस को जानता हूं कि पहले माइन्स का नेशनलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन जो डिफेन्स परपोजेज के लिये, साइंटिफिक परपोजेज के लिये या दूसरे विभागों के लिये सर्वे करना है, उस के लिये अगर टेकनिकल पर्सनल भारतवर्ष में नहीं है तो भले ही हम आपने आदमियों को बाहर भेज कर ट्रेन (प्रशिक्षित) करावें, उन को विदेशों में भेज कर तालीम हासिल करवा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क के सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट में कोई फारेनस न हों इस की तरफ हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय को खास तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

हमारे मुल्क में अक्सर कहा जाता है कि साइंटिफिक रिसर्च (वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा) हों रही है, होती होगी, लेकिन लेबोरेटरी (प्रयोग-शाला) की चारदीवारी में रिसर्च कर के अंगरेजी में कागज पर एक रिपोर्ट लिख देने से कोई

फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जो भी एक्सपेरीमेंट (परीक्षण) हमारे देश में होते हैं, हमें इस की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि उन का इस्तेमाल पब्लिक यूटिलिटी (सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता) के लिये हो और सारे समाज को उस से सहूलियत हासिल हों। हम सोलर एक्सपेरीमेंटस (सौर परीक्षणों) की बात बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे हैं, सुनते सुनते वह बीज खरम भी हो रही है, लेकिन उससे पब्लिक का कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि उस में क्या मुश्किलता है, लेकिन अगर उस को तेजी से किया जाय और इधन बचैरह के लिये सूरज की रोशनी का इस्तेमाल हो सके तो इस से पब्लिक के कामों में बड़ी आसानी हो सकती है। लेकिन इस को तीव्र गति से किया जाये यह मेरी विनती है।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि मुझे रिलायबल सोर्स (विश्वसनीय स्रोत) से पता चला है कि बहुत सा साइंटिफिक एपरेटस (यंत्रादि) आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है जोकि किसी काम भी नहीं आ रहा है। यह सामान आइडल (बेकार) पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या कारण है कि यह सामान इस तरह से आइडल पड़ा हुआ है और क्यों इसको इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके भी रिसर्च के काम में लाया जाये। अगर आप इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप इसे किसी यूनिवर्सिटी (विश्वविद्यालय) को जहां पर कि रिसर्च वर्क (गवेषणा कार्य) होता है, दे सकते हैं। इससे वहां के जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं उनको रिसर्च के काम में बहुत ज्यादा सहूलियत होगी।

आपने कई लेबोरेटरीज कायम की हैं और वहां बहुत कुछ काम हो भी रहा है। लेकिन क्या काम वहां पर हो रहा है इसका अंदाजा तभी लगाया जा सकता है जब इससे जनता को कुछ लाभ पहुंचना शुरू हो जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में टेक्सटाइल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी, (सूती कपड़ा गवेषणा प्रयोग-शाला), अहमदाबाद का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। वहां पर काफी रिसर्च वर्क हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि बजाये आप बहुत बड़े-बड़े रिसर्च के काम कर आप को अपनी शक्ति छोटे-छोटे रिसर्च के कामों पर केन्द्रित करनी चाहिये। अगर आपने कोई ऐसी मशीन निकाली जिससे कि जो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री है, या खादी इंडस्ट्री है, उसको फायदा पहुंचा तो आप एक बहुत अच्छा काम करेंगे। जहां तक खादी का सम्बन्ध है, उसका सवाल तो बहुत कुछ आसान हो गया है अम्बर खर्च के आ जाने से और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसको छोड़

वे। एक टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीस को कायम करने के लिये आज जहाँ करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, अगर वही इंडस्ट्री एक लाख या दो लाख की लागत से कायम करने का रास्ता आप बता दें, तो लोगों को बहुत फायदा पहुँच सकता है और जो शोषण आज हो रहा है वह काफी हद तक खत्म हो सकता है। हम यह उम्मीद नहीं करते कि रिसर्च लैबोरेटरीज में बड़े-बड़े रिसर्च के काम हो, हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे रिसर्च के काम हों ताकि एक लाख या दो लाख की लागत से एक स्पिनिंग (कताई) मिल कायम हो सके और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो सकें। आज हम यह देखते हैं कि लोगों के पास जो मशीनरी है वह काफी समय तक आइडल पड़ी रहती है। आयल इंजिनों की ही बात ले लीजिये। उनको आटा पीसने के काम में लाया जाता है। लेकिन, काफी समय तक यह इंजिन आइडल पड़े रहते हैं। कोई ऐसा तरीका बुँडा जा सकता है जिससे कि जब ये मशीनें आइडल रहती हैं, स्पिंडल्स (तकुए) लगा कर इनको स्पिनिंग के काम में लाया जा सकें। इससे हमारे मुल्क में और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सकता है।

अब यह जो विज्ञान मंदिर खोले जा रहे हैं, इनके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीयाँ हैं उन सब के साथ एक एक विज्ञान मंदिर होना चाहिये। हमारे देश में जितने भी लोग पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टडी करते हैं या एडवांस स्टडी (उच्च अध्ययन) करते हैं, उन सब को डिग्रियाँ देने से पहले एक-दो साल के लिये विज्ञान मंदिरों में काम करने के लिये मजबूर किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे मुल्क में लोग ज्यादा रिसर्च माइंडिड (गवेषणा की सचिवाले) नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहाँ का वातावरण ही कुछ इस प्रकार है। जितने भी ग्रेजुएट्स होते हैं उनमें से बहुत कम ऐसे होते हैं जो रिसर्च बर्क करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनायें कि जिससे जितने भी लोग साइंस में ग्रेजुएशन करते हैं, उनका किसी न किसी सूरत में कुछ न कुछ ताल्लुक इन विज्ञान मंदिरों से रहे और उनको आप कुछ स्टैडिपेंडस (छात्रवृत्तियाँ), कुछ गुजारा एलाउंस (भत्ता), या कुछ मेंटेंस एलाउंस (निर्वाह भत्ता) एक या दो सौ रूपया महीना दे सकते हैं।

अब मैं सेंट्रल रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस की एक्टिविटीज (गतिविधियों) को जितना ज्यादा

से ज्यादा एक्सपेंड (विस्तृत) किया जाये, उतना ही अच्छा है। इस इंस्टीट्यूट को कम से कम कीमत में अच्छी से अच्छी सड़कें बना कर लोगों को दिखानी चाहिये। आज हम क्या देखते हैं। कांटेक्टर्स (टेकदारों) द्वारा काम करवाया जाता है, और उनसे काम करवाने से हमारा बहुत ज्यादा रुपया वेस्ट (नष्ट) हो रहा है। सड़कों को जल्दी से जल्दी बनाने की और भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। कम से कम कीमत में और अच्छी से अच्छी सड़कें बनाने का टेकनीक हमें मालूम होना चाहिये और उस टेकनीक का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात मुझे लेदर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (धर्म गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठान) के बारे में जो मद्रास में है, कहनी है। यहाँ पर काफी रिसर्च बर्क हो रहा है। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि हमारे गरीब हरिजन भाइयों को, और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को इस रिसर्च के जो नतीजे होते हैं, बतलाने का इतिजाम नहीं किया जाता है। आहर-दीबारी में रिसर्च कर लेना ही काफी नहीं है। उस रिसर्च का जो रिजल्ट (परिणाम) है, उसको लोगों को बतलाने की तरफ हमें अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिये। हमारे जो गरीब हरिजन भाई हैं, उनको नये टेकनीक्स का कुछ पता नहीं है, वे पुराने तरीकों से ही अभी तक भी लेदर का टैनिंग (कमाई) करते हैं। आपको चाहिये कि लेदर को टैनिंग करने के जो नये तरीके हैं, वे आप उनको बतलायें। आज बाटा कम्पनी जैसी दूसरी कम्पनियाँ नये टेकनीक्स को अपना कर उनसे फायदा उठा रही हैं और लोगों को एक्सप्लायट कर रही हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि सस्ती कीमत में अच्छा सामान जो लेदर से बनाया जा सकता है, उसके बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी हमें हरिजन भाइयों को देनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हर एक जिले में एक एक ट्रेनर (प्रशिक्षक) होना चाहिये जो इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने का ही काम करे।

इतना कहने के बाद, अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि और ज्यादा पैसा इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाये, ताकि यह और ज्यादा काम कर सके और मैं जो डिमांड्स (मांगें) पेश की गई हैं, उनको सपोर्ट (समर्थन) करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Re-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
search which have been indicated by
Members to be moved.

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions
78	1025, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040.
79	1026, 1041.
80	1043, 1044, 1045.
81	1046.
82	1047, 1048, 1049.
83	774, 983, 984, 1050.
84	985, 1051, 1052, 1053.

*Increasing the staff for exploiting the
natural resources of the country*

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to
move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research' be
reduced by Rs. 100."

*Policy pursued in the matter of ex-
ploitation of natural gas and coal*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research' be
reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Ministry

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research' be
reduced by Rs. 100."

*Lack of proper investigation in the
Warkala formations*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research'
be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Non-exploitation of Lignite in the War-
kala region and Mica and Rare earths
in Travancore-Cochin State*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research'
be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to make public the Agreement
regarding Stanvac Project for oil ex-
ploration in West Bengal*

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

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research'
be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Payment of inadequate compensation
to persons of Ramnagar area in Aram-
bag Sub-division in district of Hoogly
due to damage caused in course of
seismic refraction survey by Stanvac
Project*

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

"That the demand under the
head 'Ministry of Natural Re-
sources and Scientific Research'
be reduced by Rs. 100."

Increase of survey parties in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to
move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Survey of India' be re-
duced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of marine survey

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Survey of India' be reduced
by Rs. 100."

*Incomplete character of the Botanical
Survey now being done*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Botanical Survey' be re-
duced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to have any adequate re-
search in the matter of exploiting
Indian herbs for medical preparations*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced
by Rs. 100."

*Failure to prepare a comprehensive
list of indigenous medical plants*

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced
by Rs. 100."

Incomplete nature of Zoological Survey

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of Geological Survey

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of qualified surveyors for the purpose of a complete Geological Survey in India

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of Surveys for finding out important minerals

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for nationalisation of all mines in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop individuals or firms from obtaining leases of mines in different names of firms

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to help the tribals in the commercial exploitation of the rich natural resources in their area as envisaged in the First Five Year Plan

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy pursued in the matter of exploring and investigating gold mines in Malabar

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Vigyan Mandirs in areas inhabited by aboriginals, as suggested by the Planning Commission

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy pursued in fostering research in various subjects

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy in the matter of scientific research in purifying ores of metals

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of research in the matter of essential (Volatile) oils

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : All these cut-motions are before the House.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल-पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने इतना थोड़ा समय इस डिमांड की बहस के लिये रखे जाने के बावजूद भी मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मैं प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री की आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे जिले में कृपा करके अभी हाल ही

[श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह]

मे भनुसंधान कार्य कराया और इसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद भी देती हूँ। उस भनुसंधानकार्य का जो नतीजा निकला है वह भखबारों में भी छपा है और मैं उसको पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहती हूँ। इसके बारे में नवभारत टाइम्स ने यह लिखा है :

“उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खनिज तथा भूगर्भ विभाग के एक प्रवक्ता ने बतलाया कि इस जिले की मिलगना घाटी के ७० मील लम्बे क्षेत्र में तांबे की खान का पता लगाया गया है और अनुमान किया जाता है कि व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से इस क्षेत्र में प्रचुर मात्रा में तांबा पाया जाता है।

इस क्षेत्र में पोखरी नामक स्थान पर समस्त गढ़वाल प्रदेश से सर्वोत्तम तांबा पाया जाता है। खनिज तथा भूगर्भ विभाग का एक दल इस समय तांबा तथा अन्य धातुओं की विस्तृत खानबीन कर रहा है, और विश्वास किया जाता है कि इस मास के अन्त तक सरकार को उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी.....”

2P.M.

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के पास यह रिपोर्ट आ गई होगी। दूसरी खबर हिमाचल टाइम्स में छपी है, जो इस प्रकार है:

“The geologists of the Directorate carried out detailed investigations on the copper deposits occurring near Pokhari in Tehri-Garhwal and found that the deposits contain rich copper contents. It is proposed to conduct deep drilling operations in the next field season beginning from April.”

मेरा मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन है कि वे इस के विकास को हाथ में ले लें। इसके बाद उनको वहाँ इस काम के लिये सड़कें बनानी होंगी। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उनको भी वे बनायेंगे। तांबे के बारे में मेरा यही निवेदन है।

दूसरी बात मुझे जड़ी बूटियों की बारे में कहनी है। यह सारी दुनिया को पता है कि इसके लिये हिमालय एक बड़ा भारी कोष है। उत्तराखंड में एक स्थान है जहाँ पर जवान लड़कों को जड़ी बूटियों से दवायें बनाना सिखाया जाता है। उस

स्थान का नाम है उत्तराखंड विद्यापीठ महा-विद्यालय, गुप्तकाशी, गढ़वाल। इस संस्था को आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उसका उस्ताह बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय उस संस्था को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने हवाई चक्कियों के बारे में रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरे इलाके में वे सफल भी होंगी क्योंकि पहाड़ों में हवा हमेशा चलती रहती है। उनकी और भी कदम उठाया जाये और उनको लगाने के आवश्यक साधन जुटाये जायें। इससे मेरे यहाँ के आदिमियों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

इसके बाद मेरा निवेदन है कि हिमालय में तरह तरह के वृक्ष होते हैं जैसे देवदार आदि, जिनका उपयोग किसी से छिपा नहीं है। अगर देवदार सन्दूक बनाये जायें तो उनमें गरम कपड़ा आप बरसों रखें उसमें कीड़ा नहीं लगेगा। गरम कपड़ों को कीड़ों से बचाने के लिये आप अनेक विदेशी औषधियाँ जैसे डी० डी० टी० आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं और उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च करते हैं। अगर देवदार के सन्दूक और अलमारियाँ बनाकर देश में और विदेशों में बेची जायें तो इससे हमको बहुत फायदा हो सकती है। आशा है कि इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है। कांगड़े में ज्वालामुखी के पास तेल की खोज हो रही है। इसी तरह से और पहाड़ों में खोज होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वहाँ भी तेल निकल सकता है। हमारे यहाँ के पहाड़ भी कांगड़े के पहाड़ों की तरह ऊँचे हैं। इस खोज से टिहरी गढ़वाल पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिये। अगर इस काम को वहाँ चलाया गया तो हम लोग हर तरह से सहयोग देने को तैयार होंगे।

मैं जानती हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय बड़े कर्मशील हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूँ परन्तु जो मैं उनको बार बार याद दिलाती हूँ वह इस डर से कि कहीं वह हम पिछड़े हूँओं को भूल न जायें। इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय मुझे क्षमा करेंगे।

पिछले साल एक तारांकित प्रश्न द्वारा मैं ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला था कि हमारे यहाँ एक महेश्वरी दत्त डिमरी नामक व्यक्ति ने स्वच्छल जल-कल बनायी है उसका सारा पता मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को दे सकती हूँ। इस कल टायप बिना बिजली आदि के और बिना किसी आदमी की मेहनत के

जल ऊर्जाई में उठाया जा सकता है। यह कल पानी के जोर से अपने आप चलती है। कल में इंडिया गेट गयी थी वहां में ने एक जरमनी की मनी हुई स्प्रे कल का प्रदर्शन देखा। लेकिन वह डीजल भाईल से चलती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक गरीब पहाड़ी की जेज है। अगर इस और माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे तो उसे बहुत उत्साह मिलेगा और इससे देश को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज एंड साइंटिफिक रिसर्च (प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा) विभाग की जो मांगे पेश हुई हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने उस काम की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है जिसकी वजह से हर रोज यह काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की कर रहा है।

पहले फाइव इयर प्लान (पंचवर्षीय योजना) में तो जो जोर दिया गया था वह ज्यादातर एग्रीकल्चर, इरीगेशन और पावर (कृषि, सिंचाई और विद्युत) पर दिया गया था। अब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिसका ड्राफ्ट (प्रारूप) हमारे सामने है, ज्यादा जोर हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज (भारी उद्योगों) पर, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज (कुटी उद्योग) पर और उनके साथ साथ मिनरल्स (खनिज पदार्थों) पर दिया जायेगा। हमारे मंत्री महोदय प्लानिंग कमिशन से अपने काम के लिये जितना रुपया चाहते थे वह उनको नहीं मिल सका लेकिन फिर भी वे उत्साह के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। चुनावे उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हमारे देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं है। भारत-वर्ष में अपनी आवश्यकता का ५ फीसदी तेल आसाम से निकलता है। बाकी बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। इस वक्त जो बाहर से तेल आता है और जो स्पिरीट्स वगैरह आती है उनके लिये हमको हर साल ५५ करोड़ रुपया बाहर भेजना पड़ रहा है। इस बात को मद्देनजर (सामने) रखते हुए उन्होंने एक गैस और आईल डिवीजन का डायरेक्टरेट (निर्देशालय) बना दिया है। इससे हमको मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने उत्साह के साथ इस तरफ काम शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात उनके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं जो रिफाइनरीज (तेल शोधक कारखाने) के सम्बन्ध में एग्रीमेंट्स (करार) हुए हैं मैं ने उनको देखा। उनसे मालूम होता है

यह शर्त रखी गई है कि यह रिफायनरीज हर साल हमारे यहां के "एडीक्वेट नम्बर आफ टैकनीशियन्स" (यंत्रविशेषज्ञों की पर्याप्त संख्या) को काम सिखाया करेगी। यह जो शब्द "एडीक्वेट" (पर्याप्त) है यह मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम होता मैं समझता हूं कि काफी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें एक परसेंटेज (प्रतिशत) रखना चाहिये। जैसे कि शुरु में वे ५० परसेंटेज हमारे टैकनीशियनों को ट्रेन (प्रशिक्षित) करेंगी और अगले २५ साल में, जब तक के लिये कि उनका एग्रीमेंट है, वे हमारे सब फिसदी टैकनीशियनों (प्रविधिविज्ञों) को ट्रेन कर देंगी।

मैं मंत्री जी का एक बात के लिये विशेष रूप से आभारी हूं। इस बारे में मैं ने उनके सामने भी रिप्रेजेंट (धन्यावेदन) किया था और प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने भी रिप्रेजेंट किया था। अब तो उस चीज को सेकिंड फाईव इयर प्लान में भी रख दिया गया है कि ज्वालामुखी एरीया में टैस्ट डिलींग (प्रयोगात्मक खुदाई) किया जाये। इस सिलसिले में यह खबर कुछ अखबारों में छप गयी थी कि जो ज्वालामुखी की ज्योती है वह बन्द हो जायेगी। इससे कुछ लोगो में आशंका फैल गयी है। वहां के कुछ पंडे भी इस सिलसिले में मेरे पास आये थे। यह स्थान मेरे यहां से चार पांच मील है। मैं ने उनको समझा दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे इलाके में कोई एजीटेशन (आन्दोलन) होगा। लेकिन हो सकता है कि आपके इलाके में इसके बारे में एजीटेशन जोर पकड़े क्योंकि ज्यादातर आपके इलाके के लोग ही, जैसे कि बुलन्दशहर के, अलीगढ़ के और दूसरी जगहों के, इसको ज्यादा मानते हैं। आपके इलाके से लाखों की तादाद में लोग वहां जाते हैं। इस लिये मुझे डर है कि आपके इलाके में इसके बारे में एजीटेशन न शुरू हो जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा और माननीय सदस्य का इलाका तो एक ही है।

श्री हेमराज : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के इलाके के बारे में कह रहा था।

श्री० के० डी० मालवीय : मैं उनको समझा लुंगा :

श्री हेमराज : मैं भी उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे इलाके में कोई एजीटेशन नहीं है। मैं तो उनको विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि मेरे इलाके से तो उनको इस काम में पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा

[श्री हेमराज]

मेरी परमात्मा से प्रार्थना है कि आपका यह टैस्ट डिप्लिग का तजुर्बा कामयाब हो और इसके द्वारा मेरे इलाके को मदद मिले। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके की तरफ मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। जो मेरा इलाका है उसके मेम्बर श्री दीवान चन्द्र शर्मा तो अभी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास ही बैठे थे। हमारा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ खाने के लिये कुछ नहीं होता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ही हमारे लिये कांरू का खजाना साबित होंगे और अगर हमें खजाना मिलेगा तो वह आपकी ही वजह से मिलेगा। हमारा इलाका तो सारा सूखा पड़ा है और अगर वहाँ पर कुछ वर्षा हो जाय तो हमें काफी खाने पीने की मिल जाता है वरना हमारे इलाके के लोगों को बाहर आकर के बर्तन मांजने के और कोई काम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह तजुर्बा कामयाब हो जाय तो हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे इलाके में जिस खजाने की आप तलाश कर रहे हैं, उसके मिल जाने से हमारे लोगों की हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी।

इसके साथ ही एक सुभाव में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे देश में टेकनीशियनों की बड़ी कमी अनुभव हो रही है, उसके लिये अगर स्कालरशिप्स (छात्र वृत्तियाँ) दिये जाँदें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में दिये जायें तो वह कमी जिकी कि और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये हमारी सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में अपने यहां के ग्रेजुएट्स को स्कालरशिप्स देकर बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजे ताकि यह जो टेकनीशियनों की हमारे वहाँ कमी है वह पूरी हो सके।

एक सुभाव में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे इलाके जिनमें कि मिनरल्स पाई जाती हैं, वहाँ पर हर एक कालिज से जिओलाजी (भूतत्व विज्ञान) के क्लासेज होने चाहिये और सेंटर (केन्द्र) को उनको ग्रांट देनी चाहिये। धर्मशाला कालिज में एक जिओलाजी का क्लास है, उसके लिये हमारी पंजाब सरकार पिछले दिनों यह जिओलाजीकल क्लास ही बंद कर देने लगी थी, हमने उसके खिलाफ रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया और तब कही जा कर वह जिओलाजी का क्लास कायम रखा गया। मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि ऐसे इलाकों में जहाँ पर कि मिनरल्स पाई जाती हैं और जहाँ कालिजों में जिओलाजी के क्लासेज हैं उन कालिजेज को सेंटर की तरफ से भी ग्रांट

(अनुदान) मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वह जिओलाजी क्लासेज अच्छी तरह चल सकें ताकि उन इलाकों में जहाँ कि यह चीजें पाई जाती हैं वहाँ के लड़के इन चीजों के बारे में जानकारी हासिल कर सकें और यह जान सकें कि कैसे इन माइंस (खानों) को बर्क (चलाना) करना होगा और धनबाद के स्कूल में दाखिल होने के लिये उनकी प्रीलिमिनरी (प्रारम्भिक) ट्रेनिंग हो जायेगी और उन इलाकों के लोग वहाँ पर जाकर इस के बारे में ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर सकेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात में और आपको न टिस में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारा जो यह पहाड़ी इलाका है, इसमें यही नहीं है कि सिर्फ तेल ही मिला हो, तेल के अलावा कुल्लू के सबडिवीजन और कांगड़ा का जो बाकी सबडिवीजन है उसमें लोहा, क्रोयला, और सीमेंट भी पाया जाता है और सीमेंट के मुताल्लिक में ने एक प्रश्न भी यहाँ पर किया था और उसके मुताल्लिक आपकी तरफ से जबाब भी दिया गया था। कि धर्मकोट के इलाके में बेहतरीन क्रिस्म का लाइमस्टोन (चूने का पत्थर) मौजूद है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसेंटलाइजेशन (विकेन्द्रीयकरण) होगा और यह जो सैकंड फाउंड इग्नर प्लान में काफी नये काम शुरू होने वाले हैं, उनके लिये सीमेंट की काफी जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उस इलाके में जो यह सीमेंट पाया जाता है उसको आपको एक्सप्लायट (खोज) करना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब गजेटियर के अनुसार कुल्लू के सबडिवीजन में और कांगड़ा में आज से कई साल पहले जब अंग्रेज यहाँ के हाकिम थे तब उन्होंने कांगड़ा में लोहा तलाश किया था और इंग्लैंड में उस पर जो एक्सपेरीमेंट (प्रयोग) किया गया तो वह लोहा वहाँ पर सबसे बेहतरीन क्रिस्म के स्टील में शुभार किया गया था। इसके अलावा कुल्लू सबडिवीजन में कौपर (तांबा), सिलवर, (चाँदी), एंटीमनी (ममीरा), गोल्ड (सोना), लैड (सीसा), बिस्मथ, मंगनीज, चाईनीज क्ले, और लाइमस्टोन काफी मिक्ददार में पाया जाता है।

एक और चीज जिसका कि जिक्र अभी हमारी राजमाता कमलेंद्रमति शाह ने किया है और वह मैडिसिनल हर्ब्स (जड़ी बूटी) है और उसके लिये वहाँ पर अभी तक बूटैनिकल विभाग की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। आपकी

मालिबन् एक टीम पिछले साल स्विकृती गई थी लेकिन बाकी जो इस का है जहां पर कि यह चीजें होती हैं, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे अपनी भाषा की एक नोकोक्ति याद आ जाती है :

“बनाह बसूटी बरयां
भादमी किजा मरयां”

जहां यह तीनों चीजें हैं “देयर ए मैन डज् नोट डाई” (“वहां मनुष्य नहीं मरता”) में चाहता हूँ कि कुल्लू के इलाके में जो मेडिसिनल हर्ब्स पाई जाती हैं उनके बारे में यह मंत्रालय रिसर्च (गवेषणा) करवाये और मुझे परा यकीन है कि अगर सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक से और मुस्तेदी से रिसर्च करवाये और बूटैकनिकल सर्वे वहां पर ठीक ढंग से किया जाय तो वहां पर एक फार्माक्युटिकल इंडस्ट्री (औषधी निर्माण उद्योग) स्थापित हो सकती है ।

एक बात जो मैं आपके नोटीस में लाना चाहता हूँ वह इन विज्ञान मंदिरों के मुताल्लिक है । आपके विज्ञान मंदिरों में यह ठीक है कि देहातों के लिये यह सारे चार्टस भी होंगे और दूसरी चीजें भी होगी लेकिन आप तो खुद जानते हैं कि देहात के किसानों को थ्योरी (सैद्धान्तिक) की बनिस्बत प्रैक्टिकल (व्यवहारिक) ट्रेनिंग से ज्यादा समझमें आ सकता है और वे आपकी इन किताबों और चार्टस वगैरह से उतने ज्यादा मुता-स्तिर (प्रभावित) नहीं हो सकते जितने कि प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग से । थ्योरिटिकल ट्रेनिंग के अगर आपका वहां पर कोई आदमी बैठ कर उनको प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर वह उसको फौलो (अनुसरण) करते हैं और उसको अपना लेते हैं । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विज्ञान मंदिर गांव वालों के लिये मुफ्त बना देने चाहिये और आपके वहां पर एक्सपर्ट (विशेषज्ञ) जो नये नये अनुसंधान हो और जो जो मालूमात आपने नये नये तजुर्बा से हासिल की हों, उनके बारेमें वहां पर लोगों को प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर दिखा सकें ताकि लोग उनका फायदा उठा सकें ।

एक और बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि आपकी जो रिपोर्टें छपती हैं, मैं ने देखा है कि जेओलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट (भूतत्ववीय विभाग) की लाईब्रेरी में सिर्फ १९५१ के रिपोर्टें आपकी मिलेगी और १९५२-५३ की यानी पिछली दो सालों की रिपोर्टें वहां पर नहीं हैं, सन् १९५४ और १९५५ की रिपोर्टें तो अभी

तक नहीं आई हैं लेकिन सन् १९५२ और १९५३ की रिपोर्टें तो वहां पर होनी चाहिये । जब साल खत्म हो जाता है तो उस साल भर के काम की रिपोर्टें जल्द से जल्द छप जानी चाहिये ताकि हर एक भादमी को पूरी जानकारी उस साल के बारे में हो सके कि उस साल के दौरान में क्या क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

हमारे यहां के लोगों से बहुत सारी कम्पनीज ने स्लेट माइंस के मुताल्लिक एग्जीमेंट्स (करार) किये हुए हैं, शूकि कम्पनीज वाले समझदार और हाशियार लोग थे और हमारे गांव वाले लोग अनपढ़ थे और कुछ जानते बूझते नहीं थे, इसलिये उन गांव वालों के साथ उन कम्पनीयों ने इस तरह के एग्जीमेंट्स कर लिये हैं और जिनकेकि मुताबिक १००, १०० साल के लिये उन माइंस को अपने नाम कर लिया है और लाखों रुपये का उनसे फायदा उठा रहे हैं, यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि देहाती लोगों को इस तरह ठग रहे हैं क्योंकि एग्जीमेंट्स किये गये हैं और लिख कर किये गये हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि अनजानेमें किये गये हैं और गवर्नमेंट को उन गांव वालों के इंटेरेस्ट (हित) को भी देखना चाहिये और विलेज कम्प्युनिटीज (ग्रामीण समुदाय) की रक्षा करने के लिये और गवर्नमेंट को इन एग्जीमेंट्स को रीओपेन करना चाहिये ताकि यह एग्जीमेंट्स उन गांवों वालों के लिये भी हितकर सिद्ध हों ।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और मंत्री महोदय का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी अच्छी तरह से और खूबी के साथ अपने मंत्रालय के कामों को चलाया है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): In speaking on this Ministry's Demands, I have slightly a sense of pride, a sense of joy and also a sense of achievement. It is a Ministry of inadequate financial resources asked to deal with the immense natural resources of our country. It is a Ministry of Scientific Research asked to deal with the overall scientific problems of our country, where science is not yet, to quote a phrase of Wordsworth's 'in widest commonality spread'. This makes the task of this Ministry very difficult. But with your permission, I would like to make a suggestion and that is that we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]
 should take a leaf out of the book of our neighbouring country, modern China. It is also a country which is not as highly developed as it should be. Without meaning any offence, I would say that it is an under-developed country, but the approach that the Chinese have made to this problem is very sensible.

They have centralised all kinds of scientific research in one place. Here I find that the map of India is dotted with places for scientific research, but those places are not correlated. Some research work is being done by one Ministry, some by another. It is a diversified pattern and, I should say, a heterogeneous pattern as also a wasteful pattern. I would, therefore, suggest that so far as research is concerned, whether it relates to agriculture, whether it relates to defence or it relates to any other thing, it should come within the purview of this Ministry. In China, engineering research, weather forecasting, river control, agriculture, medicine and health, social sciences, all these are under one Ministry, and I do not see any reason why we should not follow that pattern.

I also beg to submit that the scientific landscape of our country is a very queer landscape. I see the National Laboratories of India. I am very proud of them and I must say that they are doing excellent work. Again, I see Universities. Every University has laboratories and every University is doing some kind of research. Then I must say in all fairness to my hon. friend, the Minister of Natural Resources, that he is going to have a network of *vigyan mandirs*. But I would say to him: Make a broad highway which leads from the National Laboratories to the Universities and from the Universities to the *vigyan mandirs* and from the *vigyan mandirs* to the common people.

Basic research is very good. Fundamental research is very fine, and I am very happy that we have produced some great scientists who have done some fundamental research. But I would say this research is not worth a penny if it is not translated into utility for the common man. I have here an article written in a periodical of China about the kind of research done there. They also have research, but they are doing research which is related to the needs of their country.

We are saying on the floor of the House that we do not have any steel. We are saying that the railways are suffering from lack of steel. Shri Alagesan is always wailing that we do not have enough steel. Surely, we do not have enough steel. But what are we going to do? In China, they are trying to have a low cost metal which can replace steel. Are we doing anything in that direction? Then again, we have the fuel industry. Our resources of coal are fast running short. Of course, we are now having our river valley projects and electricity output is going up, and we are also going to have atomic energy for peaceful purposes. But as my hon. friend Shri Nanda said, this atomic energy may be there available, but it is going to be very costly. I would therefore suggest that so far as this industry is concerned, we must make some good inexpensive substitutes. Are we doing anything in that direction? We are not doing anything. In China, they are having synthetic petroleum. They are trying to do that so that the problem of fuel should be solved.

Some time back a lot was said about the solar cooker. The sun is the source of all energy, the rivers are the source of energy and the mines are the source of energy. I would ask the Minister, who has a progressive outlook on these matters, to tell us what is being done to tap the energy of the sun. I know that in some other countries this kind of tapping is being done. But I do not know whether people are using solar cookers here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Has he seen them?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will show them to him when he is in a mood to look at them.

But I say that our research should be related to the needs of our country. We want a substitute for these things. I was saying that in China they are doing weather forecasting so as to be of help to every farmer in the country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Broadcast in English.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am talking about China; I know he knows more about China than I do.

Take zoological survey. Let us see what the Chinese zoologists have done. They have produced a new breed of sheep which will interest many of us. It, on an average, gives 45 per cent more meat and 6 times more wool than pure Kazak.

Shri Hem Raj was just now speaking about medicines, that the hills of Hoshiarpur and Kangra are full of herbs. Herbs mean wealth, these herbs mean health, they mean good life. But where are the persons who know these herbs so as to make use of them? The old persons who knew something about these herbs are disappearing from the scene, and we are not having anybody who knows these herbs, so that we can make use of them.

So I would say that the most important problem for us at this stage is to see that we should relate our research to the everyday needs of our country and everyday needs of our nation. While there should be some scientists to fly in the air, many of the scientists of India should keep their feet on the solid earth, and solve those problems which are here.

You will forgive me if I say a few words about my constituency to which a reference was made by my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj. I have the honour to represent the place in which he was born and bred and I would say that in that constituency you have minerals, herbs and you have almost everything. During the last war when I met some persons who had come over to India, they said: Why should India be poor? All the wealth of India lies buried under the ground. I am glad that some prospecting is being done but I will say that there should be an intensive prospecting of the Kangra district and of the Hoshiarpur district. I can assure the hon. Minister that if this is done, he will be rewarded much beyond his expectations and if he is rewarded, the people of that area will be rewarded and above all India will be rewarded. Jwalamukhi is going to give us oil. But there are other places also where you have limestone, manganese and gypsum and all those things and a very detailed and systematic survey of this area is needed now so that we can do something.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North-East cum Budaun Distt.—East): Are you sure that the flame of the jwalamukhi will not be extinguished?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The flame of life will never be extinguished and I am interested more in the flame of life than in any other kind of flame and I may tell you that as long as life is there the jwalamukhi flame will go up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not succumb to this temptation, he has limited time at his disposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have always succumbed to good temptations. I say that India should march towards self-sufficiency. It does not make me happy to see that our prospecting is being done by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. I do not feel unhappy; but, I also do not feel happy. It does not make me happy to think that this prospecting in Digboi is being done by the Assam Oil Company. I say while India is marching on the road to self-sufficiency in other sections, why should it not acquire self-sufficiency in this field also. The only way of doing that is this, that we must have education and training. Shri Hem Raj was quite right when he said that geology is a subject which is not very popular in India. In Dharmasala we had a geological department, a small department but they did not want it. So, I say that such departments should be opened in the Universities and the scientific education of the country should be taken in hand especially in those subjects in which our former masters made no adequate provisions. Therefore, I would say that for self-sufficiency we require scientific education and we also require training.

In this report I was very unhappy to read that during the year 8 officers completed their training at the Officers' Training School. Again on page 18, it is said that 10 trainees from different universities were trained in taxidermy and museum technique. What are those 10 persons? We want an army of persons, not only in these fields but also in other fields. I would further say that we must have a very large network of scientific departments in this country and we should also have very ambitious schemes for the training of the personnel in this country. We should educate the people of India in scientific techniques all along the line. You do not need only *Vigyan Mandirs*. I welcome them. Of course, the prospectus of these *Vigyan Mandirs* is very ambitious; I do not say that they should not be ambitious. I am glad that they are going to be linked with

[Shri D. C. Sharma]
our community projects. But I would say to the hon. Minister that he should try to arrange for museums also.

I had been to Japan and I found that they had scientific museums everywhere and I found that they were trying to inculcate scientific education and scientific outlook in the minds of the people. Why can't we have scientific and other kinds of museums in our country? At the same time, I would like that we should have scientific exhibitions. We have industrial exhibitions, art exhibitions and all kinds of exhibitions. Why not our country arrange scientific exhibitions so that people may know what science is and what it is doing for mankind?

The most deplorable thing is this: We have not yet arrived at a correct assessment of our scientific manpower. We do not know what scientific resources we have and even if we know that slightly, we are not making adequate use of that scientific manpower. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to try to encourage the building up of associations of scientific knowledge. I would also ask him to encourage the establishment of small scientific institutions. If this is done, I am sure his task will become lighter. I welcome this report and I would say that there is one hope for this Ministry in this that the Five year Plan is flexible and I hope the flexibility will work to the advantage of the Ministry and not to its disadvantage so that it will get much more money for its projects.

श्री भक्त बर्षान (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय को जो पिछले वर्ष देश के विभिन्न भागों में भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण आदि कार्य हुए और जैसा प्रशंसनीय कार्य उसने किया, उसके लिये उनको बधाई दूँ। इस बधाई देने का कारण यह भी है कि इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी जिन के कंधों पर है उन्हें बहुत वर्षों से जानने के कारण मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने ५० पी० में जब वह उद्योग-धंधों तथा ग्राम-सुधार सम्बंधी मामलों के मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम, योग्यता तथा कर्मठता से अपना कार्य किया था और मुझे इस बात में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि अब जिस मंत्रालय को वह संभाले हुए हैं वह मंत्रालय भी बहुत अधिक तरक्की करता जायेगा—यह मेरा विश्वास है।

यहाँ पर बहुत से विषयों पर बहस हुई है। मैं इस सदन का ध्यान केवल एक विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है लोहेतर धातुयें यानी नान-फेरस मेटलज (अलाई धातुयें)। भारत सरकार ने सन् १९४८ में अपनी इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी का डेक्लरेशन किया था, अपनी औद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की थी और उसमें नान-फेरस मेटल्स को एक बेसिक इंडस्ट्री यानी बुनियादी उद्योग माना था और वह है भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री। इसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ तक तांबे का सम्बन्ध है इसका एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और अनिवार्य स्थान बिजली और रसायनिक उद्योगों में खास तौर से है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि हम करीब-करीब सारा तांबा विदेशों से मंगा रहे हैं। उदाहरण-स्वरूप अभी दो तीन दिन पहले एक प्रश्नके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि सन् १९५४ में हमारे देश के अन्दर तांबे का उत्पादन केवल ७,१६१ टन था और सन् १९५५ में वह बढ़ कर ७,२८१ टन हो गया जब कि हमारे देश की मांग इस समय कम से कम २५,००० टन की है। और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश में औद्योगिकरण बढ़ता जायेगा त्यों त्यों तांबे की मांग भी बढ़ती चली जायेगी।

इस समय में मंत्रालय का ध्यान खास तौर से इसलिये इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम अपनी आवश्यकता का तांबा अपने देश में उपलब्ध करने लगे तो एक लाभ तो हमको यह होगा कि जो १० करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेंज (विदेश विनिमय) हमको दूसरे देशों को देना पड़ता है वह बच जायेगा। दूसरे इस समय तांबे का उद्योग मुख्यतः विदेशियों के हाथ में होने से इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इंटर-नेशनल मार्केट (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार) में तांबे का भाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। उदाहरण-स्वरूप लड़ाई के बाद सन् १९४६ में लन्दन के बाजार में तांबे का भाव ७७ पौन्ड प्रति टन था, जब कि १९५१ में वह २२० पौन्ड हो गया और पिछले वर्ष ३५० पौन्ड के लगभग तांबे का भाव रहा। इस कारण हमारे देश पर भार बढ़ता चला जायेगा। इसलिये हमको सर्व प्रथम अपने को तांबे के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक एल्युमीनियम का प्रश्न है इस समय हमारे देश में इसका उत्पादन ५ हजार टन है। लेकिन मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि योजना कमीशनकी योजनाओं के अनुसार अगले तीन-चार वर्षों में वह २५ हजार से ३० हजार टन तक हो जायेगा।

सैड अर्थात् सीसे का उत्पादन इस समय हमारे देश में ६०० टन है, लेकिन अगले चार-पांच वर्षों में यदि हमारी योजना सफल हो गयी, जैसी कि आशा है, तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ कर ६,००० टन तक हो जायेगा। लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है तांबे का है।

परसो ४ तारीख को मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि हमारे देश के विभिन्न भूभागों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में तांबा दबा पड़ा है। उन्होंने जिन स्थानों के नाम बतलाये वे इस प्रकार हैं : १. पश्चिमी बंगाल में दार्जिलिंग तथा जलपाईगुड़ी जिले, २. बिहार में हजारीबाग तथा सिधभूम जिले, ३. मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट, जबलपुर तथा सागर जिले, ४. राजस्थान में खेतड़ी तथा दरौबी, ५. जिला करनूल में गनी, आंध्र में अनन्तपुर तथा नैलोर जिले, ६. मैसूर में चितलदूर्ग, ७. उत्तर प्रदेश में अलमोड़ा तथा गढ़वाल, ८. बम्बई में चोटौड़पुर, ९. सिक्किम में रंगपो, १०. मध्य भारत में इन्दोर, ११. पंजाब में कुल्लू, १२. आसाम में अबोर की पहाड़ियां तथा बोर कामटी, १३. बिन्ध प्रदेश में रीवां, तथा १४. मनीपुर।

इससे प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में यह धातु प्रायः सभी प्रदेशों में फँली हुई है, परन्तु अभी तक इसको निकालने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो पाया है। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मेरे जिले गढ़वाल में आज से १५० वर्ष पूर्व, जब वहाँ राजाओं का राज्य था, धनपूरब पांखरी आदि स्थानों पर तांबे की खुदाई होती थी और बड़े पैमाने पर होती थी। लेकिन जब अंग्रेज इस देश में आये तो उन्होंने अपनी साम्राज्यवादी नीति के कारण उस उद्योग को समाप्त कर दिया। लेकिन भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद भी अब तक उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। उसका सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया है और उसकी कुछ रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने हैं, जिनके लिये मैं मंत्रालय का आभारी हूँ, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। पिछले साल जो जिओलोजिकल सर्वे की रिपोर्ट निकली थी, उससे मालूम होता है कि गढ़वाल में दक्षिण-पूर्व ग्वालदम से उत्तर पश्चिम को खलीमठ के समीप ७० मील तक एक तांबे की पट्टी (कापर बैल्ट) फँली हुई है। सन् १९३८ में जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, उस समय वे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, अपनी बहिन श्रीमती विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित के साथ गढ़वाल गये थे और वहाँ की उन्होंने ५ दिन तक यात्रा की थी तब वहाँसे लौटने पर उन्होंने एक

वक्तव्य दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

"Yet with all its poverty and barrenness, Garhwal gave us the idea of great potential strength and resources. There was water-power running to waste everywhere, when it could be converted into electricity and life-giving power for fields and industries. Probably there were plenty of minerals in that vast area only waiting to be developed....."

Thus two expert enquiries seem called for immediately—one for the utilisation of water-power and the building up of hydro-electric schemes, and the other into the mineral resources of the area."

आज से १७ वर्ष पहले जब वे कांग्रेस द्वारा नियुक्त योजना आयोग के अध्यक्ष थे तब उन्होंने जो "इम्मीजिएटली" शब्द कहा था, लेकिन उसके अनुसार आज तक कार्य नहीं हो पाया है और अभी तक इस और कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि ऐसे बहुतसे उद्योग-धन्धे हैं जिनमें कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर कुछ काम कर सकता है। लेकिन तांबा इस देश के लिए तात्कालिक आवश्यकता की चीज है। इसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। वैसे भी अभी एक अधिकारी लेखक ने अपने लेख में लिखा था :

"As the non-ferrous industry is comparatively new and had no time to provide adequate reserves for profits and is suffering from under-production, it is not possible for the existing concerns to take the lead in providing the necessary capital for prospecting work and of non-ferrous metals; therefore, the initiative and the financial resources for this work will have to come mainly from the Government."

इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मंत्रालय की नीति अभी तक रही है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ मंत्रालय की अपनी नीति यह है कि वह जांच-पड़ताल करके यह बतला देता है कि यहाँ पर जो धातु है वह कितनी मात्रा में है, उसकी क्वालिटी क्या है और किस तरह से उसको निकाला जाये। लेकिन बाद में या तो उस काम को वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर छोड़ देता है या राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की जाती है कि वे

[श्री भक्त दशन]

इस काम को करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम इस नीति पर चलेंगे तो युग बीत जायेंगे और समृद्धि के जिस स्तर पर हम अपने देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं उस स्तर पर हम नहीं ला पायेंगे।

हमारे देश में वैसे ही ऐसे वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है जो कि भूगर्भ शास्त्र के जानकार हों, फिर भी उनके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट से पृष्ठ ६ पर यह लिखा है :

"The sanctioned strength of the Survey is 322 gazetted posts, of which 209 gazetted posts were actually filled during the period. Of the sanctioned 650 non-gazetted posts, only 474 could be filled."

इसका मतलब यह है कि ११३ गेजेटेड पोस्टें नहीं भरी जा सकीं और १७६ नान-गेजेटेड पोस्टें नहीं भरी जा सकीं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने वैसे ही इस काम के लिये बहुत कम रुपया मंजूर किया है। लेकिन उसको खर्च करने का भी प्रबंध नहीं किया जा सका और पूरी जगहें नहीं भरी जा सकीं। मैं अपने मित्र दिवानचन्द शर्मा की तरह तो हाइपरबोलिक (अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण) भाषा से यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि इस काम के लिये एक आर्मी (सेना) खड़ी कर दी जाय। अगर हर एक काम के लिये आर्मीज खड़ी कर दी जायें तो हो सकता है कि वे आपस में ही लड़ने लगें और काम कुछ न हो। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि हमें देश का औद्योगिकरण करना है और देश को समृद्ध बनाना है, तो अगर हम इस कछए की चाल से चले तो हमें कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय की योग्यता और कर्मठता में विश्वास है और साथ ही उनके विभाग को प्रान मंत्री जी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है और उसमें उनकी बड़ी दिलचस्पी है, इसलिये मैं जोरदार अनुरोध करूंगा कि योजना कमीशन पर फिर से इस विषय में जोर डाला जाय और अधिक रुपया लिया जाय और उससे देश के अन्दर अच्छे-अच्छे विशेषज्ञ और कार्यकर्ताओं को तैयार करके अगले पांच वर्षों में इस काम को तेजी से शुरू कर दिया जाय।

श्री हमारे मित्र नायर साहब ने कहा कि हमारे पास इस देश का पूरा जिओलाजिकल मैप (भूतत्वीय मानचित्र) तक नहीं है। हमको यह नहीं मालूम कि हमारे यहां किस जगह पर कौन चीज मौजूद है। क्या यह लज्जा की बात नहीं है कि स्वाधीनता के आठ वर्ष बाद भी हमें नहीं मालूम कि हमारे यहां किस स्थान पर क्या चीज मौजूद है। पहले हमको मालूम तो होना चाहिये

कि हमें क्या करना है, तभी हम किसी काम को करने की योजना बना सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिक समय न लेकर अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हाई आल्टीट्यूड रिसर्च स्टेशन (उत्तुंग गवेषणा केन्द्र) के बारे में लगभग दस वर्ष से लिखापड़ी चल रही है। कास्मिक रे (ब्रह्मांडक किरण) के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये एक अलग स्टेशन स्थापित करने का विचार है और अब यह निश्चित सा मान लिया गया है कि गुलमर्ग के पास खिलन मर्ग में वह स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा। लेकिन उसके और भी अंग हैं जैसे ग्लेशियोलोजी के बारे में अनुसन्धान होना है और हिमालय के फ्लोरा और फौना (वनस्पतियों और जानवरों) के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है, हिमारोहण के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है और वनस्पतियों के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है। इन सब कामों के लिये भी आपको कोई स्थान निश्चित करना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि केन्द्रीय हिमालय में बदीनाथ के पास जो जोशीमठ का स्थान है वह इस कार्य के लिये बहुत उपयुक्त है। वहां से बर्फ भी नजदीक है लेकिन फिर भी यह बारहों महीने खुला रहता है। वहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से मोटर-सड़क जल्दी ही बनने वाली है। वह भारत वर्ष के लिये अत्यन्त महत्व का स्थान है। क्योंकि जगद्गुरु श्री शंकराचार्य ने भारत भर में जो चार मठ बनाये थे उनमें से एक वहां पर बनाया था। इसलिये जहां उस स्थान ने सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से देश के उत्थान में भाग लिया है वहां उसको अब वैज्ञानिक और आर्थिक जीवन में उन्नति करने में भी भाग लेने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये। देश के कई स्थानों पर लेबोरेटरीज खोली जा चुकी हैं। स्वर्गीय भटनागर साहब कई ऐसे इन्स्टीट्यूट्स खोल कर अपना नाम अमर कर गये हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी अनुसन्धानशालायें खोल कर अपना नाम अमर बना दिया है। एक बार इस स्थान के बारे में भी मेरी उनसे बातें हुई थी। उनकी इच्छा थी कि वहां पर भी एक रिसर्च स्टेशन कायम किया जाय, लेकिन वे उस इच्छा को पुरा न कर सके। अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें। यह न केवल डिफेंस (प्रतिरक्षा) की दृष्टि से उपयोगी चीज है बल्कि वे वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से भी आवश्यक है।

अतः मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I may be the last speaker today on this subject and I shall be very brief.

The Planning Commission, while discussing the mineral development in this country have said :

"The rate at which mineral development takes place and the extent to which minerals are used for industrial production are among the principal indicators of a country's economic development. Development programmes for minerals and for industries have to be closely integrated. The fact that on the eve of the Second Plan, when ambitious industrial programmes are envisaged, the exploration of India's minerals resources is incomplete, emphasises the urgency of obtaining more detailed knowledge of them."

The observation of the Planning Commission at once emphasises the need for developing our minerals resources and sets the tone for future activity. But at the same time, the Plan is about Rs. 11.5 crores. At the same time, we understand that a provision of Rs. 30 crores is considered. We do not know the basis of these figures and on what lines the Commission is working or what the programme of the Ministry is and whether there is agreement between the Ministry and the Planning Commission with regard to mineral development. These are not clear and I hope the Minister will throw some light on this aspect of the question. Time is of the essence in this development. It is a race in which we start with a great handicap. The Ministry has had the advantage of consultation with foreign experts—the Russians, Canadians and the Rumanians—and it ought to be in a position to place before the House and the Planning Commission a definite programme of development. I hope the Minister will give us some indication of the programme that he envisages for the development of the industry.

We hear that the provision for mineral development in the Second Plan is about Rs. 11.5 crores. At the same time, we understand that a provision of Rs. 30 crores is considered. We do not know the basis of these figures and on what lines the Commission is working or what the programme of the Ministry is and whether there is agreement between the Ministry and the Planning Commission with regard to mineral development. These are not clear and I hope the Minister will throw some light on this aspect of the question. Time is of the essence in this development. It is a race in which we start with a great handicap. The Ministry has had the advantage of consultation with foreign experts—the Russians, Canadians and the Rumanians—and it ought to be in a position to place before the House and the Planning Commission a definite programme of development. I hope the Minister will give us some indication of the programme that he envisages for the development of the industry.

There is another important question in this connection : whether the development of oil is to be taken up in the public sector only or in the private sec-

tor. According to our industrial policy—perhaps it is also the consensus of opinion in this House—the exploitation of the oil industry should be in the public sector. But the delay with which this important question has been tackled in the past shows that even if it is in the public sector, a method should be devised by which more expeditious action is taken for tapping the oil in the country.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. I know he has fought against tremendous odds and made the country, and the planners especially, oil-conscious. But for his energy and drive, the Planning Commission would not have given the exploitation of oil the importance that it seems to have now given.

This brings me back to the Industrial Exhibition that took place in Delhi a few months back. There the manufacturers from great industrial countries of the world were brought together, as it were ; they brought to a focus the scientific and technological advances of the various countries and we were awakened to the great leeway that India had to make up in the development of her technological and scientific research.

Here I have to mention that geological survey is the basis of all other surveys. The Geological Survey of India is at present dissipating its energies on various matters. A preliminary geological survey is necessary for hydro-electric projects, dam sites, steel plants and for each and everything. I do not know whether the full requirements of the Geological Survey of India for the Second Five Year Plan have been taken into consideration. I would urge upon him to see that this teams are not sent over other projects so that he may have intensive concentration on geological survey for the mineral development only.

With regard to the exploration of oil, the following processes have to be undergone : geological survey, gravity survey, geo-physical prospecting and then test drilling. We do not know the programmes under each of the above items. We find that surveys are being undertaken all over the country—instead of each area being subjected to each of these tests. We find a superficial survey—preliminary geological survey—

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

being undertaken everywhere—a sort of a rambling survey is going on. I would urge the Minister to see that each area is subjected to all the surveys so that if no oil is to be found in that area, it could be eliminated from the surveys. This is very important not only from the point of view of tapping oil easily but also from the point of view of economy.

I come to the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company. We have only heard that negotiations are going on with it; we do not know the details. The existing prospecting licence confers several concessions on it. The financial implications of the rupee company are not clear. We also do not know whether the setting up of the future refinery is a subject matter of negotiations with that company nor do we know whether the railway is going to make arrangements for the transport of oil from the future refinery. Information on these vital issues has to be placed before the House so that the House can give its approval to the whole question.

The exploration of oil in the south is also an important question. The Russian geologists have indicated the possibility of oil not only in Orissa but also in the Deccan alluvium. I would request the hon. Minister to give us an indication of the programme for the development of the mineral oils in the south.

It is reported that the Ministry is going to have a new directorate for oil and natural gas. We also hear that foreign technicians, consultants and scientists are going to be brought to man this directorate. The House would like to know the relationship of these foreign experts with the directorate. It is vital that in such a directorate our scientists and our experts have at least equal voice, if not a dominant voice. I hope the Minister will enlighten the House on this very important question.

We have a partnership with the Assam Oil Company, and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. I am voicing, I think, the sense of this House when I say that this agreement needs modification to ensure greater association of the Government of India in these companies.

I cannot dilate upon more details within the limited time at my disposal. I hope the Minister will be able to tell us the exact position of the Government of India in all these matters.

With regard to copper, we are short of our requirements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member able to conclude within a minute or two?

Shri N. M. Lingam: No, Sir; I will require about five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day. We will now take up the next item on the Order paper—Private Members' Business.

3 P.M.

CHILD SANYAS DIKSHA RESTRAINT BILL*

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the restraint on *Sanyas diksha* of a child.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the restraint on *Sanyas diksha* of a child."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dabhi: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURES (PROTECTION OF PUBLICATION) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Feroze Gandhi on the 23rd March, 1956, that the Bill to protect the publication of reports of proceedings of Parliament, State Legislatures and their Committees be taken into consideration.

Out of 4 hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 58 minutes were taken up on the 23rd March, 1956, and 2 hours and 2 minutes are still available.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-4-56, pp. 183-185.