

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

recommends that a further investigation be made into the manner in which depreciation is sought to be charged by the Railways and also recommends the rationalisation of freights on the principle of one rate for one industry everywhere in the country."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the original resolution, the following be added at the end:

"with the modifications:—

(a) that the present rate of dividend in Recommendation No. 2 being too exorbitant, only 3½ per cent. dividend need be paid for the next five years; and

(b) that in Recommendation No. 7, it is necessary to earmark a minimum of rupees four crores instead of rupees three crores for expanding the scope of amenities to include, 'all users of Railway transport'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the original resolution, the following be added at the end:

"with the modifications:—

(a) that the rate of dividend at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to the General Revenues be reduced to 3·18 per cent. of the capital at charge and the minor adjustments suggested by the Committee in the calculation of the capital at charge and arriving at the total of the dividend payable to Government be not accepted; and

(b) that instead of rupees three crores, a minimum of rupees five crores be earmarked per annum on the account of the development fund."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 30-11-1954."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1954-55. A number of cut motions have been tabled. Hon. Members are already aware that with respect to the scope of the cut motions regarding Supplementary Demands—I can briefly state—that no question of policy can be allowed to be raised, in case of those matters which had already been discussed during the Budget Session and which policy was approved during the Budget Session. Therefore, the question of policy can be raised only with respect to matters which are new services, which were not provided for and dealt with during the last Budget Session.

Then, as a matter of policy an economy cut must state exactly the amount by which economy is sought to be effected; it must be in rupees, annas and pies, even to the details as far as possible.

The third one is drawing attention to a particular manner in which any particular service has been rendered; that is about one single grievance or one single matter.

I have gone through the cut motions and I find that some of them are out

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of order. Let me see what cut motions are sought to be moved and then with respect to such of them as I find not in order, I will state to the House.

Now, I would like to have the general sense of the House regarding the procedure that we may adopt. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions will kindly pass on to the officer at the Table the numbers of the cut motions and the Demands with respect to which those cut motions are tabled. Then they may be treated as moved.

We have 5 hours allotted for the entire discussion. As I stated already the total amount of excess demand is only Rs 18 crores of which Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores is from the revenue and the balance from the capital account. The amount of revenue is with respect to Pondicherry and those other French possessions. Therefore, if it is the general desire of the House that any hon. Member may have one chance and may refer to all the Demands and all the cut motions once for all, many hon. Members may have an opportunity to speak. I shall put the cut motions and the Demands separately to the vote of the House. Discussion can take place with respect to all the Demands and all the cut motions together. When an hon. Member gets up he may say what all he has to say with respect to any of these Demands.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): These Demands relate to separate Ministries and therefore, the Ministers must be present here all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be present here and one after the other they will reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): If it is not difficult for them; it is not difficult for us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only point is, there are some Demands which are not very material. One hon. Mem-

ber may be interested in one Demand and he may take one or two hours over that in which case what I have to do is to ask hon. Members to suggest to me what amount of time will have to be allowed to each of the Demands. In that case I can take Demand after Demand. I can do so if there is any particular agreement between hon. Members.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmakar): That is good, Sir. The Demand for Commerce Ministry does not seem to be very material.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): That is the most material Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In future, the previous day, I think hon. Members who have tabled cut motions may meet in the Speaker's room and decide the procedure that has to be adopted. Off hand if I ask hon. Members now how much time can be allowed for a particular Demand, I do not know if the group leaders will get into the lobby or talk among themselves and suggest to me what time may be allowed to each Demand. For the present, in view of the fact that there is not much and the amount that has been earmarked is for a particular purpose, hon. Members may speak on all the Demands together. Let us follow the other practice next year. This will only inconvenience the hon. Ministers.

Shri Karmakar: It is better to take up one by one. If there is the Commerce Minister to reply that may be taken up I am here for Commerce. Otherwise I will have to sit up the whole day; of course I, will only be too happy to sit up the whole day.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The points raised in each Demand may be answered by the particular Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I expect all Ministers to be present here all the time. For the present, in view of the fact that out of the Rs.18 crores, much of it is capital expenditure, then Rs. 2 crores relate to only one

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

single item—that is taking possession of the erstwhile French possessions—I believe the majority of the House is of the same opinion that hon. Members can have one chance to speak on all the Demands and all the cut motions. All hon. Ministers will kindly be present for adjust among themselves and arrange to come here and reply one after the other.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may kindly pass on cuts regarding the cut motions which they would like to be formally treated as moved. In the meanwhile I will call hon. Members one after the other to speak. The time allowed is 15 minutes for each hon. Member. Let me first place all the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 2.—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 24-A.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 21st day of March, 1955, in respect of French Establishments in India."

DEMAND No. 39.—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 43.—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 59.—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61.—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 63.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be

granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 64.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 85.—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 86.—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 100.—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 be granted to the President to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 124.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 133.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: Sir, I will try to speak on one or two most important Demands which make up the bulk of the Supplementary Grants. The most important thing as you yourself have pointed out is the amount which has to be granted for the taking over of French establishments in India.

It is a tribute we pay as we discuss this Demand for the first time in this House, to those who have fought so long and so hard and suffered such great tribulations all these years for liberating that last piece of land—not the last, but I hope it will be a precursor to the last bits of foreign possessions in India.

We have been asked specially to vote on such things as the elections administration of justice and the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

police. Although Pondicherry has been taken over, as yet, the full integration of Pondicherry with the rest of the country has not been brought about. Not only it has not been brought about, but certain very undemocratic practices are being followed in Pondicherry which is going to make it more difficult for finally integrating it and giving the people of Pondicherry the same amount of civil liberty as in India—at least that much which is necessary for the growth of democratic institutions which have been suppressed so long by the French imperialists.

For instance, I would like to point out what has been pointed out again and again by the leaders of the French liberation movement in Pondicherry, that, although we are asked to vote an amount of Ra. 25,000 for elections, up till now no such elections have taken place, because, in general the municipal communes which were appointed by the French administration at the time of their departure have more or less carried on till now with one or two additions nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

[PANDIT TRAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Thus the Municipal Commission has been formed from members of the 15 municipal communes who were elected in 1948 and whose term was to expire on the 23rd October, 1954. These municipal communes consisted of people who consistently collaborated with the French imperialists and actually they perpetrated acts of repression of the worst type upon those who were fighting for the liberation of Pondicherry. Mahe and other French possessors. These people who were elected in 1948 and whose term of office was to finish in October, 1954, have continued. Not only that, though it was in 1948 that they were elected by an election which was a fake one. We remember, at that time Dr. Raj Kumar who went there to see how the elections were conducted had

spoken in very stringent terms as to what type of a farce it was and how it was a big fraud perpetrated upon the people of Pondicherry. Not only that but several of these municipal councillors are guilty of embezzlement of public funds. Such people who have been playing ducks and drakes with public money are still being continued in office. There has been no fresh election on the basis of adult franchise and there is no commitment either on the part of the Government, that within six months, or a very short period of time, elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise, as was done in India. These communes had been arbitrarily nominated; to these we find that one or two nominations have been made by the Chief Commissioner from a single party, whose past record has been a record of collaboration with the French imperialists. This is what the people of Pondicherry are opposed to.

Then again there is a widespread rumour that the old Governor's Council is going to be revived under the name of an Advisory Council. Here too it is only natural that the various other parties existing in Pondicherry have made representations that there is every likelihood that this too will become a one-party Council, a party with a shady past. Therefore, before agreeing to this demand, we have to make a demand that elections should be held as early as possible. Already a month is past and yet nothing has been stated as to when and how the elections on the basis of adult franchise will take place. Therefore, this is the first point that we wish to make.

The second point which we want to make is this. The history of Pondicherry has been a history in which the liberation movement was sought to be crushed by the French with their machinery of police backed by gonda gangs, who uptill only the other day were carrying on the most outrageous attacks on the people in every conceivable form

of antisocial acts. Now what is happening today? Today we are being asked to vote a grant for this police. The first thing we want to know is what has been done by this Government to screen this police? Are we going to give money to maintain the same police force brought up in the traditions of the French imperialists, who actually were corrupt to the core, who brutally attacked the patriotic people and who actually acted as the second line to the *gondas* to perpetrate acts of repression on the people? Some of the officers and also ranks deserve to be summarily dismissed or their record of blatant acts of corruption and oppression upon the people. Has there been any reshuffling of the police force? We want to know that. This was a police force which had specialised in organised bribery, and connivance with the French oppressors. Are we just going to maintain that same force in order to crush the people of Pondicherry even after liberation?

I would like to mention here the case of a particular Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palaniappa, who was in charge of the border protection of Pondicherry, who committed many repressive acts against the liberation fighters. Every section of the liberation fighters protested several times against the high-handedness of this police officer. The Joint Action Committee on the 12th August sent a memorandum to the Inspector-General of Police there saying that this official should be removed. Even though at that time the Chief Commissioner agreed to the transfer not only has he been kept, but he is now being made the Deputy Superintendent of Police. That is the reason why we feel so strongly when we are asked to vote for this grant.

A new situation has come about in Pondicherry. Are we now going to weed out those who have acted in an anti-national way, those who have actually tried to crush in every possible way the liberation movement of the people, those who have been hand in glove with the French imperialists and have perpetrated the

worst repression on the people, or are we without the least murmur, going to condone such acts?

I would like to mention here about the general administration in Pondicherry. We receive information that public meetings are still banned in Pondicherry. Sir, the freedom struggle in Pondicherry has been perfectly peaceful. It is one of the biggest examples in history where such a big movement was carried out, in spite of the worst provocations, in a perfectly peaceful way. Yet today, when their brethren on the other side are allowed to hold public meetings, when there is perfect peace everywhere, even today, the Chief Commissioner bans public meetings in Pondicherry. For instance when the great and glorious celebrations were organised on the 1st of November, it was banned at first. It was a rally of two lakhs of people, the like of which Pondicherry had never seen before. By the strength of the mobilisation that ban virtually became impotent on that occasion but even today that ban is there. We do not want to make Pondicherry a Part C State, a backward State which needs constant surveillance of the Centre, which means, of course, not positive help, but deduction of the self-government which other parts of India enjoy. The people of Pondicherry have shown by their initiative, by their past record, that they can be depended upon to have self-government and are in fact superior in many respects to people in other parts of India.

We are, again, asked to vote for some jails and convict settlements. This point was raised during Question Hour a few days ago, though the question was not allowed to be developed. During the struggle for liberation there were hundreds of people who were thrown into jails. The French police and judiciary were notorious for concocting cases of theft, murder, so on and so forth against political leaders, and they were summarily convicted on those grounds. Everybody knew, and everybody knows, that they were convicted for their political

[Srimati Renu Chakravarty]

ideologies and political actions, according to the whims and fancies of French imperialists. Some of these freedom fighters who were convicted as early as 1947 are still in jail. There are hundreds of political leaders against whom charges for various crimes are still pending. There are twenty volunteers kept in Pondicherry jail for leading a huge demonstration on the 9th August. They were convicted to terms ranging from three to six months. I would like to know from the Treasury Benches as to whether we are asked to vote for the continuance of these jails and convict settlements established under the French rule where these freedom fighters have been interned. Are we making these grants in order to keep in chains our own comrades who have fought such a glorious battle to come back to the fold of Indian family? Similarly there are liberation volunteers in Karaikal jails and there are others against whom warrants are pending. We should like to be satisfied on these points before we are asked to vote these grants.

We wish to be properly apprised of the situation. The points that we have raised have been agitating our mind. Certainly this is a glorious occasion on which we are bringing back a part of our own family, a part of our own soil back again to India and we welcome this demand provided we know that what we are doing is for the good of the people of these territories, bringing them back again to a new life, to freedom and civil liberties side by side with their Indian brethren.

3 P.M.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I join with the hon. lady Member who has just preceded me in congratulating the people of our country in the former French settlements, and I would like to associate myself with the lady Member in paying a tribute to the people of those establishments. I would also like to pay a tribute to the great French nation for the wisdom that they have displayed in

transferring the foreign establishments that they had in India to the Indian Government.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Belated wisdom.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be belated but all the same we have to recognise that they were wise although late. I think and I hope that the only other remaining power—the Portuguese—will follow suit ere long and realise that it is better to give away those establishments gracefully rather than stick on to those establishments.

I would have offered some more remarks about this demand, have it not been for another demand to speak about, which so to say, is closely related to the economy of my State. That is demand No. 2 coming under the Supplementary Demand for Commerce and Industry. It is stated in the note attached to this demand that in view of the actual or threatened decline in the export trade of several commodities, Export Councils are contemplated to be set up and among the articles for which Export Councils are contemplated to be set up, we find tobacco, shellac, peppers, cashewnut, mica and engineering goods and plastics, art silk and sports goods, which contribute substantially to the country's export earnings. I wish to confine my remarks to two of the important articles contained in the list, namely, pepper and cashewnut. The Spices Enquiry Committee was constituted by the Central Government to enquire into the problems of these products—pepper, cashewnuts and some other cash crops such as lemon-grass oil, ginger and others—and it has submitted a report in October, 1953. I am glad to note that some of the recommendations of that committee are being implemented by the appropriate Ministries, namely, the Food and Agriculture Ministry as well as the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I find that from the pattern of Export Councils that are sought to be

constituted, the pattern is, on the face of it, different from the one recommended in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. I shall just read a few lines from page 35 of that report:

"It is recommended that the Central Government should set up a special Export-Promotion Agency in New York and another in London with the sole object of expanding India's trade in pepper and other spices by co-operating with similar agencies already functioning at present. The Export-Promotion Agency which has its head-quarters in New York should be entrusted with the work in U.S.A., Canada and other American markets while its counterpart in London should be asked to take over publicity and sales promotion work in the U.K. and other European markets."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Export Councils that are contemplated to be set up are in lieu of this recommendation or in substitution of this recommendation, or, whether it is independent of the recommendation contained in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. According to the note that has been supplied to us, the Councils will be registered under the Indian Companies Act and it is also stated that the Councils will be financed partly by way of grants-in-aid from the Government of India and partly by contributions from the industry and trade, and also, it is proposed to obtain as much contribution as possible from the industry and trade and ultimately to leave the Councils to be solely financed by the industry and trade. According to me, the pattern is different from the pattern that is contemplated in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. Though it is better late than never, I should state that the Central Government has been hitherto very negligent in the matter of the promotion of these exports, and it has left

the matter to develop for itself as circumstances also develop. The pre-war price of pepper ranged between Rs. 60 and 85 per candy of six hundredweights or about Rs. 10 to 14 per hundredweight. The maximum price that was fetched in September, 1951, was Rs. 4,200 per candy. It earned for India 38 million dollars in 1950—the highest next to jute. It gave the central revenues a third of its value in export duty. But, all the same, not a single pie was spent in improving or consolidating the pepper market or improving the relations between the sellers and buyers. Indian pepper enjoys a premium for its quality among black pepper. We undisputedly held the monopoly in the world markets for all these years. The export duty collected from pepper in 1950-51 exceeded the total gross value of the pepper we have exported this year. That is why I said in spite of the fact that such large amounts have gone to the Central exchequer, nothing has been done towards the promotion of export of this commodity or for stabilising the market.

An important aspect of production is market,—the price that the producer gets. At present, there is absolutely no relationship between the person who produces pepper in North Malabar or in South Travancore and the person who exports it—it may be one Chamanlal Parekh or Patel in Bombay. There is absolutely no relation between these two sets of people. The person who exports this commodity does not know where the pepper grows; perhaps he thinks that it grows either on coconut or on arecanut! That is the real situation. But, all the same, the exporter gets more than ten to fifteen times, on certain occasions, of what the poor producer gets. This vicious feature of this trade has to be stopped and the earlier it is done, the better.

The real problem is that the exporter who has no interest in the produce except the potential value of the produce, gets all the plums, while the producer gets all the thorns. That is the real situation. The exporter if I

[Sbri A. M. Thomas]

may use a strong expression—in this chain, is the villain of the piece. So, here is a case for development of co-operative marketing at all levels. The market on co-operative lines has to be developed on the village level, next on the district level, and thirdly on the State level. I would say that there must be an effort to do away with this abuse. There must be a State Trading Corporation at the apex to promote an assured and economic price to primary producers. This method only will increase our export wealth and at the same time create contented producers. I would very seriously suggest that the Government's mind should work on these lines in order that they may succeed in the object with which these Export Councils are sought to be set up. I have got certain other suggestions such as the imperative necessity of reducing the export duty on pepper so as to make India equal with other producers in this respect. We must allot a larger fund and invite the co-operation of trade associations in America and other countries for a joint campaign. We should also organise ware-housing facilities for pepper at the terminal markets for auction—just the same kind of thing as for tea.

I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the suggestion which was put forward by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari himself, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to set up a fumigating plant at the exporting points so that the quality of the product may be assured. I understand that nothing in that direction has been done. I would also invite the attention of the Government to the many valuable recommendations that the Spices Enquiry Committee had made. They have emphasised the necessity of agricultural research and also emphasised the necessity of a proper and statistically based crop estimation so that the speculative element may be taken of. They have also impressed the necessity of having uniformity in grading standards

and the necessity of exploring new markets. I do not want to take up the time of the House by narrating the various recommendations that have been made by that Committee. They are there and I should think that they are engaging the attention of the Government at the Centre.

The next point on which I want to take one or two minutes is the question of cashew. Here, I must admit that India's position continues to be a little better although there is a temporary decline in prices. The United States, as we all know, is a major importer of Indian cashew and their estimate ranges between 82 and 94 per cent. of the cashew exported. In this also, I should think that although we are not self-sufficient in the supply of raw nuts, the fact remains that the primary producer of raw nuts does not get the proper price. The local processors are being exploited by the importers in Bombay or Calcutta and the processors themselves exploit the local producers. That is what is actually taking place now. It might also be seen that the prices of this commodity, apart from world factors, ranged very widely in one season and in our State there are instances where several banks had crashed because of the sudden fall in cashew price because it is an article which is pawned or pledged with several mofussil banks. I think that the industry as it now exists is not well organised. It has to depend too heavily on export market and for the raw nuts it depends on imports which is too costly for both the internal and external buyers and for many foreign countries to buy. These aspects have to be examined and remedial measures will have to be taken. With regard to cashew, the main problem is to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of the supply of raw materials. We have got, I think, thousands of acres lying fallow and especially the sort of desert regions we find in the coastal regions—regions represented by my hon. friend, Shri Pundoose,—have got

a soil, I am told, suitable for cashew cultivation though they are unfit for any other cultivation. Such areas must be found out and we must attain self-sufficiency. It is not at all difficult if we devote a little more attention, to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of supply of raw product. We must have overall research in important production areas for this product.

The next stage will be the stage that I have recommended with regard to pepper; in the matter of marketing of this commodity also. We must have an organisation at village level, at district level and at State-level. There must be an apex organisation also. Then only the producer will be assured of a reasonable price for the product. With regard to this product also, I find that the Spices Enquiry Committee has taken a lot of trouble and made suitable recommendations which, I think, will be seriously considered by the Government and I hope that these would not be allowed to lie over just like the recommendations with regard to the other committees that are being constituted by the Central Government. I understand that this report was submitted in 1953. All the same I am very glad to note that with regard to the recommendations of this Committee, that sort of inattention which is generally bestowed on the recommendations of committees constituted by the Central Government is not here. I wish to repeat the one suggestion that I made in April 1952 when I spoke in this House relating to the products from the west coast. I do not know why the Spices Enquiry Committee did not recommend such a course. I suggested that we must have a Spices Board which will devote its attention to the problems of spices such as pepper, cardamom, ginger, lemon grass oil and other things. Without such an organisation, we may not be able even to implement the recommendations that were made by the Spices Enquiry Committee.

I have no time to speak on the other Demands, but all the same I wish to pay a tribute to the Food and Agriculture Ministry for the way in which the sugar problem was tackled this year. In previous year, it was not tackled properly or satisfactorily. This year it has been seen well in advance and such steps which deserve the gratitude of the consumer in the country had been taken by the Food and Agriculture Ministry in the handling of the sugar situation. I support the Demands that have been moved.

Shri Gidwant (Thana): The post of an Industrial Adviser has been created to advise the Government for granting loans to private industrialists for opening industries in various townships built by the Government. In the current year a sum of about Rs. 3 crores was provided in the Budget. Out of that sum, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was to be spent during this year and 225 lakhs next year. I do not know how much money has actually been spent. This year, practically, has come to an end; we are in December. I understand that the whole amount should be spent by the 31st of March, but so far, not even one-fourth of the money has been spent. I am aware that invitations had been sent to a number of industrialists to come and start industries. Many of them are unwilling to do so because the terms of the loan are not sufficiently attractive. In view of the shortness of time, I would suggest that the terms of the loan should be made very liberal. Instead of the period of seven years, within which the loan is repayable, the period should be twenty years.

Mr. Chairman: May I just enquire: on which cut motion is the hon. Member speaking?

Shri Gidwant: I am speaking on Demand No. 85.

Shri Damodara Meher: Should we move the cut motions formally?

Mr. Chairman: Such of those motions as have been given notice of will be treated as moved. Hon. Mem-

[Mr. Chairman]

ber was perhaps not here when the hon. Deputy-Speaker submitted for the consideration of the House that the hon. Members should speak on all the motions which are to be moved here at one time. They will not get another opportunity.

Shri Damodara Menon: If I move two cut motions on different Demands, I can speak on both of them together?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member must have given notice of the cut motions. On all the motions on which the hon. Member wishes to speak, he should speak all at once.

Shri Damodara Menon: About admissibility the Deputy-Speaker expressed some doubts.

Mr. Chairman: I am watching that. Therefore I am asking the hon. Member on what cut motion he is speaking, only to find out if it is admissible. I understand he is speaking on Demand No. 85, Cut Motion No. 7, Creation of certain additional posts and additional expenditure on contingencies. Yes, he may go on.

Shri Gidwan: And the interest should not be charged for the first five years. Power should be made available at cheap rate. Assistance should be given to industrialists in procuring machinery. And so far as the displaced persons are concerned, as in the case of purchasing evacuee houses or government constructed houses, where they can pool their compensation amount and purchase those houses, similarly in the case of starting industries that concession should be given to them so that they also could take part in starting industries. All those claimants, whether with big or small claims, should be given facilities to get the full amount of the interim compensation up to Rs 50,000 as has been done, as I said, in the case of purchase of houses whether evacuee or government constructed. These concessions will go a long way in helping non-displaced persons as well as displaced persons

to start industries in these camps or new townships. Otherwise I am afraid, though the amount has been sanctioned by the Government, it will not be utilised. I would therefore urge upon the Government to take a sympathetic view of the whole matter and not to look at it from a narrow, legalistic point of view or only from a commercial point of view. These industries are going to be started in the camps with a view to give employment to the displaced persons, and it is for that purpose that this amount of about Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked. Every effort should therefore be made to see that industries are started early, handicaps are removed, and every sort of concession is given to displaced as well as to non-displaced persons to start these industries.

Then there is a provision of Rs. 31,000 in this grant for purchase of furniture, maintenance of staff car and rent of office accommodation for the transfer of the office of Adviser to Ministry of Rehabilitation to Calcutta. You are aware, Sir, that the post of the Adviser has been abolished and that Adviser is now our Minister. I understand the Minister will maintain his office in Calcutta. If that is so, I would suggest to the Government, to delegate more powers to the Deputy Minister who is here. Otherwise the interests of the displaced persons from West Pakistan will suffer, because the head office of the Minister will be kept at Calcutta and the Deputy Minister will have no powers.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): He will be very powerful.

Shri Gidwan: He will not be able to deal with the many day-to-day problems. Therefore, while giving my support to the cause of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, and I have no objection if that is immediately tackled by the present Minister being there, if it is considered necessary, but at the same time it is a wrong impression to think that the

displaced persons from West Pakistan have no grievances or no demands or no interests to be safeguarded. I would therefore suggest that if that office is to be maintained there, then it is but proper that the Deputy Minister here should be given more powers to deal with our problems. This is in regard to Demand No. 85.

Then I have tabled another cut motion to Demand No. 133 regarding Rs. 5 crores to be paid as compensation to the displaced persons.

Mr. Chairman: is it Cut Motion No. 10?

Shri Gidwan: Yes, to Demand No. 133.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): That was discussed at the time of the Budget. Now the sum is increased. That is all.

Mr. Chairman: That has already been discussed. Therefore it is inadmissible. If the hon. Member has to advance anything else . . .

Shri Gidwan: I will say something about it.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of saying something, or more, or less. Whatever he wants to say is inadmissible, because it is not a new demand. The policy has already been discussed.

Shri Gidwan: All right, Sir. I want to say something about Demand No. 138. I have not tabled a cut motion, but I think I can certainly speak on it. "The additional appropriation," it is stated, "is required for the construction of a shed and a tank in the President's Estate, New Delhi," and the shed is required for an elephant which would take part in all ceremonial functions where the mounted or foot lancers of the President's Body Guard normally take part. The total works outlay is estimated at Rs. 26,000 of which a sum of Rs. 20,000 is expected to be spent during the current financial year." Though the amount is very small (Shri S. N. Das: It is 'Charged') and is 'charged' for which reason I have not tabled a cut motion, yet certainly

I have a right of discussion under the Constitution. You may refer to the article; I do not remember the article; but discussion is permitted.

Shri Nambiar: On the ground that you refuse to pay.

Shri Gidwan: Though the amount is small, it is symbolic of the way in which we are spending public money. We have abolished six hundred and twenty-one Rajas and Maharajas and this demand reminds me of re-introducing a new kind of Rajas and Maharajas in India. I personally feel that in a poor country like India where so many ordinary needs of the people cannot be satisfied.

Mr. Chairman: Where elephants are found in abundance.

Shri Gidwan: It is not a question of only constructing a shed and a tank for the elephant. After all you have to maintain this huge elephant and every month some money will have to be spent on its maintenance. Whether it is a white elephant or a dark elephant or a black elephant, for maintaining it, things will have to be purchased from some market, and all that money has to be spent. It may be a small amount. But, as I said, it is symbolic. I do not say this in a spirit of levity or light-heartedness but with the anguish and pain of my heart. After all, I claim to have been a humble Congress worker though I am sitting on these benches after resigning from the Congress. I claim to have worked for the national freedom from 1907. It really pains me. I would ask my Congress friends, if Gandhiji were alive today and if this item was brought before him, what would he had said. What would had he said, if you spend the money like this and keep elephants for ceremonial occasions? Is it not pomp? Is it not show? Is it not pageantry? It reminds me of the Mogul raj. Are you instituting a Mogul raj? Are you making a new raj which is not a republic, not the peoples raj, not Gandhiji's raj, not Ram raj, not Sarvodaya raj, not a socialistic State of which the Prime Minister is so eloquent every time? . . .

Aa Hon. Member: It is Congress raj.

Shri Gidwan:...not an equalitarian State of which only today Shri Dhebar, the new Congress President has spoken? I appeal to the Members, I appeal to Dr. Rajendra Prasad—the name may not be taken—to see to it that the demand is withdrawn. If the Minister were here, I would have asked him in the name of the Congress, in the name of Gandhiji, whether this is in consonance with our principles that we stand for, and of which we talk. It may be a small amount, but it involves great things. Year before last, a proposal was brought to keep the President's House and the Parliament House permanently illuminated. I had asked a question. Fortunately, after that question, the proposal was given up. It cannot be voted; it is a charged item. So, I have not given any cut motion. At the same time, I want our hon. Minister and our Prime Minister, who wants to establish a socialistic State, and the Congress Members who are wedded to a Sarvodaya samaj, who believe in a classless and casteless society, who believe in the Congress Resolution which was adopted in Jaipur that hereafter the objective of the Congress will be a classless and casteless society, . . .

Mr. Chairman: What has casteless society to do with elephants?

The Prime Minister, and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Elephants have no caste, I suppose. They are casteless.

Shri Gidwan: They have no castes.

Shri Pannam (Alleppey): The Prime Minister does know probably that caste names are given to elephants.

Shri Gidwan: Yesterday I asked a question whether the Government intends to give effect to a recommendation of the Central Advisory Council regarding the salary of teachers. The reply of the Education

Minister was, we have no funds. Whenever any question is raised, the reply is we have no money. Is this the way in which we should spend our money? Our Prime Minister talks of a socialistic State. If he thinks that in this republic of India, we should have all these ceremonies with elephants etc., he is at liberty to do so. But, this is neither a socialistic State, nor a republic, I would submit.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I suggest a point of fact? Nobody is buying an elephant. Government never thought of it. It is a present from the Assam Government to the President. Government does not come into the picture at all. It is a present. Because it is a present, we have to erect a shed to keep it. After all zoological gardens also keep elephants.

Shri Gidwan: This is intended for ceremonial functions. This is what is stated here. You may keep anything in a zoological garden.

Mr. Chairman: On the 26th of January every year and on other occasions, there are ceremonial functions. The general public takes part in them. It is not a function of the President.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may point out that the Government really does not come into the picture at all here. Here is a present from the Assam State to the President and we could not throw away the present. It would be discourtesy. We are asked to make a small shed for it to be kept. I do not see how it will be improper. The hon. Member's argument is very good; but, if I may say so with all respect, it does not apply to the situation at all.

Shri Gidwan: The elephant may be sent to the zoological garden.

Shri M. S. Gururadaswamy (Mysore): May I submit, Sir, that the present is not by one nation to another or one Government to another? The hon. Prime Minister said that it is a present from the Assam Government to the President. I can understand if it were a present by one Government to another. In this way, the Government of Mysore or any

other Government may go on making presents. If they go on making expenditure like this, for erecting sheds, etc., on the ground that they are presents, I do not know where to put a limit.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): I shall deal with Demand No. 2: Industries. This Demand asks for a modest sum of Rs. 1 lakh. The proposal is to contribute to the expenditure involved in setting up nine Export Promotion Councils. The contribution which the Government will offer is going to be two-thirds of the expenditure. In recent years, our export trade has been going through a critical period. Our exports have been declining in volume as well as in value. Heaven alone knows what is happening to our exports. Therefore, any proposal that is intended to stop this downward trend is a proposal which should be welcomed by this House. This proposal for the setting up of Export Promotion Councils is necessary and it has come none too early.

I shall deal with just a few figures with regard to our exports. In 1951-52, our exports amounted to Rs. 733 crores. In 1952-53, they came down to Rs. 578 crores. In 1953-54, they went still further down to Rs. 528 crores. Here is a fall of about Rs. 200 crores, between 1951-52 and 1953-54. I grant that the year 1951-52 was rather an abnormal year because of the Korean war. Even apart from that fact, it is seen that lately, the items that enter into our exports have been suffering rather seriously from lack of demand. There are a number of tendencies discernible in the traditional markets overseas that take our goods, which should cause serious concern to all of us. I will take a few items for which Export Promotion Councils are proposed to be set up, as contemplated in this Demand and let us see what the situation exactly is in respect of them.

First, I will take up cashewnuts. The situation in respect of cashewnuts

is really not very serious so to say, although in 1952-53 our exports amounted to Rs. 12,98,00,000 while in 1953-54, they came down to Rs. 10,98,00,000. In respect of cashewnuts, we must remember that the competition is not very far off. There is enough evidence to show that competition from African territories will soon be very keenly felt. In respect of tobacco, the situation is serious. In unmanufactured tobacco, our exports in value in 1951-52 were Rs. 16,14,00,000, and in 1953-54 they declined to Rs. 10,22,00,000. The same thing happened and perhaps to a more serious degree in respect of tobacco manufactures. In 1951-52 our exports amounted to Rs. 6,39,00,000 whereas they fell almost precipitously to a low figure in 1953-54 of Rs. 1,04,00,000.

Then, we come to mica. Now, the case of mica is really nothing short of alarming, and because of certain developments in the markets which used to take a major portion of our export of mica, the concern that we ought to feel is all the greater. I will just take two figures. In 1951-52 our exports of mica in value amounted to Rs. 13,21,00,000 whereas in 1953-54 they were Rs. 7,95,00,000.

Finally, I will just deal with art silk piecegoods. If the situation in respect of mica was alarming, the situation in respect of art silk piecegoods is equally disturbing. Here, in 1949-50 our exports were of the value of Rs. 1,49,00,000 whereas in 1953-54 they came down to only Rs. 49,00,000.

In view of this serious tendency towards decline in our export trade, it is necessary that we should stop being helpless spectators as we used to be in the past. Fluctuations in export trade are nothing peculiar to India. India is an old exporting country, and one of the principal exporting countries of the world, and yet in the past we simply watched helplessly these fluctuations. We could do nothing to stop the widespread distress that a decline in our exports used to cause to vast numbers of our growers of pro-

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

duce that formed the bulk of our exports. Now, the time has come to take some positive steps, and this proposal of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is one of those positive steps. I know for certain that a great deal of work is being planned and carried out on modern lines in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, but what is now being proposed here is barely a beginning. A lot more has to be done if our export trade has to be assisted in the way in which other modern nations have been assisting their export trade. There is a lot of work. We will have to do something for insuring our export credits. We will have to do something for financing our export credits, and all this work, I hope, will follow in quick succession and therefore I welcome this proposal.

Now, I would like to say a few words about Demand No. 124. Here, a sum of Rs. 11,40,00,000 is asked for, for the import of additional quantities of sugar. Here, in the note appended to this Demand, it is said:

"The total quantity of sugar to be imported during the current financial year would accordingly amount to 862 lakh tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,73,00,000."

Now, what it means is that together with the demand for about Rs. 11,40,00,000 that is asked for in this Demand, the entire amount that is going to be the cost of our imports of sugar during the current year is going to Rs. 64,73,00,000. We are further informed at the bottom of the note:

"The total sale proceeds of the entire quantity of 862 lakh tons of sugar to be imported during this year on the basis of the sale prices referred to above are estimated at Rs. 70,35,00,000."

so, let us understand these two figures. The cost of the imported sugar is going to be Rs. 64,73,00,000 and the proceeds realised from the sale of the sugar are going to Rs. 70,35,00,000.

Shri M. V. Krishnaappa: The difference is the profit.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: That is exactly the point I am presently going to make. The difference is the profit, and the difference here is Rs. 5,62,00,000. I want to put it to the House, I want to impress upon this House that this thing is not as profitable and not as innocent as it looks. What are we actually doing here? Here, we are flinging away Rs. 64,73,00,000 in valuable exchange, exchange that is scarce today for India, and we are doing it in order that we should be able to tell our people that they can have all the sugar they would like to eat. Any country that has any programme of planning has no right to demand all the sugar that it needs. I remember in nineteen twenty, in the early months, I happened to be in Paris. That was hardly a year and a half after the close of the first World War, and there in that city the gay city of the world, I was surprised when I was told that on a certain day every week in France coffee shall have to be taken without sugar. No sugar would be served.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 14 minutes, and only 15 minutes are allowed.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall finish.

Therefore, my point is that a little less of sugar does not kill anybody, and I think it is blameworthy, it is wrong to fling away valuable and scarce exchange for a commodity like sugar in a country like India which is committed to planning and austerity, if austerity is necessary to make that planning successful.

Mr. Chairman: Before we proceed further, let me just announce that I propose to take up Demand No. 24A at 3-30 and finish with it before we proceed further. It is about French possessions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We shall deal with that first and then we can go on with the others?

Mr. Chairman: So far as this particular Demand is concerned, I shall take it up and finish with it there and then. After bearing the Members and after the reply, I shall put it to the House. Then, we shall proceed with the others, as proposed earlier.

Shri M. S. Garupadaswamy: Shall we confine our remarks to that now?

Mr. Chairman: I have already announced that at 3.30 p.m. this Demand would be taken up and finished after further discussions; I will put it to the vote of the House after the whole discussion is over. In respect of this Demand, I shall take it separately.

Shri Damodara Menon: My first cut motion refers to Demand No. 2, while my second cut motion refers to Demand No. 59, and the third to Demand No. 63.

In Demand No. 2 we are asked to give a supplementary Demand in connection with the Export Promotion Councils which are to be set up by Government. Two hon. Members who spoke before me have referred to these Councils. I find from the footnote printed on page 2 of the Explanatory Memorandum that these Councils will be constituted under the Indian Companies Act, and representatives of trade and industry will participate as share-holders in these companies. The footnote gives very little detail as to the manner in which these Councils are going to be constituted. We had Acts of Parliament constituting commodity Boards before. I want to know from the hon. Minister how these Councils which are now going to be constituted under the Indian Companies Act will function and whether Parliament will have any voice in determining...

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): They are under Parliament, except that they will be registered under the Indian Companies Act as limited companies.

Shri Damodara Menon: When they are registered under the Indian Companies Act, will this Parliament have any voice in shaping the policies of these Export Promotion Councils and also in their composition?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They will be club-houses.

Shri Damodara Menon: I am afraid Government are fighting shy of the real problem that one has to face in the nation's export trade. If Government are keen on seeing that our export trade is maintained properly and also conducted to the best interests of the nation, they must come forward boldly and make it State trade. The State must take over our export trade, particularly in those commodities which have been mentioned here.

My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas pointed out how in the case of pepper the exporters are exploiting the producers. I come from an area where pepper is produced in large quantities. Recently, the fluctuations in the price of pepper have affected the pepper producers, i.e. the vine growers mostly, and not the exporters. The export trade is also mostly in the hands of foreigners. We had recently the experience of the manner in which these exporters are exploiting the producers. Whenever the prices go down—and especially during the crop season, the prices go down—the export traders are able to purchase pepper at very cheap prices, and then by manipulation of foreign trade, it is possible for them to see that they are sold and exported at enormously high rates, and the poor producer gets very little share of that. This sort of thing must in any case be stopped. I am sure the best way to do that is to bring it entirely under State control. Why should Government now go about forming a registered company, the nature of which we are not given full details of.

In the case of cashewnut which is another commodity produced in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin, my hon. friend Shri V. B. Gandhi has already stated that its position is also rather precarious, and we may meet with very keen competition from Zanzibar and other places where cashewnut is being produced. So, our traders and industrialists may be faced with very keen competition. Are we

[Sbri Damodara Meanon]

going to meet all these difficulties by the constitution of these Councils? These Councils may be entirely private bodies, and Government may be advancing money from the public coffers to these companies or registered bodies, without really controlling their activities.

So, my first criticism about these bodies is that Government should now come forward and try to nationalise export trade, and conduct that trade entirely under State auspices, and there is no necessity at all for us to form these Export Promotion Councils under the Indian Companies Act.

My second cut motion refers to Demand No. 59 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I am glad that the Ministry is now attempting to produce children's films, and as recommended by the Films Enquiry Committee, the Films Division now propose to undertake the production of films for children. That is a development in the right direction, and we are all happy about it. Here also, the footnote says that the production of such films will be handed over to a society to be registered under the Societies Registration Act. I wish the hon. Minister would give us some more details about the composition and nature of this society. Are the private producers of films in this country to get representation in this society, or is it wholly going to be a Government-nominated body. I would also like to know whether in this society, people who can authoritatively speak upon the nature of the children's films would be taken in, i.e. people with academic qualifications for that purpose. I hope this society will be constituted in such a manner as would be capable of advising private producers in the manner of producing best films for children's entertainment. I want further details regarding this society.

My third cut motion relates to Demand No. 63. I have given notice of this cut motion to voice my dissatisfaction at the slow progress of

the investigations of multipurpose river valley schemes, especially flood control investigations. We have been constantly hearing talks about the anxiety of Government to control floods, and we are sending teams of engineers to other countries; especially to China, we have recently sent a team to study the manner in which flood control is effected in that country. All that is to our good. But in spite of that, we are seeing the sad spectacle of a number of years being wasted or spent upon these investigations. The preliminary process of investigation itself takes a long number of years. Take the classic example of the Kosi Project. Investigation on that started, I am afraid, about six or seven years ago, and it is still more or less in the investigation stage only. For six or seven years, the process went on; some of the engineers went round from place to place and spent a lot of money, and then they took it in an easy manner. I want that our experts and engineers who are in charge of this work should show more urgency in this matter and a greater sense of responsibility.

3 P.M.

Of course, we are told in the short pamphlet prepared by the team of engineers who visited that area and submitted to us, about the flood control in China, that they were able to undertake the investigation as well as the completion of the scheme itself in a very very short time. Why is it not possible for our engineers, in spite of the fact that we are perpetually suffering from this flood havoc with consequent loss of crores of rupees, and our experts and our Government too who are in charge of this work to take up this work urgently? Why do they not feel the urgency of the situation and why is it that we are spending so many years on this preliminary stage of investigation? I do not want to refer, in detail, to the enormous amount that we are spending on these investigations. Probably it may be necessary. I do not know whether it is because we are import-

ing a number of experts for this purpose—for the preparation of the schemes and also the blue-print—and spending all this money. We have successfully completed some river valley schemes here and we have our own experts and engineers here who have worked in these schemes. There is no necessity at all for us to import any more foreign engineers or experts to advise us as to the manner in which these schemes are to be conducted. It would be a sheer waste of public money if even now we have foreign experts. Our Government are still contemplating in terms of getting foreign experts to advise us in this matter. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to give me some satisfaction about this criticism I have made about this matter.

Shrimati Ma Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I agree with the hon. Member opposite that this is a very happy occasion when we support the grant for the French possessions in India and it is something on which we heartily congratulate the Government. France had the good sense to realise that it was a fact and not a theory that confronted her and she had the imagination to withdraw with dignity and peace. Our gratitude and admiration goes out to the French people, and for Mons. Mendes-France I express deep appreciation for being really a great statesman.

About this grant, I have one remark to make. I find that the Demand for jails and convict settlements is Rs. 51,000 and that for education is Rs. 66,000. There is very little difference between the two: if you really look at it it is only Rs. 15,000. It seems incredible! If you have had occasion to look into the French administration schemes in French India, it will be found that they used to spend a great deal on education; at least that was what I found when I saw the picture of their administration in Chandernagore. I do not really know about Pondicherry. But it seems that if this education grant is kept at least on the

same level as it was then in French India, it would be a feather in our cap, I have not very much more to say about this Demand.

There is one point about Demand No. 59 which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. It is a token demand in respect of Information and Broadcasting. It is indeed a very welcome feature that children's films are going to be made and our children will have the advantage of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to educate them. I would have been happier had the demand been far greater. The pamphlets and so forth on which money is spent, be they Hindi, English, or any other regional language, reach very few people, whereas the spoken word can reach the farthest concerns of rural India. If the grant under this head could be very much more, we could have even mobile vans and community sets which would reach the farthest corners of rural India and educate our people on hygiene and various other things. I would say that particularly in rehabilitation areas, where we are rehabilitating refugees, where it is not possible yet to have as many adequate schools as we would like to have, broadcasting can play a very great part in educating these children, in bringing them up to the standard of other children, because the displaced little ones have lost many years in the transition period

Demand No. 86 actually concerns my own State to a great extent. The demand is for Rs. 82,42,000 which is, of course, not a small sum! But the need of West Bengal was something like Rs. 4.66.00,000 out of which after getting nearly Rs. 3 crores or thereabout, her need was Rs. 1,56,00,000. An amount of only Rs. 82,42,000 probably will not be enough to cover her wants. It will be realised that the main problem of rehabilitation lies in the paucity of land and much of the land that can be released is of a marginal character—water-logged and undeveloped. The development of these areas is a huge scheme

{Srimati Ila Palchoudhury}

and needs vast amounts of money. Even if the Sonarpur Arapanch area could alone be fully utilised, it would release something like 10,000 acres of land! None of these schemes can go through as fast as they should, unless we have the earth-lifting machineries and means—the where withal—to get on fast. It is no point criticising the administration when the means to make that administration go speedily are unavailable. When these grants are made available I must unhesitatingly recommend that the State Governments should have the authority to use these grants as quickly and as authoritatively as possible and not have to put every single scheme up to the Centre for their consideration and sanction. It makes endless delays and causes untold misery. In Government camps, at least, they have a certain amount of protection, but people who are outside Government camps must be given priority, because to rehabilitate them is really more important now. I have to put forward for the consideration of the House the condition of the Muslims who have come back from Pakistan. Their number in West Bengal is legion. If I plead for these Muslims, I plead for a just cause. When they came back to India, they found their houses occupied. Grants and various business loans have been given to the refugees occupying these houses and orders have been issued to them to vacate the Muslim homes but to implement these orders is well nigh impossible. Years have passed and these Muslims are practically out on the streets and starving. It is a shameful state of affairs!

From Demand No. 85, I find Rs. 31,000 is being spent on the transfer of headquarters from Delhi to Calcutta. Here it is imperative that the personnel that mans this scheme must be composed of people as have a good knowledge of the language of the refugees concerned, are cognizant of their ways of life and are above all in sympathy with the displaced unfortunates who have come from

East Bengal. At present that is the problem that needs to be solved more than anything else. Long lists of grants, pages of accounts, huge account books, all these, if I may say so, are like the superstructure of a lamp; the life of the lamp is the flame that lights it and the life of this scheme will be the people who will work it. They must work with an intensely human approach to this problem, they must work with sympathy and understanding and not have to wait for dry accounts, procedure and red-tapism. That is my earnest plea to the House to consider. If Rs. 82,42,000 is the amount that is being granted, we are very happy to get it; I only wish it could have been very much more!

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy rose—

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know whether the hon. Member proposes to speak on Demand No. 24-A also.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then he may speak afterwards, after 3-30 when that will be taken up.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is another cut motion on which I wish to speak.

Mr. Chairman: On all cut motions, he may speak subsequently, after Demand No. 24-A is taken up.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not to speak now?

Mr. Chairman: He may not speak now. The same thing also applies to Shri Punnoose because he also wants to speak on Demand 24-A.

Shri Punnoose: I want to add something.

Mr. Chairman: That you may do subsequently. I will take up Demand 24-A at 3-30 P.M. and put it to the vote of the House. After that we will proceed to further Demands. I will allow hon. Members to speak on any Demand except Demand 24-A.

Shri Punnoose: Yes; I want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: He wants to speak on both. I will give him an opportunity after 3-30 P.M. Now, I will call Shri Ramji Verma. The hon. Member proposes to speak on Demand No. 43, I hope.

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria Distt.-East): Yes.

सभापति महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ४२ पर अपने कटमोशन के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान केन गोजर्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ.....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry his cut motion is inadmissible because Demand No. 43 in page 12 refers to a specific point, viz. the engagement of special counsel etc. in connection with the fertilizers case etc. He can only speak on that and nothing else.

Shri M. C. Shah: After all, we have to pay that additional expenditure. There is nothing there; the case is going on.

Mr. Chairman: Otherwise he cannot speak on Food and Agriculture Ministry in general. I am sorry. If he wants to speak on that specific point he can certainly do so.

Shri Ramji Verma: No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Now Shri S. N. Das.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I want to speak on Demands other than Demand 24-A.

Mr. Chairman: He can speak on any Demand. If he proposes to speak on 24-A also then he can also wait.

Shri S. N. Das: I will be speaking on other Demands.

Mr. Chairman: Then he can certainly speak.

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले १२४ नम्बर की जो मांग है उस पर अपना विचार प्रकट करूँगा। यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहाँ पर काफी भूमि है और जहाँ पर काफी चीनी बनाने के कारखाने हैं और जहाँ लाखों गहरी क्योर्टों की तादाद में तांग बेकार हैं, वहाँ इधर १९५४ में दूसरे मुसकों से चीनी मंगा कर और क्योर्टों रूपया खर्च करके यहाँ पर चीनी का

इन्तिजाय किया जाय। जो नीति सरकार बरत रही है मालूम नहीं इस नीति के पीछे क्या है। मेरा ह्यात है कि योजना आयोग ने बतलाया था कि योजना के पहले पांच साल में हिन्दुस्तान में १५ लाख टन चीनी की आवश्यकता होगी। जहाँ तक मेरा ह्यात है सन् १९५१-५२ में ही हिन्दुस्तान में ७ लाख टन चीनी पैदा कर दी गयी थी। लेकिन अब सरकार का अन्दाजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तांग ज्यादा चीनी खाने लगें हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to speak on the particular aspect of this Demand and not on the sugar policy in general. After all import has already been allowed in the country. We are only dealing with the specific aspect. If the hon. Member wants to speak on that particular aspect, which is the subject-matter of this Demand, he can do so; otherwise, the general policy is not under discussion.

Shri S. N. Das: But, I would urge this point because Government is going to enhance the quantity of sugar that is to be imported.

Mr. Chairman: Of course, so far as the import policy is concerned, it has already been discussed.

Shri S. N. Das: But only to a limited extent. It was for an emergency that the Government came forward..

Mr. Chairman: It was discussed already and so the import policy of sugar cannot be discussed. Only a particular amount is being imported and there are some proposals for its disposal also. On these two points the hon. Member can certainly speak. On the general import policy, whether it is to be imported or not, I am sorry. I cannot allow any discussion.

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक मेरा ह्यात है गवर्नमेंट की जो चीनी की इम्पोर्ट पालिसी है वह एक दायरे के अन्दर है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की पैदावार कम हो गयी है। इसीलिए वह एक ऐसा मौका है जब

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

कि सभा को मौफा मिलना चाहिये कि सरकार को यह बताया जाय कि इस नीति में वह किस हद तक जा सकती है।

Mr. Chairman: An opportunity to speak is already there and there will be other opportunities also. So far as the Supplementary Demand is concerned, the hon. Member knows that in respect of policy matters, only when a new Demand is there, discussion is allowed.

Shri S. N. Das: Then I would like to go to other points that is with regard to Demands Nos. 63 and 64.

यह डिमांड सिचार्ज और विद्युत मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं। मुझे यह ज्ञान कर बहुत खुशी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सभा के सभी सदस्यों को इससे खुशी होगी कि बहुत दिनों के बाद और बहुत विचार विमर्श के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ की समस्या को शीघ्र हल करने की आवश्यकता है और उसके हल करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी भाग लेना चाहिये। इस डिमांड के जरिये से एक नया विभाग संतत वारर एंड पावर कमिशन में खोलने जा रहा है। वह विभाग है फ्लड कंट्रोल विंग। इसके लिये जो रुपये की मांग की गयी है वह इस वर्ष के लिये तो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसमें और ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता होगी तो भी सरकार उस ज्यादा खर्च को करने के लिये तैयार रहेगी। मैं इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विभाग उन प्रांतों से, जिनमें बाढ़ के निबंधन की आवश्यकता है, जल्दी से जल्दी स्कीमें मंगावे। और उसके सम्बन्ध में मुनासिब कार्रवाई करे। एंसा न हो कि केवल एक विभाग खोल जाय और यह कहने के लिये हो जाय कि केन्द्र में भी बाढ़ की समस्या का हल करने के लिये एक शाखा है। यह केवल शाखा ही बन कर न रहे जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ की समस्या बहुत विषम है। यद्यपि यह राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है कि वे इस समस्या को हल करें लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के पास इस समस्या को हल करने के

लिये पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं। इसीलिये एंसे के ख्याल से और बाद निबंधन के लिये जो टेकनिकल सहाय की जरूरत होती है उसके ख्याल से यह विभाग बनाया गया है, एंसा में ख्याल है, और मैं इसके लिये सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि सरकार ने, दर से ही सही, ठीक रास्ता पर कदम रखा है और यह जाना है कि वह कितना दिन दिन उन्नति करेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की बाढ़ की समस्या को हल करने के लिये जगें कदम बढ़ावेगी।

दूसरा सवाल है डिमांड नम्बर ५६ के बारे में। यह खुशी की बात है कि बच्चा के लिये चला-चिन बनाने के लिये भी इन्तिबाम किया जा रहा है और इस कार्य के लिये सरकार एक लाख की मांग इस सभा के सामने पेश कर रही है। यद्यपि यह मांग इतना काम को देखते हुए बहुत छोटी है लेकिन बच्चा के लिये चलचिन बनाने की व्यवस्था स्वागत करने की चीज है। लेकिन सरकार इस काम को अपने विमर्श न रख कर किसी दूसरी संस्था के विमर्श करना चाहती है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। शायद सांसाइटिव रजिस्ट्रेशन के कानून के मुताबिक इस सांसाइटिव का निर्माण होने वाला है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अभी इसका निर्माण हुआ या नहीं, या यह सांसाइटिव हांगी तो किस तरह की होगी। इसमें गैन्सरकारी और सरकारी लोगों का किस तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व होगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इसको सरकार को स्वयं हाथ में लेना चाहिये। किसी गैन्सरकारी संगठन के हाथ में इस काम को देने से मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद रुपये का पूरा सदुपयोग नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार इस पर रुपया खर्च करना चाहती है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है, तो सरकार को एक एंसा विभाग कानून के जरिये से या प्रस्ताव के जरिये से, सरकारी संस्था के तौर पर, बनाना चाहिये, और यदि जगें दूसरी गैन्सरकारी संस्थायें सरकार के काम को देख कर इस काम को करने के लिये जगें बढ़ावे तो उनको यथा

सम्बन्ध सहायता दानी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शुरू में तो सरकार स्वयं इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। जिस सोसाइटी का वह काम दिया जाना है, चाहे उसका अभी तो निर्माण भी नहीं हुआ है और अगर निर्माण भी हो गया तो वह नहीं मात्म कि उसका क्या संगठन होगा, उसका क्या काम होगा, क्या उत्तरदायित्व होगा, जो सरकार से रूपया मिलेगा उसको वह किस प्रकार व्यय करेगी, उसके ऊपर सरकार का कौसा नियंत्रण होगा, उसके डिजाइन का आडिट होगा या नहीं और कौन उसका आडिट करेगा। ये सब बातें इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मंत्र स्थापना है अभी तक सरकार के सामने कोई स्कीम नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना कोई सास पाँबना सामने आये हुए इस तरह की मांग संसद के सामने रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम है। इसको सरकार को स्वयं हाथ में लेना चाहिये, और इसकी एक पाँबना बना कर रख लेनी चाहिये जिससे इस पाँबना को कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार का रूपया बरबाद न हो और उसका सदुपयोग हो। अगर रूपये का सदुपयोग न हुआ तो अच्छा नहीं है। इन शर्तों के माध्यम में डिमांड का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन सरकार को यह बताना चाहिये कि कौन सोसाइटी बनी है, कौन सोसाइटी अब रजिस्टर्ड हुई है, उसका संगठन क्या होगा, काम क्या होगा, सब इस तरह रूपये की मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिये।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा। डिमांड नम्बर २ में कहा गया है कि commodities like Tobacco, Shellac, Pepper, Cashewnuts, Mica, Engineering goods, plastics, इत्यादि के सामान के निर्यात के लिये जो कौंसिल बनेगी उन एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल को सरकार अभी धान्त के रूप में सहायता देना चाहती है, तो सरकार का यह कार्य स्वागत योग्य है। जो सामान हमारे देश में तैयार होते हैं और इनमें से बहुत से सामान का, जैसा कि हमारे कई भाइयों ने अभी बताया है, उनका जो निर्यात परिणाम या वह परिमाण दिन ब दिन घटता

जा रहा है और जिसके कारण हमारा व्यापार गिरता जा रहा है। उनके उत्पादन कार्य में लग हुए लोग बेकार होते जाते हैं। विशेषकर मैं सरकार का ध्यान जमुक और बम्बई तास इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ दिखाना चाहूँगा वह काम डिमांड में काफी होता है और मुझे मात्म हुआ है कि इन चीजों के व्यापार में पिछले महीनों में इतनी गिरावट आ गयी कि इन व्यवसायों में काम करने वाले हजारों लोग बेकार हो गये और इस काम के कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

और ऐसी समस्या बढ़ा उठ सही है कि मात्म होता है कि वह उद्योग जो अब एक हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार क्षेत्र में एक खास स्थान रखता था, उस उद्योग का भी नाश होने वाला है। इसी लिये वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय ने इन चीजों के निर्यात की दरकरी के लिये एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल का निर्माण किया है, यह स्वागत करने की चीज है और इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह निर्बन्धन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की गैरसरकारी संस्था बना लेना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, बरकरार इस बात की है कि इन सब उद्योगों का नियंत्रण इस तरह से किया जाय और संभालन इस तरह से किया जाय कि एक निरिषत सीमा से नीचे इन पदार्थों के क्षय न गिरने पायें। कभी कभी समय ऐसा आता है कि उत्पादन कार्य में लोग बड़ी तेजी के साथ काम करते जाते हैं और यकायक सामानों के क्षय घट जाते हैं और उत्त-स्वरूप उपयोग पर धक्का पहुँच जाता है। उनके बंद हो जाने की नौबत आ जाती है और हजारों आदमी बेकार हो जाते हैं। सरकार इन बातों के बारे में सोचे और यह देखे कि इन पदार्थों के क्षय एक सीमा से नीचे न घटने पायें। सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जो सामान तैयार हो, कारखानों से जो सामान बन कर बाहर निकलते उसके लिये सरकार द्वारा ऐसी संस्थाओं का निर्माण हो ताकि उस सामान को सरकार या तो स्वयं खरीद ले या उसको स्टॉक कर के रक्षणा ले और जब उन सामानों की बिक्री के लिये अच्छा और उपयुक्त अवसर आये तब उन पदार्थों को

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

बेच दे या बिकवा दे। सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया जाना अति आवश्यक है नहीं तो सामान जगर सस्ता होता गया जो मंदी आ जायगी और उस पदार्थ को तैयार करने वाले कारखानों को अपना काम बंद करना पड़ेगा, या काफी काम करना पड़ेगा और उस हालत में उस कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे और हम देखते हैं कि जो बेकार हो जाते हैं उन को दूसरा काम नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कॉमिटी का निर्माण किया जा रहा है यह अभिन्नानीय है और मैं पूरी तरह इसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन खाती इन्फ्रान्च दी काफी नहीं है। सरकार को इन पदार्थों के व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने के लिये और भी कदम उठाना चाहिये और इसके लिये ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कहीं सामान में सस्ती और मंदी आने से उन सामानों को तैयार करने वाले कारखानों बंद न हो जायें। इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Till now we have been going on under the general impression that all the demands may be taken together and observations made on them. The hon. the Prime Minister would like to get the Ministry of External Affairs disposed of. From now on hon. Members may address themselves to the items relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Those who have already spoken have spoken on all subjects. I shall request the Prime Minister to reply to them.

Shri Purnanand: Sir, with regard to the demands under the Ministry of External Affairs I have to make a few submissions. References were made here to certain unpleasant features that have developed in Pondicherry, Mahe and the other recently taken over French possessions. I do not know how far the Government of India have played a positive part in them, but the general impression that is gathering in these areas is that from the French police these pockets have come into the hands of bureaucrats.

Certainly, responsible officers are being appointed there. But they are running the show in a way far from the expectations of the people.

You know, Sir, that till recently there was a united struggle of the people. All political parties, irrespective of their differences, joined together, and there was a mighty movement of the people. Now all of a sudden a change has come. That change is that officers have taken charge, officers who do not know the mind of the people, with the result that there is a great amount of frustration in these areas. I attach particular importance to this because on our handling of these recently integrated foreign pockets depends the future of Goa. The people of Goa are looking at what is happening in these areas. I would, therefore, earnestly request Government to see that the situation does not deteriorate. There may be occasions for people to say that it is no good getting integrated with India. That will be doing a positive disservice to our people in Goa. Therefore we should be particularly careful about it.

In the second place, there are certain factors which I hope the Government of India will take note of, that is with regard to the salaries of certain employees of the previous French Government. There is a difference between their standard and the standard maintained by the Government of India. So also with regard to students, to whom certain concessions are allowed. Teachers I am told get a higher salary in certain of these areas. The other day I saw a petition signed by some of these teachers. I do not want any particular distinction to be shown to any part of India, but as the Prime Minister has often pointed out, they have got a past, they have got a history, they come with that history and the past. So, when we take over these areas we should not make any change that will go to the disadvantage of any section of our people. If there is some difference to their advantage, that advantage should be

maintained for the time being: that should not be tampered with.

Again, as was pointed out by another hon. Member, in some of the backward areas where people are somewhat behind with regard to education and other matters they should be given extra encouragement. I hope the Government of India will be careful to take note of these factors.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The liberation of these French pockets is a matter of rejoicing. But I entertain certain doubts regarding the policy of the Government of India in respect of their integration. We know very well what happened in the case of Chandernagore. Though Chandernagore was liberated a number of years back, it took a very long time for the Government of India to decide on its integration. First there was *de facto* transfer and afterwards it was followed by *de jure* transfer. But the Government of India did not make any immediate decision regarding its immediate integration. On the contrary, the Government set up Jha Commission to consider the question of the ways and means of integration of this area. It took a number of years even after the French left that particular territory. I fear the same thing may happen even in this case. In the month of November last these territories were liberated and we were happy that there was peaceful liberation without any bad incident. But till today, we are amazed that no steps have been taken to integrate them in a proper way. These pockets still remain pockets under the hold of the Central Government. The old machinery set up by the French Government is still being continued and lubricated, and we are asked to sanction certain sums of money for lubricating or continuing such machinery. No attempt has been made to overhaul this machinery, to weed out the bad elements there, and no step has been taken to see that those officials elements who played an active role to support the French hold on those territories were removed. The same official elements who played a very hostile role against India and

against liberation have been kept on, and we are asked now to pay for their salaries and allowances. This does not in any way make a good beginning, and I am sure this will bring frustration to those people who fought bravely for the liberation of those areas. We are told that those leaders who fought for the liberation of those lands have not been actively associated with the administration, and have not been treated properly and are not consulted or invited to give any advice. So the people are already feeling that they are not getting any good deal at the hands of the Government of India. This sort of thing should not be allowed to continue and this feeling should not be allowed to develop. The Government of India till today, I feel, have not made any attempt to bring about proper integration of at least certain units of administration. All the units that were functioning in the old French establishments in those days are being simply continued. Attempts could have been made by now to minimise and rationalise the whole machinery. Attempts could have been made, for example, to integrate the courts of justice, jails, convict settlements and the police with their counterparts in the neighbouring areas. It is not necessary to maintain these units as they are. We would have made a little progress if they were integrated with the neighbouring areas. By integrating them, you could have saved not only a lot of money but also there would have been a feeling created in those areas that the first steps of integration have been taken by the Government of India. So far, it is very unfortunate that such a thing has not been done by the Government.

Then, we are not very sure when the *de jure* transfer of power will take place. In the case of Chandernagore, there was considerable lapse of time before *de jure* transfer took place. In this case, I feel that there may be even a greater lapse of time. If there is delay, if this *de jure* transfer is postponed, then that would mean that there cannot be a fullfledged integration of

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

these areas with the Indian territory. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether the matter has been taken with the French Government, whether the agreement reached between the Government of India and the Government of France is going to be ratified by the French Parliament very soon, and whether any indication has been given by the French Government in regard to this matter. Otherwise, the people of these areas will feel that we are indifferent and we are not taking interest in their affairs.

Next, I should like to say a few words about the customs barriers which have been maintained even today. The other day, there was a question on this matter, and the Minister said that for special reasons, they are maintaining these customs barriers. When I asked him what those reasons were for retaining those customs barriers, he said the reasons were so extraordinary that he was not prepared to divulge those reasons on the floor of the House. We are entitled to know what are the special reasons for retaining these customs barriers. These customs barriers in the past have been rather a source of large smuggling and due to the intrigue or the conspiracy of these customs officials there was a lot of black trade. Many people became rich all of a sudden and this was going on every day and night. Even today, after the liberation of these areas, this thing is going on. We want to know how long it is going to be continued. Except the 'liberation' of these pockets from foreign hold we are still maintaining these pockets as pockets, and all the things which were there during the time of the French rule are retained without any change. So, we want to know what are the improvements that have been made so far and what steps have been taken by the External Affairs Ministry or the Government of India in regard to the question of bringing about the integration of these areas and also of making improvements in those areas. I want the hon.

Minister of External Affairs to assure us that hereafter these matters would not be left to the hands of a few officials. In the past, the Chandernagore question was entirely left to the officials. Perhaps the Minister had no time to look into this question. There was a lot of delay; and complaints from the local population were many. Even in this case, the same thing may happen and may be repeated. The official element is taking full advantage of the whole situation and not only that: the old elements, as I said before, are completely entrenched in administration. They have been given a lot of administrative power, and the people who worked for liberation of those areas are not associated with the administration. No attempt has been made either by the Prime Minister or his Deputy to discuss with the leaders of the people. There is no conference, no meeting of any kind. They have been left in the lurch. They have been disappointed. I repeat, and I make a request to the hon. Prime Minister that a conference may be called of all those who worked for liberation and the problems may be discussed, and views exchanged, and then proper solutions or decisions could be taken. These are the points which I want to make and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister will respond to my request and bring about a conference of all the leaders very soon.

Shri Nambiar: I submit that from the footnote given in the Supplementary Demands, it is known clearly that the amounts required are for the administration of the "Centrally Administered Area." That is very clear. Government want to keep the French Settlements as a Centrally Administered Area till the time of the *de jure* transfer. There is nothing to show that they want to hand them over or merge them with the Madras State. Pondicherry especially forms part of the South Arcot district and Karaikal forms part of Tanjore district. I am coming from the neighbouring area and I know what the feelings of the

people are. They could not understand why there should be a Commissioner to control the whole area indefinitely and why this system should continue. If the fact is that they want to continue the present set up till the real transfer takes place, they must tell the people that fact. At present, instead of bringing the democratic set up there, they are allowing the bureaucratic set up to continue. For instance, I may say that a District Superintendent of Police who was till recently supposed to be in the border as the man in charge of 'Border police' and who was once upon a time notorious in the Krishna District—Shri Palaniappan—has been brought here. People do not like it. I am just giving you an instance as to how the people are feeling about this matter. Apart from that, there were certain people who were not at all supporting the merger idea all these years but very recently changed their name into 'The Merger Congress'. Previously they were calling themselves 'Socialist'. Those people who were out from the Municipal councils have been brought in. For instance, Mr. Muthu Pillal and Mr. Goubert were brought in by an appointment order of the Chief Commissioner. One of them was appointed as Chairman of the municipality. How can a Chief Commissioner fill such posts by appointment? Is this the sort of democratic set up which we are trying to follow immediately after the exit of the French imperialism. So, the people of Pondicherry and Karaikal are very much disturbed by these things. They want to see that the normal democratic practices are followed. Normal civil rights such as holding meetings, processions etc. should be allowed and allowing of peaceful expression of the people's will should be there. Even these are not allowed.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Madras came there and he had to conduct a procession and hold a public meeting. The Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry had to sanction permission to hold a public meeting in which the

Chief Minister of Madras presided. Similarly, the Communist Party, which is one of the most important parties that took part in the liberation movement had to apply to the Chief Commissioner and get the permission to hold meetings in Pondicherry. This is the set up there. Even in the French days, whenever they allowed public meetings, they did not want to apply. Here, an application has to be submitted and sanction has to be granted. Police protection would be given. All these things are sought to be done with the grants given by the Parliament for the maintenance of law and order among three lakhs of people. That is why I submit that there is something wrong in the management. Perhaps the Chief Commissioner or the officials who are posted there gave wrong reports to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and said that things will go out of control if these things are not done. Perhaps they thought that these three lakhs of people will again revolt and go back to the French! Otherwise, I do not know what it is. Therefore, I submit that some measures should be taken to see that the democratic set up is allowed to function.

Coming to elections, there is no promise that the elections will now take place. The French did not even maintain an electoral roll. Therefore, what we suggest is that the electoral rolls must be prepared immediately. We must be guaranteed that there will be an election within three months and all parties will be allowed to express the feelings and programmes and the people also will be allowed to express their will in a peaceful manner as has been done in other parts of Madras State. Government must also state categorically that early attempts will be made to hand over or merge these areas to the adjoining districts of South Arcot and Tanjore and this sort of administration will be ended.

I also want to add in this connection that the Ministry of External Affairs was approached by no less a person than Mr. Subbiah who is

[Shri Namblar]

honoured and respected in the whole of Pondicherry area as the leader of the freedom movement there. He has pointed out in one of his letters dated 24th September addressed to the Prime Minister the behaviour and the character and conduct of Mr. Muthu Pillai and Mr. Goubert and how these people were brought to power. In that letter, he says:

"One of your Government communiques issued in 1952 presented a catalogue of disgraceful events of looting, arson and gangsterism in French India for which the above personalities were chiefly responsible."

This refers to Messrs. Muthu Pillai, Muthukumarappa Reddy and others. It continues:

"Ashamed of such disgraceful and indelible record of treachery and with a view to concealing them from outside world, they have chosen to change the name of their party as the Liberation Congress on 16th May, 1954".

The hon. Prime Minister might have received this letter. I do not know what has happened to that. He should have made enquiries about these personalities. If he were satisfied about their behaviour there is every justification to put them into power. But that was not done. We would therefore appeal to him again to know about these people from the people of that area. Every thing is not well there so far as I know. The people there will be satisfied if democratic set up is ensured there and the Central Government assures that every thing will be done to bring about an early merger. Then only, it will be a great event. Otherwise we are afraid that by sanctioning these large amounts, we are not doing any good to the people of this area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am rather glad that this cut motion has been brought forward because it enables me to remove a number of misunderstand-

ings. Hon. Members who have spoken would probably have got an answer to many of their questions if they had read the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France. There was the agreement and in terms of that agreement we have to do some things and we cannot do some things at this stage.

The House will remember that this *de facto* transfer took place last month—I may say exactly six weeks ago. It is not a long period. And it took place in terms of that agreement. After the *de facto* transfer, other things have to take place—certain enquiries. The next step would be the ratification, according to the laws of the two States concerned of this *de facto* merger and then it will become *de jure*. Now, we cannot of course hurry the French Parliament although I am quite sure that they will proceed with this without delay. But it is open to us to take this step in time. At the present moment enquiries and other things are not complete and the matter will have to be brought up before this Parliament and it will more or less mean, if we take it up, some kind of amendment of the Constitution. That will of course come later.

The hon. Member who just spoke referred several times to what he called merger. Another Member spoke about integration. There is no question of merger or integration before us at this stage: I cannot talk about the future. First of all, we cannot do it at this stage. We cannot talk of merger and integration when the *de jure* transfer has not taken place. The question does not arise even. It cannot be done. In terms of the agreement some things can be done afterwards. What we shall do afterwards it is for us to consider them. I cannot express myself on behalf of Government about that. Parliament will decide. But, if I may say so, it will probably be desirable and more advantageous not to have that merger with surrounding districts—I am not for the moment

referring to certain small areas, which may be considered perhaps distinctly and differently, Mahe, (Shri Nambiar: Karaikal)—but the main block, the Pondicherry block by itself may or may not. But we have undertaken to make it a centre of certain cultural activities, we will continue certain cultural activities concerned with French language, etc., and it may be desirable to keep it as a unit of culture. But it will be for Parliament to decide. And what we have undertaken is that we will make no change there without the consent of the people.

I shall refer to the agreement itself. Hon. Members said about our continuing, what they call, the French imperialist system and administration, etc. Well, I do not think it is quite correct. But we have undertaken to continue the officers there, except the French officers who have as a matter of fact departed, all of them, so far as I know. I am not quite sure about some educationists, who might be there.

Under article 1 of the agreement—“With effect from November 1st 1954 the Government of India shall take over the administration of the territory of the French Establishments in India. These Establishments will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the de facto transfer. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people.”

The hon. Member referred to some Chairman or Members of the Municipalities, that is the Communes—why we put in this man and that man. We have done nothing of our own accord. We have maintained, in accordance with the agreement, those people who were there.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravarty: Two nominations were made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nominations were made for particular reasons. There was another case where a per-

son died. Something had to be done. The man who presided over the Assembly who was to have become the Chief Justice, died.

Shri Nambiar: These two were not filling of vacancies.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, they were not. But in accordance with the spirit of the agreement it had to be done.

Under article 5 of the agreement—“With effect from the date of de facto transfer the Government of India shall take in their service all the civil servants and employees of the Establishments, other than those belonging to the metropolitan cadre or to the General cadre of the France d' Outer-Mer Ministry. These civil servants and employees including the members of the public forces shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India the same conditions of services, as respects remuneration, leave, and pension and the same right as respects disciplinary matter or the tenure of their posts, or similar rights as changed circumstances may permit, as they were entitled to immediately before the date of the de facto transfer. They shall not be dismissed or their prospects shall not be damaged on account of any action done in the course of duty prior to the date of the de facto transfer.”

What has been done is, in regard to the services, first of all, we are not making any constitutional or institutional changes. We have retained, according to the agreement, French Indian officials. The French officials, that is French by nationality, have practically all gone. I believe. That is, the French Governor, his secretariat and others have gone. And the French Governor's place had to be taken by somebody, by the Chief Commissioner and his secretariat. The Finance and Economic Affairs Department have been amalgamated into one department, and the Police Department is headed by an Inspector-General of

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Police, because the police head has gone to France, and two Deputy Inspectors, constables, etc.

In the case of Administrators for Karaikal and Mabe, officers from the State Government and Centres have been appointed. In the case of Yanam the officers of the former French Administration has been appointed as Administrator.

For the purpose of import and export regulation at Pondicherry the posts of Collector of Central Excise and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have been created. So far as the judicial system is concerned, we have agreed to carry on the French system, the French laws. It is not particularly easy, apart from carrying on with the old people, to find people having cognizance and experience of French laws. The French laws continue. All the officers of the Judicial Department not desiring to proceed to France after the transfer have been retained.

Then some posts have been created, developmental posts, in regard to the Five Year Plan.

The Administration of Pondicherry after the *de facto* transfer has been faced with a number of cases of officers who for political reasons had either been dismissed or had resigned during the nationalist movement or had been appointed by the Liberation Council. The policy followed has been as follows: The officials dismissed by the French for political reasons since March 1954 have all been reinstated. With regard to the officials dismissed in connection with the Mabe uprising of 1948—about ten junior officials were dismissed in 1948 who had then sought refuge in Indian territory—the individual cases are being examined and they are being reinstated if there is nothing else against them. In regard to resignations of officials during the last seven months of French rule, all these officials are being reinstated.

Difficulty has arisen about certain temporary staff employed by the Liberation Council, because it is difficult to absorb all these people. Such as could be absorbed have been absorbed. Some of them were found to be, well, not competent enough for the work. They had been suddenly taken, and some were really not competent to do the work they were supposed to do. Even in regard to these, efforts are being made to take them in in some other local service.

So that, so far as integration or merger is concerned, the question does not arise at this stage. First of all the *de jure* transfer will take place. After that it is for Parliament to consider, in consultation with or with the approval of the people in Pondicherry, what their future should be.

The hon. Member who spoke last referred by name to certain persons who he said had misbehaved in the past and who had now been nominated or given positions of responsibility. Well, it is rather difficult for me to consider individual cases. It is perfectly true, I would say that from the Indian nationalist point of view many people in these Establishments have often misbehaved in the past. The gentleman whose name he mentioned as an emblem of virtue has also misbehaved greatly in the past there. But the point is that in regard to these recent changes that were brought about in Pondicherry, there can be no doubt that some of these people whose names he mentioned with disapproval played a very important part in bringing about those changes. We are not either punishing them or approving of them. We are merely taking things as they were and continuing them, unless there is very special reason. All this is temporary, of course.

Then in regard to this talk about elections, I would again remind hon. Members that this transfer took place last month. It is a temporary phase. We have to wait for the next phase

before we have these elections or whatever they may be.

4 P.M.

The customs barriers ultimately will have to go. I hope it will go before very long. The difficulty is that during the French rule, as hon. Members know, large quantities of goods were imported without payment and they were smuggled into India also. Many merchants wanted to profit by this change. They knew that the change over was coming up and they imported many things like this. So, we wanted a certain period to deal with these properties that had accumulated or were coming in under the previous licences issued by the French Government. I suppose this will be a short period and it will be over. Then, there will be no customs barrier or anything.

I was not here at the time when the hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty spoke. I have read the notes of what she said. She referred to, apart from referring to undemocratic methods and no elections being held, meetings being banned and legitimate democratic work being suppressed. I had occasion to answer a question, or may be, I made a statement in regard to this matter. At no time has there been any order banning meetings. What the Chief Commissioner did was, he said, for a short time, for a few weeks, I hope there will be no public meetings let us settle down; you can hold meetings in your compounds and houses wherever you like, roughly, till the middle of December, that is till about now. If I may say so, a small reason for this was, the Chief Commissioner himself was going away for a short period because he was ill. I may say that the present Chief Commissioner, who was our Consul there previously, has acquitted himself with very great credit—I am not talking of the last few weeks, but previously too—and I think he deserves praise for the manner he has conducted himself and has worked in very difficult circumstances before the transfer of power. So that, all that he said was,

for a few weeks, because of possible party conflicts and the rest of it, do not take out processions or hold meetings. That was a request which was agreed to by everybody here except one leader, to which I shall come later. Even so, that small period is practically over. I must tell the House that meetings have been held in the last few weeks, quite a number of them, without any stoppage or prohibition. In fact, even Shri Subbayya, the Communist Party leader held a meeting with the approval of the administration as recently as 5th December. So that, the information available to hon. Members opposite is neither up-to-date nor accurate.

Shri Nambiar: Recently, with previous sanction, meetings, were held. I said so. I knew that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let us consider. Is it a sin for the Chief Commissioner to have said so soon after the merger with all kinds of forces at play, all kinds of feelings between local parties and different people? Hon. Member also referred to some people in very strong terms adverse to them. When they hear these abuses at each other, there is likelihood of friction and possibly more trouble. All that the Chief Commissioner said was, for three or four weeks, please do not hold public meetings which may bring about any party conflicts; hold them in your private compounds which are big enough and it is easy to hold them in private compounds. In fact, they have been held later. The whole thing is over now.

One rather remarkable charge was apparently made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. My note says that she said that hundreds of people were being thrown into jails.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I said was, during the time of the French, hundreds of people were thrown into the jails and even now there were specific numbers—I do not have the papers before me—who are still there. They have been charged under the French law; they are political people who have been charged

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

for criminal acts. They are still there. Hundreds of people had been thrown into jails.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member is referring to people who were sent during the French period—I think I mentioned about it—I am not aware of a single case. What happened was—I think it was in Yenam—some people who had been previously charged had appealed and in fact, I believe, the appeals had gone to some Court of Appeal in France and are pending. When our Administrator came in, a Judge or whoever it was, he summoned them. The purpose of his summoning them was to quash the proceedings. They thought they were being summoned for being sentenced. I think I made it clear. They wanted to quash the proceedings. In order to proceed judicially, they asked them to come. That was all. In fact, the Administrator did not know anything about it and when asked, he said, I will look into the matter, our policy is that they should be released; the only thing is to do it judicially according to the French law. If the hon. Members refer to the French law, the French law is still existing there. It was in accordance with the French law that they were summoned so that the proceedings may be quashed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I had mentioned that there were 20 volunteers in Pondicherry jail for leading a demonstration on the 9th August. They are also liberation volunteers. They are not in thousands. They are there for specific acts in connection with the liberation struggle.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot give any answer to that. This is the first time I have heard of it. I will enquire certainly. As a matter of fact, since Shrimati Renu Chakravarty spoke, I got into touch with the Chief Commissioner over the telephone to enquire if there is any person in jail. This is the answer I got. I did not know that some of these persons were in jail because he said clearly

that all the previous persons were being discharged. He said, whether some have been left. I cannot say, I must enquire. He said that except in one instance, to which I shall come later, no arrests had been made of any kind. The fact is that arrests have been made in connection with criminal acts. He said;—I am reading out—hon. Members will forgive me if the word “communists” comes in there—“about 15 days ago, a number of communists went to the Pondicherry Municipal commune and tried to force a man called Santiago who is a socialist municipal commissioner, to join the Communist Party.”

Shri Pannose: Clearly false.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am reading the message as I received. There is something more exciting coming up.

“He refused to do so. They stabbed his brother and assaulted his mother-in-law. Then, they went to another house and assaulted a man called Balasundaram. In this connection nine people were arrested and prosecuted. This is the only incident in which any arrests have taken place since the de facto transfer on the 1st of November.”

Shri Namblar: Poor mother-in-law.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad the hon. Member sympathises with the mother-in-law.

So, I beg the House to consider in this perspective. A change took place last month under a certain agreement which lays down that we should maintain the French law, the French services, the French conditions and that we should not make constitutional or institutional changes till later, not without the consent of the people there. That is the position. Inevitably, when these changes occurred, many people who were formerly there expected to profit by the change in terms of office, etc. It is quite impossible to provide offices for everybody. I cannot from personal knowledge say that this person is better than that. On the

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'French Establishments in India'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the discussion on all the Demands together will be resumed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a word about the elephant?

Shri Nambiar: The white elephant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, hon. the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just want to relate the circumstances. Hon. Member Shri Gidwani grew very indignant at the Government of India keeping an elephant for ceremonial purposes of pomp and pageantry. Well, the Government of India, first of all, never thought of keeping an elephant, but the elephant was presented by the Assam State Government to the Presi-

dent. There is nothing wrong about it, and there is nothing wrong, I feel, about the President or even the Government of India keeping an elephant. It all depends on what you use it for. As the hon. Member agrees, the elephant can be kept in a zoo. If we spend that money in a zoo, then the hon. Member would not object.

Anyhow, here is an elephant on our hands—or will be. Now, we cannot allow it not to be properly fed and properly kept in some kind of shelter. We sent an elephant, hon. Members may remember, to Peking, and to other places. Recently I paid a visit to this elephant in Peking, and the Peking Municipality or the Chinese Government, I was delighted to see, are taking very special care of this elephant, had built a very fine house which was warmed in winter, because it was cold there, and a nice pool for it to bathe in.

I can very well understand the objection raised to personal pomp and pageantry. That is totally unbecoming. But again, if I may say so, every State or most States, for State purposes, have certain ceremonials, and even certain pomp and pageantry, not of an individual, and I should imagine that probably there is more pomp and pageantry of a particular type in socialist States than in the non-socialist States. But there is this difference. It is not the personal pomp and pageantry of an individual. It is for the State. And if we have certain pageantry or ceremonial on Republic Day, it is not for any individual; it is an occasion when the State has some pageantry which is wholly becoming and which the people like. There is not too much colour in people's lives, and a little colour occasionally is welcome.

So, I do submit whether an elephant is necessary or desirable is another question. We can consider it. But, for the moment, when we have got an elephant, we have got to feed it or keep

it. Whether we keep it later is a different matter; and it would be discourteous to the Assam Government and to the President not to make provision for the elephant that was given to him.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):
I would like to make a few observations on a few Demands placed before the House. Demand No. 1 seeks to establish Export Promotion Councils in India. It is not known what the Constitution of these Councils will be and how they are going to function, and what controls they will place upon the trade in the country. Sri V. B. Gandhi spoke about the very bad conditions of the mica industry and trade. Of course, everyone knows mica is not utilised in India, but it is one of our best exchange-earners. It has been brought to the notice of the House several times that the mica industry is falling down and the mica trade also has been falling down. When the trade has to depend upon foreign countries and foreign markets, naturally its demand grows only when there is a demand from outside. With the gradual fall in the mica trade, several mines had to be stopped, and several export organisations also had to be closed down.

We have unfortunately the constant threat of synthetic mica being manufactured and we have at present the threat of competition from other countries like Brazil, Rhodesia, Madagascar etc., with Indian mica. But we understand these Export Councils will be able to suggest ways and means of getting out of the present difficulty. To what extent Government is going to promote industries of this nature we have to wait and see, but I think that Government must be able to make quick decisions with regard to this particular industry. I have brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister, and also apprised the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry about this matter, a couple of months back. But unfortunately, no effort seems to have been made so far to solve the question, though I

had given a few constructive suggestions in that regard.

Now, I come to Demand No. 39 under which a grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 32 lakhs is to be given to Kashmir. Anybody who has gone to Kashmir, and especially Srinagar, would find that there is so much of advertisement about the conditions there and so much of attraction is thereby given, that one is disappointed that all the advertisements are wasted upon the visitor, and more often to find that he is placed in a quandary. In a recent visit of mine to Srinagar, I found that the security of life itself is in danger. Residential accommodations to visitors are not always very happy, and once the visitors place themselves in the bands of the house-boat owners or somebody else, it is not possible for them to move in an independent atmosphere. The air office is always crowded, the bus service is uncertain and the Tourist Bureau is often not quite anxious to help the visitors. It so happens that in Srinagar, the air office, the bus service office, the Tourist Bureau office, and the railway booking office, etc. are at several places. It would always help the visitors to those places, if all these offices are located in the same place so that the visitors may have access to them without much trouble.

The advertisement about Kashmir, and especially Srinagar, is so much that it had baffled my imagination when I saw the so-called big gardens of Kashmir and compared them with the Brindavan gardens in Mysore. Too much of this kind of an advertisement and too little care shown towards the visitors is a thing that has to be attended to without further delay. In fact, a number of licensed guides will have to be established, so that they might take care of the property and life of these visitors and see that they get out of Kashmir safe, and as early as possible. It is always welcome that as we advance the amount of advertisement in respect of Kashmir we should also improve the living conditions in Kashmir. The latest incident

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

is that of Shri Asoka Mehta, and how he has been treated on a political plane. Unfortunately, everything went against that incident, and the Kashmir Government do not seem to have cared much for keeping law and order to the extent that it is required, and to the extent that it is available in other parts of the country.

Coming to Demand No. 62, under which Rs. 30 lakhs are being granted, I would like to point out that the investigation of some of the river valley projects is not progressing with the speed with which it ought to. I am referring in particular to the Krishna valley development. You know, Sir, how long Andhras have been anxiously waiting for the development of the Krishna valley. Estimates and re-estimates have been made, and we have not yet come to any final position in that regard. The Nandikonda Project that has been thought of and considered so many times is yet to be finalised. Of course, the Central Government will say that the State Government have been in so much confusion that they have not been able to submit the necessary proposals and estimates in time. But now that we have in the Central Government and the Planning Commission a good number of technical experts who will be able to investigate these things personally, and quickly too, I would suggest that if the State Government have not been able to make up their mind with regard to one project or the other, it is up to the Central Government to choose the projects that are most important, most useful and most easily worked out, and force their opinion upon the State Government, if they are unable to make up their mind. I am quite sure that there has been some amount of confusion in the Andhra State between the two projects, namely the High Level Canal and the Nandikonda Project. Now that there is a sort of fair agreement between the promoters or sponsors of these two schemes, the Central Government should come forward to see that these are finalised as

early as possible and the work taken up without further delay.

I may mention that if these projects should develop, especially the Nandikonda one, the possibility of growing more food, and quickly also, is there. As nearly 30 lakhs of acres are supposed to come under this scheme, it must not be delayed any longer. Moreover, the cultural practices are there, and the possibility of development is very easy; the possibility of getting good compensation by the sale of lands is also there. I am sorry to express my dissatisfaction, and the dissatisfaction of several Andhras, that the matter has been unduly delayed. I would, therefore, suggest that Government should choose immediately the proper time and the occasion to sponsor these things without much delay.

I have only to mention that this Krishna Valley project has been under consideration in the Planning Commission for over four or five years. The projects that have been conceived of much later have come to the forefront; I might refer to the Kosi Project, for instance. The estimates for the Kosi Project were ready only recently, and they thought of it only recently, but in no time, the project estimates have been completed. While I congratulate the Central Government for doing it so quickly, I must only remark that the same amount of enthusiasm has not been evinced with regard to the development of the projects in Andhra, which is a rice-growing area, and where it is possible to grow food more quickly, and develop the project much more quickly than in other areas. Of course, there is no question of flood control or the question of devastation by floods. It is merely a developmental project, that has been long under consideration.

With these remarks, I support the Demands, and especially the three Demands on which I have spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri.

Shri Aebuthan (Cranganur): This area also may be covered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I am looking straight. After Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, I shall call Shri Achuthan.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): While supporting Demands Nos. 64 and 100, I wish to make a few observations. In our early school life we learnt that in this world, two-thirds consist of water, and one-third is land. I would ask the hon. Deputy Minister to tell us whether that is the present position in Assam, or whether it is all water and very little land, and what Government are going to do by a grant under these Demands to help the people. I find that actually the general feeling is that Government are always prepared to help the people. But between the people and Government, there is a vast interregnum, as a result of which Government help does not percolate to the people concerned. It is said in our part of the country:

दाता दय विधाता न दय

Data is the man who gives the gift. He is giving it all right. But *Vidhata* comes in and stops the gift being actually received by the people for whom it was intended. We have in Assam at the present moment a large number of engineers who act directly against what the local engineers think and advise them to do, with the result that every undertaking which they have commenced or had commenced before amounted to a failure. It is their indecisiveness which is largely responsible for delay in giving adequate relief. For instance, the hon. Prime Minister was there last August or so. In Dibrugarh the circuit house was being dismantled on the day when it was being eroded. The engineers did not seem to realise even a week before that this portion was going to be eroded. The chief engineer or the chief of the operations was actually living in that circuit house and the revetment was being washed away under his very eyes, and he did not know that the circuit house would have to be dismantled in a few hours. Only on the day that the Prime Minister went there on the spot, on that day only, dismantling had commenced. It

is a pity. I understand that the local engineers had advised him to take action earlier.

Now, I am not going to trouble the House about the situation in Dibrugarh: my particular concern is about Palasbhari which is in my constituency. Now, the work of revetment should have been started there already. In regard to Dibrugarh I know that there was delay on the part of the engineers in commencing the work. Now, we are in the dry season. We ought to start revetment work in Palasbhari. At one time I was told—and I am glad that that opinion has changed, although I do not like indecisiveness—that they were going to abandon Palasbhari altogether and that some sort of compensation would be paid to the persons affected and they would be asked to go and live somewhere else. But I understand today that this idea has not been actually accepted and Government do not wish to abandon Palasbhari altogether. That, in my opinion, is a very sound decision. If the revetment work is started in Palasbhari which the public has demanded and in respect of which the public has made application to the Ministry, if revetment is started immediately, the town will be saved. I have seen with my own eyes the condition prevailing in the town of Gauhati. Some years ago, the Strand Road area there was threatened to be washed away. It has a few buildings. Somehow the town of Gauhati was saved and there is no danger of erosion. As a matter of fact, the Oriental Insurance Company building, which is one of the finest buildings in Gauhati, and other places in the market, were about to be washed away. But a few spots had saved the town. Now it is about ten years since this happened.

I would say, if I may advise the experts, that if it is intended not to abandon Palasbhari, if it is intended to protect that small town, the work of revetment should immediately be started. That is my considered opinion and for that reason I wholeheartedly support the demand.

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

Coming to the highway, I was informed by a letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat in reference to a question which I had put, that the Government had decided to divert the high-way in Palasbhari. That I submit, would be a very wrong decision to take. If this high-way near Palasbhari is diverted, then the entire area—a very large area—would be washed away and the aerodrome in Gaubati will also be threatened. The whole area will be one vast sheet of water if this national high-way is abandoned. Now that it has been decided to keep Palasbhari on and to protect it from erosion, I think the idea of diverting the national high-way from that point should also be abandoned. It is not merely a question of Palasbhari with which we shall be concerned if Palasbhari is abandoned. The whole area, as I have said many times, of the south bank will be completely ruined if steps are not taken at an early stage to protect it.

Again a word of warning should be given to the engineers, who are deputed from the Centre to the State of Assam. They should not be so much—if I may use the word,—conceited, so much opinionative, as they seem to be. That is the opinion of the local engineers. That is the opinion of the retired engineers. The retired executive engineer and chief engineer ought to know something about Assam and their opinion should carry some weight. As it is now, the engineers going out from the Centre prove as imperialistic as the engineers of old.

Sbri B. Das (Jaipur-Keonjhar): Do they all come from Rajputana?

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I do not know whether they come from Rajputana. They may be coming from Rajputana where there is no flood. That may be the reason. But I would ask the Government to advise our engineers who are deputed from the Centre to take into confidence the local engineers, to take their co-ope-

ration and to work in a co-operative spirit so as to save this State. I say this that every Minister in the Cabinet ought by now to realise that bureaucracy is as powerful now as it was under the old British days.

Sbri B. Das: I agree.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: So the hon. Minister should take a personal interest in this matter. I had said more than once in this House that in this dry season one of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power should be having his headquarters in Assam, in West Bengal. He should personally watch the situation and give orders immediately; concrete decisions must be taken quickly without any loss of time. Now, they are going forward and backward between the State and Delhi. My hon. friend told me to contact one engineer, Mr. Nag. So I personally went and tried to contact him; then I was told that he had gone to Delhi. There is this going forward and backward of the engineers. They go there, see certain things, come back to Delhi, go back again with some inspiration. This is a sort of thing which ought to be avoided, and in order to avoid that, in order to prevent these frequent movements of officers deputed from the Centre, I would respectfully request the Deputy Minister again to see that one of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power has his headquarters for some time in Assam so that he may personally attend to this work. After all, it is a matter of three or four months and nothing more.

Sbri B. Das: Now, the session is closing.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Now there is a younger section in the Ministry and I would request them to go to Assam and see the place.

Sbri B. Das: He is making a reflection on old Ministers.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: It is hard life there; it may be pleasant at times; but otherwise it is a hard life.

I want to say another thing. I am not suggesting anything new. Now I am told that the Minister of Rehabilitation will be having his headquarters in Calcutta for some time so that he may devote much greater attention to the refugees. So similarly I ask.....

Shri. B. Das: But he is complaining of the Calcutta weather.

Shri K. K. Chaudhuri: We want something to be done so that we may not have to come again to the House with this request.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): If I am not here, I won't have the benefit of hearing the hon. Member in the House.

कौमती कमलेंदुबीच राव (जिला गढ़वाल—
परिचय व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला
बिबना—उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मांग
नम्बर १०० के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, मोटर
मार्ग तथा अन्य मार्गों का बां प्रह्न हैं उस से
बां लाभ सारं ईश को और विशेष कर पहाड़ी
प्रान्तों को हो सकते हैं व उगीष्य हैं । मैं
अपने क्षेत्र की स्थिति जानते हुए बता सकूँ
हूँ कि यदि इसमें धरासू तथा घुटि बाते बँसें
मार्गों की तज्जु अर्थात् बां मार्ग धरासू, उत्तर-
काशी कैदारनाथ होकर नितंग तक पहुँचेंगा
तथा घुटिवाला मोटरमार्ग रुद्रप्रयाग होत। हुआ
बद्रीनाथ से आभं नीतिघाटी में पहुँचेंगा उससे
हमारा व्यापार बढ़ेंगा, हमारे बंगतों द्वारा बां अभी
यातायात न होने से बँसें ही पड़ें हुए हैं, आध
बढ़ेंगी और खाने के पदार्थ जनता को सस्ते दामों
में पहुँचाये जा सकेंगे, जड़ी बूटियों का वह
स्थान एक कोष होने के कारण उन के निर्यात
से भी हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेंगी । खनिज धातुओं
को बाहर निकाला जा सकेंगा, बिजली उत्पाद
के चन्व ले जाने में सुविधा होगी बिजली
सहायता से सिंचाई भली भंति हो सकेंगी,
यात्रियों को आन का प्रोत्साहन मिलने से जिले
में द्रव्य जायेगा, आर्थिक लाभ के जतावा और
कितने ही लाभ हो कर जनता की कठिनाइयां
हट सकेंगी और एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका कुछ
बँने पा सकेंगा ।

नीतिघाटी के मोटर मार्ग की तरह उक्त कथित
धरासू नितंग मोटर मार्ग भी अवश्य ही राष्ट्रीय
राजमार्ग घोषित हो जाना चाहिये जिससे यह
मार्ग कई स्थानों से होता हुआ उन स्थानों को
पूर्व कथित लाभ पहुँचायेगा । मैं यह भी बता
इना चाहती हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायतों और धमदान
द्वारा बां मोटर व अन्य मार्ग बनाये जाते हैं उनका
संरक्षण प्रान्तीय जबवा केंद्रीय सरकार को लेना
आवश्यक है । बँवार्त गामीण धमदान दं कर बां
बना ईते हैं, उनकी भविष्य में मरम्मत करना
उनकी क्षमता के बाहर है, इतलिये इस बात को
ध्यान में रखना भी आवश्यक है । विषय में जब
मार्गों का एक बाल सा बिछ गया है । संघाई
विषय नामक मोटर मार्ग द्वारा चीन, तिब्बत
और भारत का निकट सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा, अर्थात्
उक्त मार्ग मसत की सीमा तक पहुँच कर चीनों
ईशों को एक छर ईगा । हमारे पहाड़ी जब
इतना कर रहे हैं तां हमें भी अपना कार्यक्रम
बां हम नीतिघाटी मार्ग को ले कर आरम्भ कर
सकें हैं, उसे तथा अन्य मार्गों को भी हाथ में ले
कर विस्तृत करना है अभी मंग क्षेत्र भी अन्य
क्षेत्रों की बराबरी में तथा हमारा राष्ट्र अन्य
राष्ट्रों की बराबरी में जा कर ऊपर उठ सकेगा ।
केंद्रीय रंत मंत्री जी के शब्दों में, अर्थात् "वहाँ
तक मार्गों से यातायात व्यवस्था का प्रह्न है
मुझे इसमें संदेह नहीं कि वह लाभदायक रहा है
तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण किये गये स्थानों में जनता
को सस्ती व अच्छी सर्विस प्रदान करने में
सफलता मिली है " मैं उन्हें उनके यह शब्द
याद दिलाती हूँ । मंत्री महोदय ने यातायात के
विकास पर बल दिया था तथा आह्वान दिया
था कि रेलवे के बाद यह विकास मुख्यतः मार्गों
पर ही होना है, मैं आशा करती हूँ कि जब
मार्गों की बारी आ गयी है और उनमें
प्राथमिकता मरे क्षेत्र के मार्गों को बहं की
कठिन स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर ही
जायेगी और इस कार्य के सिधे द्रव्य की मात्रा
भी बढ़ायी जायेगी । इस मंत्री इतनी ही प्रार्थना
है ।

Shri Achuthan: Sir, With regard to the Supplementary Demand No. 2—Industries—I am very glad that the

[Shri Achuthan]

Government is going to set up certain Export Promotion Councils and among the commodities which come under the purview of these Councils, pepper and cashew-nuts which have got an important place in the west coast are included.

With regard to cashew-nuts, the main objective of the Export Promotion Councils seems to be to see that the industries develop and give advice on export developments. But, where is the raw material? At present more than 50 per cent of the raw nuts are imported from other countries and as soon as it is understood by them that it is due to the working of our Export Promotion Councils that we are getting more price, naturally the exporting countries of raw nuts will raise their prices and we will be at a disadvantage. Therefore, along with the promotion of the export of these cashew-nuts and pepper we must see that, as far as possible, the industry must have its raw materials from our country itself. There is also scope for that in not only that region but in many parts of India where the soil may not be fit for any other cultivation. Cashew-nuts will thrive well in Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and in other parts of India. It requires only very little rainfall and the soil can be anything but too rocky. Therefore, Government must see not to put the cart before the horse, but along with this, it must also see that the cultivation of cashew-nut trees is spread over as far as possible and wherever it is possible, so that we are not to depend upon the imported raw nuts for our industry.

Now, we are going to have our Export Promotion Councils. The industry is concentrated in Quilon, Trichur, Irinjalakuda in the Cochin area and Malabar area. When the Council is constituted, the Government must see that representatives of not only this industry and trade of all parts are taken in, but also of the producers of the whole region of west

coast. Then only we can have a good knowledge of production, labour position and export facilities. It is a seasonal crop and therefore it must be spread over as far as possible; otherwise for six months work will be there and for the other six months the labourers will be nowhere. Then the factory owners may have to pay them some subsidies or lay-off wages. During those days the labourers may not be able to fall back upon other labour facilities. These are the difficulties in cashew-nut industry. Therefore, along with the creation of Export Promotion Councils for promotion of cashew-nut exports, the Government must see that, as far as possible, the plantation is also developed.

Then coming to Food and Agriculture, we have our great praise for the late Mr. Kidwai. He has tackled the food problem. I appreciate that. But, in the matter of sugarcane cultivation it was not possible for him to foresee that this country will be consuming more and more sugar so that he may pick up and adjust himself to see that the sugarcane production does not lag behind. He was not able to understand in that line. We are suffering on account of that. Rs. 70 crores of foreign exchange is lost on the import of sugar. Even now there is murmur in U.P. and Bihar that the price that is going to be given to the sugarcane producer is not sufficient. I come from a consuming area where there is very little sugarcane cultivation. Therefore, I as a representative of the consumers, say that we are not grudging to pay to the producers something more. That is my point. The newly elected Congress President Shri Dhebar immediately after his election has given a statement that we must look to the interests of the cultivators for the future of the country. Therefore, that is prospect No. 1 and we do not mind if the sugarcane cultivators get one anna or two annas more. We are prepared to suffer that much. They should not under any circumstance feel that

even though they toll day and night for the cultivation they are a suffering poor lot. You must find out what is their consensus of opinion. You must understand their difficulties. Have an, so to say, assessment of the cost of production of the sugarcane cultivators in different parts by sample surveys; pay them well; do not grudge and then within no time we shall be able to be self-sufficient with regard to product.

You can take it for certain that year after year there will be more and more consumers. Do not be under the impression that the level has come to the maximum or you have reached the climax. Year after year, because people are getting themselves more and more civilised that the villagers are growing more and more conscious of the modern modes of life, even though they may have less of rice they will take more of tea and coffee. That is the position now. Therefore, at least for some more years to come there will be a gradual rise in the consumption of sugar in this vast country. So, you must see that a higher target is fixed and adapt yourself accordingly for the cultivation of more and more sugarcane in different parts of the country.

Now coming to Grants-in-aid to Kashmir, everybody knows that the so-called part of Kashmir is part of India and I have got great appreciation to our present Chief Minister Sree Bakshi who is an Indian first and an Indian last. Even then, there is nothing in this Demand to disclose actually what is the present state of affairs of the common man in Kashmir. I have an idea of a common man's position in India. But, with regard to Kashmir the financial integration took place only recently and we have no idea of the actual position. Also, people are not much permitted to go there. Therefore, we have no information whatsoever about the people of Kashmir. More information should have been supplied. Not only that. Let us not consider for a moment that Kashmir

in the future also will not be part and parcel of India. There is a saying in Malayalam—I do not know whether you. Sir, know it—that a wife even after serving her husband for a number of years, if she quarrels with her husband and is going to be divorced at 10.0 A.M. tomorrow, the saying is that even though she is going to be divorced she must get up early in the morning, sweep the court-yard, clean the utensils and keep the house ready for regular use and for anybody who comes in. We feel it our duty to see that Jammu and Kashmir form as much a part and parcel of India as the State of Travancore-Cochin, Assam or Bengal. We do not grudge sanctioning even crores of rupees, so that the standard of the people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir may be brought to the level prevailing in our country. All that I wish to say is that we would have been glad if more information had been given to us.

Sri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I welcome the Demand No. 133 and I am glad that we are going to vote Rs. 5 crores under this Demand. I am glad to find that a settlement organisation has been brought into being and the work of paying compensation is going apace. Formerly they were disbursing Rs. 50 lakhs per month; now they are going to disburse Rs. 1 crore per month. So far it is all right.

But I would be failing in my duty, Mr Deputy-Speaker, if I do not voice the feelings of the displaced persons and their feelings are feelings not of unqualified despair, but feelings which are well-nigh despair. While I was speaking about the Rehabilitation Ministry on a previous occasion, I said: You are bringing into being a huge organisation, with so many Secretaries, with so many prefixes attached to their designation—Joint, Sub, Additional, Sub-Additional, etc. etc. Why are you bringing into being this huge organisation which is going to be a drain on the exchequer of India? In reply it was said: "We are going to bring into being this

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

machinery, so that the work of giving compensation is done as speedily as possible." All that machinery has come into being; and what has happened? The whole of fit, with all the paraphernalia, is disbursing Rs. 50 lakhs per mensem. Refugees are coming to me every day. I am myself a displaced person. They come to me in the morning; they come to me in the afternoon; they come to me in the evening. They ask me: "When are we going to get our compensation?" The compensation is there; the Government has set apart money for payment of compensation. It is not the Government that is at fault; but it is the machinery that we have brought into being that is at fault. What are we going to do with all these settlement officers and what are we going to do with these big offices. If they are going to disburse only Rs. 1 crore per mensem? I would say: hope deferred makes the heart grow sick.

“सुरत दान महा कल्याण”

This is an Indian proverb. My friend quoted a Malayalam proverb and I want to quote a Hindustani proverb. If you want to give somebody something give him that straightaway, give him immediately, give him at once. It is no good going on making promises and give him something after the man has become sick of those promises.

I said, Sir, at that time also and I say it now that for the rehabilitation of the refugees you do need only money and Government is giving money; but Government must make a psychological approach to this problem. The psychological approach lies in this. Whatever money you want to give them give it as soon as possible. Only today a fellow-member of Parliament said to me that there is a gentleman who has a very fat claim of Rs. 13 lakhs is living in a dilapidated hut; another gentleman who has a very fat claim of Rs. 28 lakhs, let alone the question of living well, is finding it difficult to meet the biological neces-

sities. Why is it so? It is because the compensation claims are not dealt with as expeditiously as possible. So, while I vote for this demand, I would request the Rehabilitation Minister that he should see to it that these claims are given as quickly as possible, so that the refugees do not suffer under the load of delay. I do not wish to go into the after-effects of this delay; the after-effects of the delay are manifold and it would not be coming of me to give vent to them here. But I should say that Government should take due note of the feelings of the displaced persons in this matter and they should not delay payment of compensation any more.

Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Achuthan has said something about sugar. I also want to say something about sugar. You know I am a Brahmin and Brahmins love sugar.

An Hon. Member: What about sweets?

Shri D. C. Sharma: An hon. Member is asking about sweets. Sweets come from sugar. When I am asked to vote so much money for the import of sugar from abroad, it makes my heart sink. I feel unhappy. We used to import lakhs of tons of cereals from abroad. That was not a happy position for our country. It was not a very fortunate position for our countrymen. I would like to pay a homage to that great departed leader of ours, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. He was one of the greatest Indians that the modern age has produced and it was due to him that we became self-sufficient in wheat and other cereals. The other day I asked a question of the Minister of Food whether there were any controls still existing on food materials and he said "No". There are some minor controls existing now on the movement of wheat from one State to another. All the other controls are gone. I felt happy. I know those controls are also short-lived and they also will disappear. I would say that cereals and sugar constitute the two legs of the stool of our food economy. As have

set right one leg, there is no reason why the other leg should be twisted and out of focus. I would, therefore, say, that the attention of the new Food Minister... I will continue tomorrow morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude today.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, I want five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for that I belong to the same community of the hon. Member.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to speak on other demands also. You know I have made very few speeches.

5 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the hon. Member might continue tomorrow. Before the House adjourns, I should like to make an announcement. The following cut motions are in order and the hon. Members may now formally move them: Cut motion Nos. 1, 11, 5, 6, 20, 21, 22, 7, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 33.

The other cut motions about which slips have been received, viz., 15, 17, 19, 35, 9 and 10 are out of order.

Constitution and functions of the Export Promotion Councils.

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Export Promotion Councils

Shrimati Resu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Function and composition of the society proposed to be registered under the Societies Registration Act

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow Progress of investigations of multi-purpose river schemes, especially flood control investigations.

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of multipurpose projects

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Flood control investigations

Shrimati Resu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in planning and implementation of flood control projects

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Creation of certain additional posts and additional expenditure on contingencies

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Progress of dispersals from camps for rehabilitation

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Adjustment of outstanding amounts of previous years

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Decision of the Ministers' Committee

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Short fall in the indigenous production of sugar

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Controlled distribution of sugar in West Bengal

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Import and sale of sugar

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House and further discussion will continue tomorrow. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 17th December, 1954.