

the Government's Memorandum thereon, on a motion to be moved by Sarvashri H. C. Mathur and N. R. M. Swamy.

(5) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Railway Budget.

(6) Presentation of the General Budget for 1958-59 on 28th February at 5-00 P.M

# PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT BY JOINT COMMITTEE

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session."

I want to say a few words as to why the Committee has not been able to complete its deliberations within the time allotted by this House. In its six meeting, it was decided that in the case of various committees that have been constituted by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments their rules and regulations prescribing emoluments and other conditions of service should be examined, so that it might determine whether membership of those committees might entail disqualification or not. The Law Ministry has addressed a communication to the State Governments. That information is yet to be received, and that would take some time. When it is received, it will be examined by a Sub-Committee and then a decision will be taken. Therefore, this extension of time may be granted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of

the Joint Committee on the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1957-58. Out of 4 hours allotted for discussion and voting on the Demand 1 hour and 38 minutes have already been availed of and 2 hours and 22 minutes now remain.

All the Demands and the cut motions moved on the 18th and 20th February, 1958, a list of which has already been circulated to Members on the 20th February, 1958, are before the House.

Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring yesterday to the dispute about the demand of the India Security Press Mazdoor Sangh. One of their demands was about the hours of work per week. They wanted that it should be of 44 hours, instead of 48 hours. The India Security Press, Nasik Road, is a Government concern.

If you look at almost all the Government presses and mints run by the Government, you will find that in Bombay and Calcutta, mints, the working hours for a week are 37½. In the Government printing presses run by the Government at Calcutta and Bombay, you will find that the working hours are 44 a week. Not only that. Even at Nasik Road where the Government have started newly a printing press, you will find that a week is of 44 hours of work and not 48. But, here we find in the Security

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad]

printing press Nasik Road, a week of 48 hours. Hence there was a strike.

The demand made by the workers was sound, reasonable and justified. In spite of all that, that demand was not agreed to. The strike extended for about a month or so. The strike was a peaceful strike. Not a single instance of disturbance or rowdiness was there during the strike period. The strikers were congratulated by the Government officials too for running the strike peacefully. The strike lasted for such a long period because of the I.N.T.U.C. and prominent congress workers' tactics. They misinformed the officials that the strike would come to an end within a couple of days.

The Finance Minister—of course the ex-finance Minister—after waiting for three weeks, requested Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, the Chief Minister of Bombay State to intervene in the matter. The Chief Minister of Bombay called the President Shri Khedgikar and discussed with him. There was a long long discussion. After that, it was decided that there should be 44 hours a week instead of 48 hours. Whatever conclusion they reached, it was unconditional. No condition was laid down at that time. Accordingly it was informed to the ex-Finance Minister. The ex-Finance Minister also informed Shri Chavan to act accordingly and to agree to the demand. Then, Shri Khedgikar and Shri S. M. Joshi leaders of the strike made an announcement that the workers should go on work. Accordingly, the workers went on work.

Yesterday night I received through post the information that Shri Baksi, Joint Secretary of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi, Shri S. P. Mukerjee, Chief Labour Commissioner, (Central) and Shri S. C. Gupta, Regional Commissioner, (Central) all these went and discussed and settled the demands. Of course, the leaders of the strike and the Govern-

ment officials were there in a meeting held and on all these demands—there were 16 demands—discussions were held and a record of the proceedings of that meeting is maintained. There is no dispute as regards the other demands, except one demand, namely what should be the number of hours in a week. The demand of the workers was that it should be 44 hours. But, in the proceedings, I will just read out only as far as that part is concerned.

"Demand No. 2. (a). The working hours should be the same as those in the other Central Government Presses including that in Nasik Road.—that is 44.

Shri Baksi stated that it appeared that the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister considered that the

"48 hours week could be reduced to 44 hours provided an assurance or a guarantee was given by the Union that the production would remain unaffected. Shri Baksi asked Shri Khedgikar for an assurance or a guarantee from the Sangh that the quantity of work turned out so long in the 48 hours week would now be turned out in 44 hours. Shri Khedgikar stated that his understanding from the Chief Minister of Bombay was that 44 hours were conceded without any condition. Shri Khedgikar stated that the understanding on his side and the instructions to Shri Baksi were somewhat different. Shri Khedgikar's experience, however, has been that by reducing hours of work production was not reduced. However, though his understanding was different, he was prepared to come to a settlement on this issue and assure that his Union would try its best to maintain the same production if the hours were reduced to 44."

We find that these proceedings were written by the clerk concerned. Of

course, when Shri Khedgikar raised his objection, he was not in the know of what was stated in it. When a copy of the proceedings was sent to him, immediately after that, he wrote a letter to Shri Bakshi and said that he was not agreeable to this condition because it is not possible for the workers to produce whatever they were producing in 48 hours in a week. That is why Shri Khedgikar wrote in his letter to Shri Bakshi:

"I regret very much that minutes of our discussion on demand No. 2(a) on page 3 regarding 44 hours' week have not been properly recorded. It was my duty to correct them before I signed the minute, but you will realise that I was very much tired after working from 8.30 A.M. till 2.45" ...and so on

That is, he showed his disagreement to the proceedings in this connection.

I just want to bring to the notice of the House as well as the Ministers that whatever work is produced within 48 hours, it cannot be produced within 44 hours. I want to ask the Finance Minister and the Government as to how it will be possible to produce the materials within 44 hours which they were producing within 48 hours. There are about 4022 workers working in the press. There are 518 persons who are supervising the staff. You will find that the workers are not idling their time. They are working on machines, and whatever is possible is produced by the workers. If we say that the workers should produce the work which they were producing in 48 hours, in 44 hours, it means that within a week, the workers were idling away 4 hours. You will see that the workers were working on machines and the machines were working on all the working hours. So, it will not be possible for the workers to accept this demand. Under these circumstances, I wish to say that it will not be possible for the workers to give any assurance or

guarantee to the effect that the production would remain unaffected. I, therefore, request the Government to consider this problem sympathetically and come to a settlement as assured by the Chief Minister of Bombay and grant the workers their demand unconditionally of having a week of 44 hours.

श्री बाखर (रत्नगिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने डिमांड नम्बर २ के विषय में कटीती प्रस्ताव संख्या १३ प्रस्तुत किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है कि उसकी पालिसी हथकरघे के उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने और उस काम को बढ़े और से बढ़ाने की है। इस स्थिति में यह उचित नहीं है कि इस उद्योग को दी जाने वाली सहायता में कमी की जाय। पहले रीबेट ६ पैसे दिया जाता है, लेकिन अब उसको छः पैसे कर दिया गया है। इससे इस उद्योग को बहुत चोट लगी है। इसलिये सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि अगर उसका उद्देश्य हथकरघे के उद्योग को बढ़ाना है, तो वह ६ पैसे रीबेट देना जारी रखे।

यह भी देखा जाता है कि रीबेट दिये जाने में ढिलाई होती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप को-प्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज और अन्य छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो रीबेट दिया जाता है, वह तुरन्त दिया जाना चाहिये।

पेकिंग में प्रदर्शनी के लिये ४ लाख रुपये का एस्टीमेट किया गया था, परन्तु वह रकम बढ़ कर १६ लाख तक पहुँच गई। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस रकम में इतना डिफरेंस होने का क्या कारण है और हमारे एस्टीमेट इतने ग़लत क्यों होते हैं। ४ लाख का ५ या ६ लाख हो जाय, लेकिन वह बढ़ कर १६ लाख हो जाय, यह कोई उचित बात

[श्री भास्कर]

नहीं है। पैसा में शिफ्ट ८ लाख रुपये का मास की दिक्की हुई। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि हम को उस मास में बड़ा घाटा उठाना पड़ा। मेरे बिना हमें इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का एस्टीमेट प्रकृति तरह से करना चाहिये।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : किस चीज का एस्टीमेट आप कह रहे हैं ?

श्री भास्कर : पेकिंग में मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री की ओर से जो प्रदर्शनी हुई, उस का।

हमारे देश में जो फारेन डिग्रेटरीज आते हैं, उनके स्वागत-सत्कार इत्यादि के सम्बन्ध में २३ लाख रुपये का खर्चा बताया गया है। यह तो उचित है कि भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार इन लोगों का यहां पर आदर-सम्मान किया जाय। परन्तु इसके बावजूद इस बारे में २३ लाख रुपये का खर्चा करना वर्तमान प्राथिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुये ठीक नहीं लगता है। आज हमें बहुत सी प्राथिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और हम जनता से अपील करते हैं कि वह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये त्याग करे। लेकिन हम स्वयं अपने खर्चों में कटौती नहीं करते हैं। हमारा खर्चा बढ़ रहा है, इस तरह हमको पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो खर्चा निश्चित किया गया है, उससे ज्यादा नहीं करना चाहिये और एक्सेस डिमांड नहीं मागनी चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं अनाज की स्थिति के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। आज अनाज की स्थिति ऐसी है कि अन्धा बाटे और कुत्ता खाये। आज सब जगह अनाज पर कंट्रोल करने का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोगों को उसके लिये लम्बी लम्बी कतारों में बंटों खड़ा रहना पड़ता है और उनको

बड़ी परेशानी होती है। कुछ दिन पहले ग्रान्थ के इन्चि मंत्री ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा था कि हमारे देश का हजारी टन अनाज पाकिस्तान चला जाता है। पिछले तैशन में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि १९४७-४८ में काश्मीर में अनाज की क्या डिमांड थी और वहां पर अब इतना ज्यादा अनाज क्यों भेजा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अनाज हम वहां भेजते हैं, उसकी एक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा पाकिस्तान चली जाती है। अगर हम अनाज का इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान में जाना नहीं रोक सकते हैं, तो फिर हम चाहे कितना ही प्रयत्न करे, लाख स्थिति में परिवर्तन नहीं होने वाला है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को गैर-कानूनी और बेकायदा तौर पर इस तरह अनाज देश व बाहर न जाने देने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker. What was the quantity and what is the present quantity? Has he got any idea?

Shri Assar: I do not know what the quantity is, but I have requested an enquiry about that.

पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ विभाग के कर्मचारियों को ५ रुपये इन्टरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत कम है। आज सब जगह अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में अगर हम उनको सिर्फ पांच रुपये देकर प्रसन्न करने का प्रयत्न करें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। वे लोग चौबीस घंटे काम करते हैं, इसलिये अगर हम उनको अच्छी तरह से पेमेंट न करें या उनको सुविधायें न दें, तो काम में गड़बड़ हो सकती है। इसलिये इस इन्टरिम रिलीफ को बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। कुछ व्यक्तियों को दो रुपये भी इन्टरिम रिलीफ दिया गया है। वह बहुत कम है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पांच और दो का यह डिफरेंस क्यों किया गया

है। सब लोग वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, इसलिये यह फर्क रखना ठीक नहीं है। जिन लोगों को दो रुपये दिये गये हैं, उनको भी पाँच रुपये दिये जाने चाहिये।

निर्वासित भाइयों के बारे में सरकार ने एक नई नीति निर्धारित की है, जो कि देखने में तो ठीक ही लगती है। सबको लगता है कि सरकार ने उन लोगों को बड़ी सुविधायें दी हैं। सरकार ने इन लोगों को रहने के मकानों का मालिक बनाने के लिये एक योजना बनाई है और मकानों की प्राइस निश्चित कर दी है। सरकार ने इस बारे में स्पष्ट कहा है कि वह नो प्राफिट नो लॉस के सिद्धान्त पर चल रही है। लेकिन जो प्राइस निश्चित की गई है, उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि सरकार इसमें कुछ न कुछ ज्यादा पैसा ले रही है। थोड़े दिन पहले में चम्बूर गया था। वहाँ मुझे पता लगा कि जहाँ पहले डिफेंस की कालोनी थी और कैम्प था, वहाँ पर तीन तीन हजार रुपये कीमत निश्चित कर दी है। यह भी शर्त है कि २० प्रतिशत कीमत पहले ही देना आवश्यक है और जो किराया बँलेस रहा है, उसमें से २० प्रतिशत रकम भी एक दम देना आवश्यक है। यह व्यवस्था उचित नहीं प्रतीत होती है। उन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है। हम लोग निर्वासित भाइयों को मकान देने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इतनी कीमत देने के लिये उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। आज उन लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उनको इस बात की बड़ी चिन्ता है कि आज, कल या एक महीने में हमें यह घर छोड़ना पड़ेगा, तब हम कहा जायेंगे।

पुनर्वासित तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री  
(श्री मेहरबान खान) आप क्लेमेंट्स का जिक्र कर रहे हैं या नान-क्लेमेंट्स का ?

श्री आसफ नान-क्लेमेंट्स का।

श्री मेहरबान खान : उन लोगों का, जिनकी पाकिस्तान में कोई जायदाद नहीं है ?

श्री आसफ : हा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस और पूरा ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

पुनर्वासित मंत्री वहाँ गये थे और वहाँ के लोगों ने अपनी कठिनाइयाँ उनको बताई थी। वहाँ जो नई डबल फ्लोर की इमारतें बताई गई हैं, वहाँ रास्ते पर इलेक्ट्रिक लाइट है, बराबे में लाइट है, लेकिन जहाँ वे रहते हैं, वहाँ लाइट नहीं है। इस कारण उनको बत्ती जला कर गुजारा करना पड़ता है। जब हम वहाँ पर इलेक्ट्रिक लाइट पर इतना खर्च करते हैं, तो अगर हम उन लोगों को भी इलेक्ट्रिक लाइट न दें, तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इमारतें बनी हैं उनकी पैरापिट वाल बहुत ही कम ऊँची हैं और कम से कम चार पाँच बच्चे उनसे गिर कर मर चुके हैं। इतना होने पर भी हमारे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं गया है। उन लोगों ने मंत्री महोदय को मिल कर उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि इसको ऊँचा कर दिया जाए और मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि अगर एक लाख के अन्दर एस्टीमेट हुआ, तो इसको ऊँचा करवाने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी तक इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अब जबकि चार पाँच एक्सिडेंट हो चुके हैं मैं आशा करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस और ध्यान देंगे और उन लोगों की कठिनाई को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

अब मैं टेलिग्राफ ऑफिस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने

[श्री भास्कर]

एक प्रश्न किया था और पूछा था कि कितने परसेंट इन आफिसिस में काम होता है। मुझे बताया गया था कि ६६ परसेंट काम होता है। मैं स्वयं रत्नागिरि और कोलाबा डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में घूमा हूँ और मैंने उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों को देखा है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ५० परसेंट भी काम नहीं होता है। कई बार तार टूट जाते हैं और काम बन्द हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ जो उत्तर हमको दिया गया है कि ६६ परसेंट काम होता है, वह उत्तर वहाँ के पोस्ट आफिस ने या पोस्ट मास्टर ने सरकार को भेजा है। लेकिन मैं अपने एक्सपीरियंस से आपको बतलाता हूँ कि परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, वहाँ पर काम हमेशा नहीं होता है, पोस्ट आफिस में काम ठीक नहीं होता। हमेशा तारें टूटने की बात होती रहती है जिसके कारण वहाँ के व्यापारियों को तथा ग्राम लोगों को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस और विशेष तौर से ध्यान दें।

अब मैं नैशनल हाइवेस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बम्बई से एक हाईवे गोव्रा को जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रास्ता तकरीबन ३०० मील का है। इस हाईवे के काम को शुरू हुए करीब करीब साढ़े तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं। इन साढ़े तीन वर्षों में करीब करीब पचास मील का रास्ता ही पूरा हुआ है। अगर इस तौर से काम होता रहा तो इस सारे काम को पूरा करने में अधिक नहीं तो २५-३० साल लग जायेंगे। साढ़े तीन बरस में केवल पचास मील का रास्ता ही ठीक हो पाया है। यह बात सरकार को शोभा नहीं देती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान दिया जाए।

अब मैं किस तरह से पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम चलता है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मराठी में एक कहावत है "बाबर्द-

जाता" जिसका अर्थ यह है कि जाते जाओ और आनन्द करते जाओ। पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० पर भी यही कहावत लागू होती है। उनको सभी प्रकार की सुविधायें हैं, रहने के लिए मकान उनके पास हैं, और खाने पीने के लिए काफी मिल भी जाता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जून में एक डिवीजनल आफिस वहाँ खोला गया था। आपको मालूम होगा कि रत्नागिरि में मई के आखिर से बारिशें शुरू हो जाती हैं और वहाँ बहुत जोर की बारिश होती है। इन बारिश के दिनों में कोई काम नहीं होता। इन बारिश के दिनों में इस डिवीजनल आफिस को खोला गया था। नवम्बर महीने तक वे लोग हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे रहे, कुछ भी काम उन्होंने नहीं किया इसके साथ ही साथ जो लोन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मिलना था वह नहीं मिली। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक पैसा न मिले काम कैसे हो सकता है और हम इसी तरह से बैठे रहने के सिवाय और क्या कर सकते हैं। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या सरकार उसको मदद देगी, तो मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि मदद दी गई है और हाल ही में दी गई है। अगर आप समय पर मदद नहीं दे सकते हैं तो फिजूल खर्च करने की आवश्यकता क्या है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी अधिक परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है और हमें खर्च में कमी करनी चाहिये और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह का फिजूल खर्च किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एस्टीमेट्स के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना हमको खर्चा करना होता है इतना ही एस्टीमेट किया जाना चाहिये लेकिन ज्यादा खर्च कर दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार देखे कि जितना एस्टीमेट लगाया जाता है उसी में खर्चा पूरा हो और अधिक रुपया मांगने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। अगर इस तरह से आप डिमांड्स पेश करते रहे तो आपकी जो डिमांड है वह बढ़ती जाएगी और वह ठीक नहीं

होगा। इसलिए इस और ध्यान देने की भी आवश्यकता है।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I shall begin by speaking on Demand No. 32 and cut motion No. 3. That is with regard to the strike at the Nasik Security Press. The House has just heard a fairly long report from Shri B. K. Gaekwad who preceded me. I think that this is one of the few strikes which could have been avoided, if the Government were honest enough about their proclamations of policy and if the Government were not going to sit too tight on considerations of prestige.

The employees in their demand had made it very clear to the Minister that if all their demands would be referred to arbitration, they would not be going on strike. The leader of the employees had sought an interview here. I do not want to refer to it since, unfortunately, the Minister concerned is no longer in this House nor is he connected with this House. But very peremptorily and in the most contemptuous terms, the leader of the employees was told by these champions of the future State of the toiling millions of India that 'You must not come within one yard of me'.

Anyway, the strike went on, and throughout the strike period, it was made repeatedly clear to Government that, we do not want this strike, there is nobody to gain by the continuation of this strike, and in this strike, we do not want to impose any kind of defeat on anybody. It is quite possible that Government can starve the employees. But whose victory will it be, if they are forced into starvation, and then the strike is withdrawn? Certainly, it would not be the victory of the socialist pattern of society.

And what were they demanding? They were not asking for the moon; they were not asking for something impossible. All that they asked was this that Government should do to them there what had been done by Government in other presses run by

Government. As has just been pointed out to this House, in a press run by the same Government next-door, the hours of work were 44. The Security Printing Press workers also pleaded that they be extended this 44 hours-a-week. Nobody understands how the heavens would have crashed, how the earth would have given way under our feet, if this simple demand were granted.

What was the reason why it was not granted? And herein comes the question of the honesty of Government's labour policy. *The Times of India* recently has come out with an editorial entitled 'Official Crutches'. The demand, in spite of its legitimacy, in spite of its cogency, in spite of the fact that it satisfied all the tests that could have been applied, was not granted, because the demand was raised, and the strike was led by a union which does not bear a particular type of cap. The union does not happen to be an I.N.T.U.C. union. So, these people must be forced to starvation, and must be beaten into surrender. Where was this likely to lead? The strike went on for thirty days. And for this basic justice, one had to run to the Prime Minister, and one had to come to Delhi a second time to see the Labour Minister and they had to concede that *prima facie* the demand was a legitimate one. Those concerned in placing this demand were not actuated by any motives of political considerations, the stock bogey of the Government's supporters is that there is a political consideration behind that strike. How this political consideration was operating in this strike was never made clear. But thanks to the discipline of the workers, the strike remained throughout peaceful. That is another indication that if the police do not exceed in their zeal and enthusiasm, any strike in India can be peaceful. That was what the Nasik strike demonstrated.

In the end, the strike succeeded, firstly because, of course, of the determination, the unity and the discipline displayed by the employees, and secondly because right from the very

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beginning, I should say—and that shows how generous we are, where generosity is well deserved—the Chief Minister of Bombay had played a constructive role. Finally, both the Labour Minister and the Prime Minister saw the justice, and they conceded. It was therefore that the strike was withdrawn. After 30 long agonising days this thing which could have been granted on the first day was granted. And all this happened because the union was not led by people who have favour with the party in power

This is what *The Times of India* comments upon such policy in its editorial entitled 'Official Crutches'.

"Otherwise, the impression will be created rightly or wrongly that a particular union is favoured by a particular Government, thereby violating the principle that Governments must not only be impartial but also appear to be impartial as between one union and another. These considerations apart, it may be questioned whether it was necessary for Congress Ministers to participate in a meeting to encourage greater co-ordination between the I.N.T.U.C. and the ruling party and become members of a council organised for this purpose."

This is not a leftist tract. This is written by the very sedate and respectable *Times of India*.

This is an illustration of the policy that Government always adopt towards labour. If the union is rightly led or not—and this is what has happened at the Bokaro strike, as the *Hindustan Standard* has pointed out—if the union is not led by the I.N.T.U.C., the union must be beaten into submission, howsoever representative its character may be, and howsoever reasonable its demands may be. This is all that I have to say with regard to this.

Now, I turn to the other aspect, and that is of the inadequacy of the interim relief granted to the P. & T. employees.

The announcement in this House came of a great disillusionment and disappointment both to the employees and to the public at large; disappointment because it ran counter to all legitimate calculation and disillusionment because one had thought that after all that we had gone through, the hard-pressed long suffering Government employees would be given some relief by this Government dedicated to socialism. I do not know what were the standards that were applied in making this big magnificent generous announcement of Rs. 5 a month and Rs. 2 to extra departmental staff.

If the recommendations of the old Pay Commission were followed, the relief to which the employees would have been entitled ought to have been Rs. 10. This is what the Commission says.

"If the Central Pay Commission's formula had continued to be adopted, the dearness allowance of the employees in the lowest pay range would have been increased in all by another Rs. 10 after the index number had reached 385 and remained at or above that level for three successive months. But there will be no further increase until there was another 20 points increase above 385 which has not so far occurred."

So, it is conceded that Rs. 10 ought to have been legitimate; Rs. 10 would have been correct, but it is not granted.

What was the other standard that could be applied? Perhaps neutralisation of the cost index which is another form that is normally applied in such cases. A little consideration will show that Rs. 7-8-0 was the minimum to which they were entitled if we adopted the second standard. So, no standard was applied and what is called an *ad hoc* grant was made. But they were made to wait for five months for this *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 8. Why was it not granted in August?



It seems that the Government will never do anything by grace; unless it is forced and compelled nothing would be done and then too little and too late.

I will be pointing out certain material considerations that could be taken, that ought to be taken, in giving succour and relief to these employees. We have heard very recently—I will be the last person to rake up a matter that has been closed—very high emoluments being paid for the highest top-ranking officials in the land. But what about those who are at the base of the pyramid, toiling day in and day out to make the Civil Service deserve the compliments which it elicited from the highest of the land? What about those innumerable small men—Class III and Class IV employees? Any word of sympathy for them? No. This is what they will be getting. Here is a specimen of an order issued in our country in which we are boasting of civil liberty, which we are told is the quintessence of all the Constitutions in the world.

This is what the Government employees have been told. This is a specimen of the order issued by the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta. We know Service Rules 4(A) and 4(B). It has become an offence in this country of freedom—what? Wearing of badges such as “Hungry Postman”. To say, I am hungry, I am starving, is an offence under this order. There is another very interesting thing. “Public meetings in which the general citizens take part” perhaps is an offence. The next thing is very interesting: “Public the Prime Minister, and one had to meetings in which only P. & T. Staff take part”—this is an offence. Another thing: “Displaying objectionable posters”. What are the posters? “Give us justice; give us something which you have promised for the whole of India tomorrow—the socialist pattern”. For doing this, people can be charge-sheeted. More than 20 such people have been charge-sheeted. There is another thing I want to men-

tion before I conclude this. It is that leading a deputation to a Minister can become an offence. This is an illustration of Order 4(A), i.e. Service (Conduct) Rules, Rule 4(A) 1955, as amended and this is the meaning of that rule given by this high official of our Government. So, these have become offences.

Instead of doing justice, instead of saying a kind word, a word of sympathy, all that is used is the big stick to threaten them. “You will be starving; of course, you are working for the Five Year Plan”. With regard to that, we can make this offer which has been made repeatedly on behalf of Government employees: No strike during the entire Plan period provided Government also adopts certain basic measures. If there is a guarantee that such measures are to intimidate, frighten and bully them which will be having the total effect of making inroads into the liberty to which they are entitled under our Constitution. Secondly, that the Government secures that the prices are stabilised and thirdly that there is some check on dividends and profits, about which I can go into documents here, taking them from the Reserve Bank bulletin for July, how profits and dividends have gone up in spite of these very unique taxes called Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax. I would not be going into this once I have referred to it.

I will be arguing this case that there are some principles which everyone in this country who is honest about his profession of bringing in a socialistic era will have to follow honestly and faithfully. Here is our first Five Year Plan which gives an indication of what ought to be done. This is in confirmation, in substantiation, to strengthen the point which I have just advanced “Such an increase in wages should, therefore, be avoided.” Very good.

“Workers can be expected to agree to such a course only if restrictions are also placed on the

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distribution of profits as outlined in (a) above. Any steps to restrict wage increases should, therefore, be preceded by similar restrictions on the distribution of profits."

There are two principles which the Planning Commission in the first Five Year Plan adumbrates for the Government to follow:

"(i) To remove anomalies or where the existing rates are abnormally low"—how the wage policy should be based—and

"(ii) To restore the pre-war real wage, as a first step towards the living wage through increased productivity, resulting from rationalisation and the renewal or modernisation of plant".

"All wage adjustments should conform to the broad principles of social policy and disparities of income have to be reduced to the utmost extent. The worker must obtain his due share in the national income."

What has happened to the national income? This is again a tall claim we are making. It is often said that it is easy for the agitators to go on staking claims without substantiating them. This is the estimate of national income. If we treat 1948-49 as the base year, there has been increase up to 110.2. So, 102 per cent. has been the increase. Has this in any way been reflected in the life of the employees? Here are the best authorities available to substantiate what we have submitted, that there is a substantial increase in the national income of the country. The Government claims credit for that. What about giving the share to those who have been mainly chiefly instrumental in bringing about this increase in the national income? What are they given? They are given a threat for having the courage to point out that such a thing has happened to them. What is the consideration under which the Government

works? What are the principles which the Government wants to follow? Are the principles the same as those which were laid down by the British rulers when they were occupying this country?

Mr. Speaker: While speaking on the supplementary demands, the hon. Member is going into all these matters.

Shri Nath Pal: I am substantiating the claim I am making regarding the inadequacy of the relief that has been granted.

Mr. Speaker: Interim relief has been granted. He is asking, what about the principles and so on.

Shri Nath Pal: I want to know what were the policies followed. That is what I am pointing out. I thought that we would be following the nice principles laid down either in our Five Year Plan or by such good authoritative institutions as the Fifteenth Labour Conference, which was a tripartite conference, and which has passed some unanimous resolutions to which the Government was a party. Does the Government follow it? I am afraid nothing of the kind is happening.

Mr. Speaker: There is a reference to interim relief and also the rate?

Shri Nath Pal: Yes; the rate is a matter that has to be arrived at on the basis of principles they have outlined. They have given certain considerations. For example, they have said that Rs. 80 will be the basic sum that will be required for his food basket alone; Rs 7½ for his cloathing. Then, the consideration that has been given by them which the Government has accepted as a party to this is about the rent and miscellaneous, the miscellaneous being Rs 25 and the total coming as a pay packet to Rs. 125.

But if this is to be his home-take packet, then the basic wage will have to be something like Rs. 130. This is not a tall claim. This is the product

of the work done by some expert team appointed by the Government.

The question arises: whom do we follow? The Government adumbrates and lays down principles which, if faithfully implemented, would convert India into a paradise which would be the pride of this country and perhaps the envy of other countries. But it is this gap between profession and practice that shocks and staggers one.

I will be thinking that it is not the guiding principle laid down in the Five Year Plan or the recommendations of the Labour Ministry, some of whose papers on wage policy I have with me. This is a model formula produced by some experts. It is not that that is being followed. It is something else. I think what they are following is the Islington Committee Report in meting out justice to the employees, be it interim relief or be it a permanent wage structure of the government employees. And this is what the Islington Committee laid down:

"the broad principle that the Government should pay so much and so much only to its employees as was necessary to obtain recruits of the right stamp and to maintain them in such a degree of comfort and dignity as would shield them from temptation and keep them efficient for the term of their service".

I do not think that this is the principle that a Government pledged to a socialist structure of society can afford to follow. Unfortunately, this seems to be the behaviour, as exemplified in this meagre relief that has been given. Even then, how was the behaviour displayed? We pleaded that this Rs. 30 which was due to them might be given in cash. There was hedging, there was reluctance, there was hesitancy, there were fluctuations. It required the force of law to convince them that they cannot compel, under the existing Payment of Wages Act, any employees to take what is due to

him in any form excepting cash. When we pleaded for this, what was the reply? The reply was that there would be inflation. It is a monstrous claim that is often raised. Every time you come with your demand for justice, you are told that there will be inflation. In this country with more than 2200 crores of rupees in currency, as the Reserve Bank of India says, if Rs. 18 crores are given to them, how is it going to add to inflation? It goes beyond any canon of interpretation, any logic of interpretation that can most charitably be put on the Government's fear.

But they claim that there will be inflation if Rs. 7½ was given to these people. Cash was given to them only when it was made clear to Government that the Supreme Court would come down against them if they tried to force down these Defence certificates on the employees. There was an attempt during the negotiations when an offer of voluntary purchase was made. We may consider that because the employee does not want to do anything that will in any way jeopardise the success of the Five Year Plan. That was peremptorily rejected. Where does this lead to? After five months of waiting, a dose of Rs. 5 was thrown out. You plead for bread and you are given a piece of stone. And you are told that you must not shout because that is not correct.

I want to conclude by saying this that this has only given strength to those who believe that persuasion, logic and argument do not have much force. It has given strength to those only who thought 'had we gone on strike, we would have got more'. It is only your action that has given rise to this. They have not strengthened by this action people who believe that strike must not be used as a weapon to intimidate and defeat others or impose defeats on the government but as a shield to protect themselves from further inroads into what little right they have.

[Shri Nath Pat]

I do not think the behaviour of the Government with regard to the government employees has been either in enforcement of the civil service conduct rules or in giving them the material relief to which they are entitled, such as to strengthen the hands of those people or to strengthen the faith of government employees that justice will be given to them because this Government is pledged to justice. The only impression that is given is that for every bit of justice, you will have to fight and it is through your fight only that they yield to justice.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are one or two matters relating to the External Affairs Ministry about which some criticism has been made. I should like to reply to them.

One is in regard to visits to India of dignitaries from abroad. It is rather difficult to say much about these, that is to say, whether one considers the visit to India of important people from abroad worthwhile or not. If they come, then naturally we have to treat them in a particular way. As a matter of fact, this year's figures which are given are really and very largely the previous year's. That is a matter that has been adjusted in this year's accounts.

I may mention just a few figures to show how this has happened. The year before last was the year of the Buddha Jayanti and the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama came. I think the biggest sum was spent on them. Then there was the Emperor of Ethiopia, then the Prime Minister of China. The sum spent on the visits of these four or five persons amounts to a very considerable part of the total.

Apart from the big dignitaries, large numbers of people come here. Not much is spent on each individual, not on entertainment on a big scale, but the number is so large. When a Minister or some other person comes as our guest, some kind of small

entertainment is given. The whole thing mounts up.

Looking at these lists, I do not think, considering the number of people that have come, that the amount spent on them is very big spread over two years practically. I can assure the House that actually we are not encouraging visits. Whatever might have been the case two or three years ago, we are definitely not encouraging them. But also, of course, we do not wish to discourage them, if people wish to come, people of noted eminence and leaders of countries. We attach value to their friendships and to having closer contacts with them.

Then I think Shri Naushir Bharucha referred to what happened when the King of Afghanistan came here and there was a civic reception. The Delhi civic reception is entirely a municipal affair and the Government of India as such or the External Affairs Ministry have nothing to do with the arrangements there. But apart from that, there is one difficulty we have often to face and that is that when people, like Members of Parliament, are invited, few of them take the trouble to reply, to say that they will come or not come. The result is that the matter is vague and no chairs, or an inadequate number of chairs, are reserved and inconvenience is caused. I am afraid that on the occasion of the visit of the King of Afghanistan, quite a considerable number of gate-crashers came in, I mean not Members of Parliament but others. They pushed themselves in and occupied the seats which ought to have been occupied by the invited guests. The real difficulty is that unless the Municipal Committee knows more or less that those who are invited are coming, it is difficult for them to keep these seats reserved.

Another matter was about the delegation from Nepal. It was rather a mixed delegation of various groups. Last year a similar delegation had

come here, and such delegations do come here, of course with the approval of the Nepal Government. We cannot function without the approval of the Nepal Government and the King of Nepal in this matter. This year too the matter was mentioned to His Majesty the King and others there. It was within their knowledge. It would be considered highly improper for us to organise delegations from Nepal or any country independently of the Government there. It should not be done. We would not like that to be done by some other country in regard to India and we do not want to do it in regard to any country for India.

In this particular case, I think what had happened in the previous year was rather taken as a model, and this might have happened again. Although the matter was mentioned to His Majesty the King of Nepal and others, I find that no formal intimation was sent to them at the beginning. It was something later. I am sorry for that, because this should be done quite formally and always through the Government, if it is to be done.

13 hrs.

An hon. Member spoke about the North-East Frontier Agency, about the foodgrain subsidy and said that so much money has been spent on procuring foodgrains and so much more on the police force. Well, I do not know what to say. The police force or the army is a heavily spending department. So far as other matters are concerned, we give a subsidy for foodgrains. If we spend as much on this as we do on the Army and other things it will be a very large sum.

We have subsidised food in the North-East Frontier and spent several lakhs in subsidising. The Police and the Assam Rifles and others are certainly costly, those who function there. We are trying now to increase

an element of what might be called village guards there, especially in the new Naga and Tuensang Division,—that is the local people there; they are not policemen, they are just village guards who do, we hope, constructive work too plus guard duties.

As far as I know, these were the only points raised with regard to the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I want to refer only to some cut motions on the Food Ministry's Demands and Rehabilitation Ministry's Demands.

Mr. Speaker: I will also call Vajpayee, Braj Raj Singh and P. K. Deo.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Rehabilitation Ministry's?

Shri V. P. Nayar: You will find them to be very good.

In regard to the demands of the Food Ministry, I want specifically to focus the attention of the House to cut motion No. 41 of Shri Tangamani in which he wants to discuss the failure of the supply of adequate rice to the States of Kerala and Madras in the South Zone. What I want is not the revision of the entire policy of the Government in the matter of subsidising foodgrains. What I do want is that the Government should change its decision in respect of Kerala State.

We know that the Government of India has taken upon itself the responsibility of supplying the entire foodgrains requirement of the cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At a minimum estimate these three cities would cover a population of more than 15 million. The population of Kerala is also around 15 million—it would be slightly less. If the Government of India were to take up the subsidising of foodgrains, not all the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

foodgrains but the deficit which we in the State of Kerala have, it would be an easier task, because the Cities of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta are lying in three different parts of the country.

Sir, Kerala has today a perpetual annual deficit of 50 per cent. of foodgrains which we require and this position has not been brought about in one year or two years. You know that the pattern of agriculture in Kerala for more reasons than one had undergone a considerable change in the last one hundred years. It was not the making of one or two decades even. If we do not produce enough foodgrains for our consumption it does not at all mean that the Kerala peasants are idle. Because we have switched over from the production of foodgrains to the production of cash crops we suffer a deficit in our food requirements by home production.

Sir, as you very well know we produce certain commodities over which we have a monopoly and which are required very vitally for the economy of our country as a whole. Rubber is one such example. We produce foreign exchange earners like pepper, ginger, lemon grass oil, ginger and so many other articles. Therefore, we have a special claim, especially in these days of difficulties in foreign exchange. Merely on the fact that we produce foreign exchange earners which earn for India a large amount of foreign exchange, we ought to have had special consideration.

But apart from that year after year we find that we are able to produce only 50 per cent. of our requirements. It is not possible to convert our thousands of acres over which we grow rubber into paddy fields overnight. As a matter of fact, Kerala State has not had its proper share in the plan funds. Even if you take it on a per capita basis, in the first Five Year Plan as in the second Five Year

Plan we have not been given even half of what is due to the people. So, Sir, the question of unemployment is still there. A very large section of the people are unemployed. We do not have in any other State unemployment to the extent we have in Kerala State. Therefore Government ought to have some more sympathy.

The hon. Deputy Minister who is very young in the Treasury Benches, has paid several visits to the Kerala State after his elevation to the Treasury Benches. On almost every occasion my good friend Mr. Thomas had come out openly to contradict what the hon. Minister of Food has said. I do not very much mind my good friend's misplaced enthusiasm in contradicting what the Food Minister of Kerala has said and I am sure, Sir, that all of us will certainly overlook Mr. Thomas's youthful indiscretion in this matter. But I want him to realise that the State from which both of us come has a special claim for subsidy on food. In October-November Kerala State was being given 25,000 tons; it was reduced to 10,000 and now we are asked to buy from the open market.

You know that the open market prices differ very much from the subsidised prices which the Government of Kerala will have to pay for supplies received from the Central Government. If today the subsidised prices were only Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 in the open market it may range from Rs. 20 to Rs. 22, and the markets being controlled by private traders and speculators, although you have fixed the highest price, very often you find that when Government as it is enters the market for the purchase of rice, or for the matter of that any other grains, the private traders and speculators see to it that they get the maximum profit out of the starvation of millions. There is nothing to check it. So if we are asked to go to Tanjore or Tadapallikudam to purchase rice, what we find is that we have to pay Rs. 5, 6 or 7 more than what we

would have had to pay if the Government of India were giving us subsidised rice

It is impossible for us in this context to change over to some other items of food. Wheat cannot take the place of rice in our place. The Government of India should, therefore, consider Kerala as a very special case for subsidising food, whatever their general decision about subsidising food in respect of other States may be. I think the hon. Minister will pull his entire weight. His colleagues have been sympathetic and some way should be found by which at least Kerala which grows only 50 per cent or thereabout of the food requirements gets enough foodgrains.

We have hardly any money. As I submitted before, we have not even had the legitimate share of the Plan funds of the Centre and what is more the income-yielding departments have all gone to the Centre in the last so many years.

**Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli):** What does the hon. Member mean by "we"?

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I use the plural. I hope the hon. Member understands that.

Therefore, I would once again urge upon the Minister to see that as Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi have been accorded special treatment in the matter of their entire supply of food, Kerala State with all its problems, to solve, with its over-population, with its unparalleled unemployment, must also be treated on a special basis and Government should come forward with giving us enough quantities of rice at subsidised rates so that the State can keep their people at least at irreducible minimum sustenance. I want a little more sympathy in respect of this matter; and, I hope my hon. friend will do what is necessary.

I want only to refer to one aspect of the Rehabilitation Ministry. And, I am very glad that the hon. Minister

is here, because I remember a few years ago, when I brought to his notice how the development schemes were working, he was kind enough to look into the matter and do something by which there was better working.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Thank you.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I am referring to the Faridabad Development Scheme.

Now, we are contemplating a very major scheme at Dandakaranya. I suppose it is going to cost us not less than Rs. 10 crores. I do not know the details of the scheme. But, I want the hon. Minister to consider whether it is not time now to see whether some similar schemes under the same Ministry have worked satisfactorily. Therefore, if our experience of the working of the schemes under the Ministry for the last few years has taught us a lesson, we would like to sound a note of warning, so that the hon. Minister may avoid the recurrence of such failures in the other schemes. What is happening in the Faridabad Development Scheme today? Is it complete? It is completely financed by Government, partly as loan and partly as grant

What is the position of the employees in the Faridabad Board? Are they government servants; or, are they quasi-government servants; or are they non-government servants? I do not know. It is very surprising for me to find that when the question of pay comes certain employees get the Punjab Government scales of pay because.....

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I do not want to intervene or interfere when an hon. Member is in possession of the House. But, the hon. Member himself has given notice of a very large number of questions relating to Faridabad and I got copies of those questions only about two days ago. His cut motion specifically relates to the Dandakaranya scheme. He has given notice of questions and he will

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

get the replies. He will be justified in making observations after the replies to those questions have been received.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It is an entirely different matter. I am not entitled to speak on the subject-matter of a question of which I have given notice until the question has been included in the list and an answer given.

If you please go through the list of cut motions, there is another cut motion in which I seek to discuss the functioning of the development schemes under the Board. Unfortunately, I cannot place my finger on the particular cut motion. There is one in my name. These questions relate to certain other details about which I cannot find time to refer now. Perhaps, if the hon. Speaker were to allow.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, how can I allow this? If this Demand relates only to Dandakaranya, then, it is out of order to refer to the working of similar schemes under the Ministry.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I am only submitting that at the time we are considering a scheme like the Dandakaranya scheme, we should naturally look back and find out how similar schemes have been working so that we may avoid the recurrence of the failures of such schemes in future schemes in which we are going to sink about Rs. 10 crores.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Dandakaranya Scheme was already there at the time of the last Budget. Therefore, it is only a supplementary demand. Unless it is a new service, the policy ought not to be referred in a supplementary demand. The policy has already been accepted.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** On the other hand, I would have welcomed even the provision of more funds. I am not at all saying that the policy of setting up the Dandakaranya scheme is wrong.

Not at all. I would also like that the scheme should provide shelter, accommodation and employment to as many millions of refugees as possible. That is entirely different. But, what I am submitting to you in this connection is that when we are thinking of voting for a supplementary demand, it is our duty to look back and see how schemes of a like character under the same Ministry have been functioning.

**Mr. Speaker:** All this might have been thought of when the scheme was originally started—in the original Budget.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** As you very well know these facts do not come up when the Budget is discussed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, let them be reserved for the next Budget. The hon. Member is living in eternity; one Budget is not enough. He will live a hundred years more.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Thank you, Sir; but, I do not expect to live for another 100 years

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is very clever. There is no good trying to bring in during the supplementary demands what ought to be referred at the time of the regular Budget.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I certainly think that you will also be clever enough to find out whether what I am speaking is relevant or not.

**Mr. Speaker:** Sometimes he goes wrong.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I am not competent to criticise what you say. But, I would only submit that if you hear me for another minute, you will find it out because facts, though not relevant, if they are connected with facts that are relevant, should be considered to be relevant.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member will have another opportunity; he never misses my eyes.



**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I only request

**Mr. Speaker:** No, there is no time

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** As the hon Minister pointed out, I have sent in several questions and he will get several dozens more also. But, that apart, I would like him to consider whether everything in such schemes is going on in a proper way.

What about the Advisers for Industries? Government have started 7 or 8 industries spending government money. There was a diesel engine factory, there was a hosiery factory, there was a carpentry workshop, there were other factories. Government sent some people to Germany and other countries and got them trained. Instead of posting them to the particular industries, they were shunted back to their original departments. Ultimately, what was the position of those factories? They had to be sold to the private sector at very low prices. Why was that? It was because of the gross mismanagement of these factories when they were run under the Rehabilitation Ministry as government institutions. There is no getting away from it. We got advice from very wrong quarters.

The honorary Industrial Adviser of the Rehabilitation Ministry, who will necessarily have something to do with the Dandakaranya scheme and the setting up industries there, is an ex-diplomat. If he was useful in the diplomatic service, if he was competent, there is no reason why he should be shifted to the Rehabilitation Ministry. How is it that people are there? There is really a triumvirate in the Rehabilitation Ministry which takes advantage of the Minister's absence from Delhi for long intervals in connection with his work in Calcutta.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It would be very unfair to my officers to remark like that. The hon Member should know that I am in charge of the Ministry and all orders are issued by me and I take full responsibility for that. The hon Member said that during my

absence at Calcutta, advantage is taken by my officers of my absence and they pass orders as they think. I take objection to that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only yesterday it was said that whatever happens in a Ministry, the Minister is responsible.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Unfortunately, I know only Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and I do not know his officers. I know him for his good qualities.

**Mr. Speaker:** The officers remain in the background.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I told you what is happening. I do not know whether he knows them at all.

This is what has happened during the last 3 or 4 years in the Faridabad colony. Do you want to emulate that in the other colonies? There is no getting away from it. What I find as the most important reason for such mismanagement is that

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, The hon Member is going to Faridabad.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It is very near Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be near or far. But, that does not form part of the supplementary demand. Is the hon Minister expected to answer all these questions which are raised about the Faridabad colony? The hon Member will kindly confine himself to Dandakaranya.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I would, therefore, only say that the hon Minister should take particular care in the Dandakaranya scheme so that the Ministry might not commit the very costly mistakes which we have had in the working of similar schemes under the Ministry. I will certainly take another occasion to bring to his pointed attention and also to the attention of this House, if you permit me and show the House what is happening in such colonies.

**Mr. Speaker:** I want to say this at this stage. I say that detailed investigation into the desirability of any particular scheme would be permitted if it is a new scheme or a new service and was not contemplated at the time of the last Budget. But I find at page 69, under Demand No. 125 that the expenditure is in respect of a new service. Therefore, it is open to the hon. Members to say that similar schemes have failed as it is a new service. I was all along under the impression that this was an old service and that provision had been made in the last Budget. Whatever the hon. Member is not able to say relating to Dandakaranya for want of time, I will allow all the discussion in the new Budget that comes up. I will not shut them out that it has been already said and disposed of at an earlier stage. Before August 1947, such new services were brought up for consideration in detail and a memorandum was submitted to the Standing Finance Committee. It was then taking the place of Parliament during the interregnum. I suggested to the previous Finance Minister that a full memorandum ought to be submitted regarding these schemes in order that the hon. Members may find out the desirability of such schemes. When once a scheme is accepted on a token grant or even on a larger grant, there will be no further discussion on the desirability of the scheme or on the policy; it will be shut out. Therefore, I expect with respect to all new schemes which arise or are brought into existence and on which some money is spent or provision is sought to be made, the hon. Members have to be given an opportunity. The details have to be discussed as relating to a matter of policy in as great a detail as the hon. Members would like to discuss them. Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, I would allow a full discussion in this matter in the coming Budget and it ought not to be said then that this matter had been disposed of or that this was a matter of policy which had been accepted for a long time. So, hon. Members need

not refer in greater detail. I will allow full discussion at the time of the Budget.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Can I point out some of the defects in the working of the other schemes because we do not have any details of the Dandakaranya scheme?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member is now giving notice for the discussion during the next Budget. The hon. Minister will prepare for it. In that Budget, reference to the other schemes would be there. Some money should be provided for them there and that will provide an occasion.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I do not want to take much time of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member said that he would take two minutes; that time is over.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** But that was taken by you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. All this could be properly discussed at the time of the next Budget.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I yield to your desire. I have nothing more to say except that the hon. Minister should look into the working of the development boards which he has under the Ministry at present before a final decision is taken and whole set up of the Industrial Adviser, Secretary, Chief Administrative Officer all being from the same family and all such things should be seen to and if they are not seen to, there is no chance of the new scheme serving the purpose which the hon. Minister, I hope, sincerely has in his mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would also suggest to the Estimates Committee to take up this matter inasmuch as there are other schemes that have been taken up and the House may then have an idea with respect to the various matters I find here: stores, plant and machinery, expenditure in subsequent

years, expenditure already incurred, how the expenditure is to be met, etc. This is a big scheme. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** Sir, some of us would like to intervene. A number of points have been raised.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are two more hon Members here. After they conclude, I will call the hon Ministers, one after another.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think the speeches relating to certain Demands had already been completed. Instead of all of us speaking together, if you can give sometime in between, it will perhaps be better.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. Immediately after Shri Vajpayee, I shall call Sardar Swaran Singh. Now, Shri Vajpayee.

**श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरक अनुदानों की मांगों पर मैंने दो कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे हैं। एक का सम्बन्ध विदेशी मेहमानों ने दिल्ली में आने पर जो अधिक व्यय होता है उसमें है।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी स्पष्टीकरण दिया उस में कम से कम मेरा मन्तोष नहीं हुआ। यह कटौती प्रस्ताव रखा गया है केवल इसलिए नहीं कि इसका उद्देश्य बढे हुए खर्चों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना है। इसके साथ ही इस प्रकार के स्वागत सत्कारों में . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** On what demand?

**Shri Vajpayee:** Ministry of External Affairs Demand No. 24.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may continue.

**श्री वाजपेयी :** जो भी उसके बारे में कहा गया है उससे इस प्रकार के स्वागत सत्कारों की व्यवस्था किस ढंग से की जानी चाहिए

उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। केवल अफगानिस्तान के शाह के आगमन के अवसर पर ही नहीं अपितु जब ईरान के शाह आये थे उस समय भी लाल किले के समारोह में बड़ी अव्यवस्था और अनुशासनहीनता रही और केवल यह कह देने मात्र से कि लाल किले के समारोह का आयोजन दिल्ली की नगरपालिका करती है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे उत्तरदायित्व से बच नहीं सकती। दिल्ली की नगरपालिका भी समारोह के लिए केन्द्र से अनुदान मांगती है और सरकार पार्लियामेंट से उसकी मांग प्रस्तुत करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह आवश्यक है कि दिल्ली की नगरपालिका प्रत्येक विदेशी मेहमान का मानपत्र भेंट करके ही स्वागत करे? जब भी कोई मेहमान आते हैं, हम उनका स्वागत करें यह स्वाभाविक है। प्रतिष्ठि सत्कार की हमारी पुरानी परम्परा है।

पब्लिक तथा सचिव मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) स्वाभाविक ही नहीं बल्कि आवश्यक भी है।

**श्री वाजपेयी :** आवश्यकता में स्वाभाविक अधिक बलवान होता है। जो स्वाभाविक चीज होती है वह स्वाभाविक रूप से आप अन्दर से आ जाती है और प्रकट हो जाती है जबकि आवश्यकता में एक बाहर से लाने की भावना प्रकट होती है। अपने मेहमानों का स्वागत करना यह हम भारतीयों के स्वाभाव में है . . . . .

**श्री श्री० जं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :** आप उसको प्रपोज कर रहे हैं।

**श्री वाजपेयी :** मैं उसको प्रपोज नहीं कर रहा हूँ शर्मा जी। जरा ध्यान से सुनिये। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि स्वागत का हमारा एक स्तर होना चाहिए। जो हमारी आज की स्थिति और पुरानी परम्पराओं के अनुरूप हो। दिल्ली नगरपालिका मानपत्र भेंट करे

## [श्री बाजपेयी]

और उसी से स्वागत हो, या दिल्ली दर्वाजे पर बिजलियां जगमगा कर और आसफगली पार्क के एक एक पत्ते पर एक एक लट्ठू लगा कर अगर हम समझते हैं कि स्वागत सत्कार का हमारा कर्तव्य पूरा हो गया तो यह ठीक नहीं है और मैं उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। आज का हमारा स्वागत भी पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिए हम देश में त्याग और बलिदान का जो वातावरण उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, उसके अनुकूल होना चाहिए। अगर उससे शान और शौकत टपकती है और अगर आम आदमी को ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि इन स्वागतों के बिना भी हम अपने अतिथि के प्रति प्रेम प्रकट कर सकते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन स्वागतों के ढाँचे में और उसके तौर तरीके में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

अभी राष्ट्रपति हो० आये थे। उनको बिठाने के लिए लाल किले में सोने चांदी में मढ़ी हुई कुर्सी रख दी गई। डा० हो० ने उस कुर्सी पर न बैठ कर अपना सम्मान बहुत बढ़ा लिया और इसके लिए सभी ने उनकी सराहना की।

वह तो उस कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठे। लेकिन जहाँ उनका सम्मान बढ़ गया वहाँ जिन लोगों ने उनके बैठने के लिये सोने और चांदी की कुर्सी रखी थी, उन के चेहरे पर हवाई उड़ने लगी। क्या यह आवश्यक है कि निधन देश विदेशी मेहमानों के स्वागत के लिये उसी शान व शौकत का तरीका अपनाये जो कभी नई दिल्ली में खास रिश्ते में अपनाया जाता रहा है। इतिहास बदल गया है। राज्यतन्त्र का स्थान लोकतन्त्र ने ले लिया है, अगर यह तौर तरीका अभी वही बना हुआ है। विदेशी मेहमानों का स्वागत सरलता से होना चाहिये, सादगी से होना चाहिये। उनके स्वागतों में अगर देश नवनिर्माण की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है यह जलक, यह प्रकट हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे

अधिक गमावित हो कर जायेंगे बजाय इसके कि उनको यह दिखाया जाय कि यहाँ की पतियों पर तो लट्ठू लगे हुए हैं, अगर उन की छाया में जो लोग लेंते हैं उनके पास जाड़े के मौसम में ओढ़ने के लिये भी कपड़े नहीं हैं। अंधेरा गरीबी को छिपाता है इसलिये अंधेरा नई दिल्ली में अच्छा लगता है, और जब कभी विदेशी मेहमान के स्वागत में उस अंधेरे की जगह बिजलियां जगमगाने लगती हैं तो हमारी निर्धनता मानो हमारी ही हंसी उड़ाने लगती है। जो भी स्वागत के लिये तरीके हैं, इस कटीती प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य उन तरीकों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना है।

छोटे छोटे बच्चे प्रदर्शन के लिये लाये जाते हैं। वे कसरत के खेल दिखाये यह बहुत अच्छा है। अगर इस बार मैंने देखा कि जब डा० हो० यहाँ आये थे तो शकूर बस्ती में जो बच्चे लाये गये उन्हें छः बजे इकट्ठा कर लिया गया था और ९ बजे प्रदर्शन किया जाना था। उन बच्चों को पानी पिलाने और जलपान की भी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। शारीरिक प्रदर्शन हो लेकिन उनके साथ असुविधाये नहीं हानी चाहिये। शोर जो हमारे साधन की सीमाये है उनका अनुगार हम प्रकार के आयोजन किये जाने चाहिये। पार्निगामेंट के मम्बर अगर अपने भाषण की एक प्रति और मागे तो उन से कहा जाता है कि सरकार खर्च में कमी कर रही है। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि दिल्ली के लाल किले में जा मान-पत्र भेंट किये जाते हैं उन में मकड़ों मानपत्रों के बगल के बगल लाग किले के पास जामा मस्जिद में जो रद्दी की दूकानें हैं उनमें भरे हैं। वे रद्दी बेचे जाते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि हम इनमें बचन कर सकते हैं।

मेहर बन्द खन्ना: आप जामा मस्जिद में क्या कर रहे थे ?

श्री बाजपेयी : जो जामा मस्जिद देश में है मैं उसमें भी जा सकता हूँ।

विस्त उपसंजी (श्री ब० रा० भगत) :  
अच्छी बात है ।

श्री बाबूपेयी : यह तो ठीक है कि हम इस प्रकार के विदेशी सम्पर्क स्थापित करें और जो भी मेहमान आते हैं उनका हृदय से स्वागत करें लेकिन हृदय का प्रेम प्रकट करने के लिये बहुत बड़ा खर्चा किया जाय यह आवश्यक नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत रूप से विचार करना चाहिये और अपने साधनों, क्षमता और देश के नवनिर्माण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रख कर इन स्वागत समारोहों में किम् प्रकार का परिवर्तन या संशोधन किया जा सकता है इसका विचार करना चाहिये ।

एक और बात की तरफ मैंने अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है । वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को ५६० की वृद्धि मिली है । यह वृद्धि आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए बड़ी हुई महगाई और बढ़ते हुए टैक्सों के बोझ को देखते हुए अपर्याप्त है । किन्तु इस प्रश्न का एक पक्ष और भी है । केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का तो अन्तरिम सहायता मिल गई किन्तु जो राज्यों के कर्मचारी हैं उनका अभी तक कुछ नहीं मिला । अनेक नगरों में जहाँ केन्द्र और राज्य कर्मचारी एक साथ काम करते हैं जहाँ चाँची के काम भी एक हैं अन्य प्रकार के खर्च भी एक से हैं वहाँ राज्य कर्मचारियों का जिनता भत्ता मिलता है वह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बराबर नहीं है । अगर मैं दूसरे-तीसरे में कहूँ तो राज्य कर्मचारियों को कम भत्ता मिलता है । सरकार के पास धन की कमी है इस लिये फल केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की वेतन वृद्धि की जाय और राज्य के कर्मचारियों को उससे बचत रक्ता जाय यह ठीक नहीं है । भेदभाव की दृष्टि से भी और सभी कर्मचारियों में समान रूप से अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठा उत्पन्न करने की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया जाना

चाहिये कि जो भी अन्तरिम सहायता मिली है उस को बढ़ाया जाय और और राज्य कर्मचारी भी उसमें लाभ उठा सकें इसमें लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को जो मदद चाहिये वह मदद दे । अगर हमने एक स्थान पर सहायता कार्य बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया, महगाई भत्ता या अन्तरिम सहायता बढ़ा दी गई तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि दूसरी ओर भी मांग खड़ी हो और राज्यों के कर्मचारी भी ऐसी मांग पर जोर देंगे । वे कोई मूलतः कदम न उठाये, ऐसे तत्वों के हाथ में न पड़ जाये जिनमें उन्हें नहीं पटना चाहिये इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो राज्यों के कर्मचारी हैं उनकी मांगों पर भी विचार करें । जब तक वेतन आयोग की पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं आती तब तक जो भी अन्तरिम सहायता दी गई है उस का किस तरह से बढ़ाया जा सकता है, इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान दिया जाय ।

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Mr Speaker, Sir, a few observations have been made with regard to certain matters concerning my Ministry and I would, with your kind permission, like to say a few things in that connection

My hon friend from Bombay State, Shri Naushir Bharucha, has raised the question of the estimates of the steel plants that are being put up in the public sector. That is a matter which has been discussed on the floor of the House on occasions more than one. This matter has been gone into at considerable length at the time of the discussion on the Demand for this Ministry last year. Thereafter, questions have been put and the latest information has been supplied from time to time. It will be a very long statement that will have to be made if I were to go into the causes that led to the presentation of figures time to time.

The important thing that has to be kept in mind in this connection is that,

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

with regard to the three steel plants the conditions were not comparable. In some cases tenders were invited with regard to the supply of plant. In other two cases, namely, Bhilai and Durgapur, these were more or less negotiated prices. As items were added from time to time, or as improvements were effected in the interest of overall economic return of the plant, these estimates had to vary from time to time.

Then again, Sir, with regard to the civil works also that have to be performed within the perimeter of the plant proper. The work has been allotted by invitation of tenders in the case of Rourkela as also in Bhilai. That, ultimately, is the guarantee that the actual price that we pay or the cost that we incur is not on the high side. It is this basic thing and not the presentation of figures which is of greater importance. This matter is engaging the attention of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., from time to time, and it is my intention to give a detailed picture to the House as soon as detailed estimates are worked out and I hope I will be able to do that in about two months' time from now.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha** (East Khandesh): Not before the budget.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I will attempt to give, at the time of the budget, discussion of demands, also the latest estimates and also the various causes as to why it had to be varied from time to time. That is all that I can say at the present stage so far as this point is concerned.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** With an assurance that they would not be revised again of course.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Estimates are estimates. I think actuals should be more important than estimates, and let us give more attention to actuals than to the estimates, because esti-

mates are only something as a figure to go upon and it is the actuals, which to my mind, are even more important than the estimates.

I am not entering into any argument with the hon. Member. I am at one with him so far as his anxiety is concerned that we should know precisely as to where we stand. I go a step further and I agree with him that we should ensure that we are not actually paying more than what is necessary. On these two basic things there is no disagreement.

**Mr. Speaker:** Also, the estimate must be as nearly as the actual as much as possible. Otherwise, with such a gulf, there is no meaning in it.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That is quite correct. They should be as near to the actuals as possible. But in a work of this nature, as I attempted to explain at the time of the budget discussion last year as well as in certain replies that were given on the floor of this House, certain items have been added in the plant itself from time to time. By an addition of new items, you will readily agree that the original estimates or the overall target cannot remain

Then again, the utilisation of certain by-products has necessitated the adoption of either different methods or addition of certain items here and there

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Why was this not foreseen, because in a steel plant, the utilisation of by-products is a most important thing.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** They were foreseen and they were examined from time to time. Some of them were not taken into consideration at the formulation of the original budget. But I do not know what he is trying to argue. The basic thing would be as to whether those alterations are correct or not. What is the point that he

wants to urge against me, I really cannot understand.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** May I explain?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I do not give in. That type of argument will never end. What I am saying is that so far as this aspect is concerned, this matter is engaging the attention of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., and as I have said earlier, I would like to take the House into confidence at the earliest possible stage.

Another point has been raised with regard to the displaced persons at Rourkela. This has been raised by my hon. friend from Orissa State, Shri Panigrahi. That is a matter with regard to which the Orissa Government had taken full responsibility in regard to the payment of compensation and resettlement of displaced persons.

So far as the amount is concerned, the Central Government, through the Steel Corporation, has been paying that amount to the Orissa Government.

13.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But the assessment of that amount of compensation and the payment thereof, as also the very important, difficult and delicate question of resettlement of displaced persons has been quite rightly handled by the Government of Orissa, because they are more conversant with the local conditions and they are in a better position to solve and tackle this problem in a satisfactory manner.

So far as the compensation is concerned for their lands, houses, wells and the like, the amount of compensation that has been paid so far by the State Government appears to be of the order of about Rs. 75 lakhs. It is the intention of the Orissa Government to organise two resettlement colonies. These colonies are at Jhir-

pani and Jaidla. Until the end of last year 2,900 odd plots have been allotted to displaced persons. Allotment has been made to 338 families out of 367 physically displaced. Roads, water-supply, schools, a co-operative society, a carpentry school and a recreation centre are understood to have been provided in the resettlement colonies.

Out of 5,900 odd able-bodied persons displaced, about 3,800 have found employment in the steel projects,—about 1,000 in the Hindustan Steel Corporation and another lot of about 2,800 under the contractors.

This question of a satisfactory solution with regard to the displaced persons, whenever they are ousted from any new project that is undertaken, is a matter about which hon. Members of this House belonging to all parties have been showing concern from time to time, and if I may respectfully add, quite rightly, because a human problem is involved in it. But as our activity expands and land has to be acquired for various developmental works, whether it is the installation of an industrial unit or for any other purpose, a certain measure of displacement is inherent in the situation and the best that can possibly be done in cases of this nature is to find some satisfactory solution in consultation and in co-operation with the local government, and that has been broadly the approach that has been adopted from time to time.

I am aware of the fact that even if you pay compensation and that also on a fairly liberal scale to the displaced persons, for their lands, houses, wells and the like, the human problem remains, and the best way to solve that is to do as much as could be done by giving them either employment directly in that project that is coming up or to create conditions in which they can take advantage of other employment avenues that are opened by the starting of that project.

I feel that so far as the three steel plants are concerned, that matter has been engaging the attention of the

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

Central Government as also of the State Governments, and all that could be reasonably done is being done. There cannot be complete satisfaction in a matter of this nature which I think is inherent in the situation itself.

One or two more important points have to be made with regard to the Mines Department under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. A comment has been made that the Indian Bureau of Mines has not been allocated enough funds for carrying on its activities. I do not know what reply I could give to that. I think all competing demands have to be carefully sorted out by the Ministry which is in charge of the allocation of funds and speaking from the point of view of the Bureau itself I would be very happy if more money was made available to it. But regard being had to the overall resources that are available, I have to be content with what has been made available. I think that the amount that has been made available will be utilised in a proper manner so that the best possible results could flow from it. That is all that one could say in a matter of this nature.

Comment has also been made that enough has not been done with regard to exploration of mineral resources in the State of Orissa. I would say that the Geological Survey of India has done considerable work in Orissa since the integration of States. It is a well-known fact that the State of Orissa has within its jurisdiction a fairly large number of former Indian States. Not much work was being done by way of prospecting or location of minerals in the erstwhile Indian States. The Geological Survey of India, accordingly, took special steps and devoted more attention to this State than to any other State.

So far as iron ore in Orissa is concerned, already considerable supplies have been drawn for the Hindustan Steel. And if the current negotiations with Japan materialise we hope con-

siderably more supplies will be drawn from this State for export.

One point more before I finish, and that is in reply to what my hon. friend Shri Bhakat Darshan.....

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It is Bhakt Dharshan.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We should not devote any time on that.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is very novel that an hon. Member from Kerala is correcting my pronunciation with regard to a Hindi word.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** There again, it is Kerala and not Keral.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** There I stand corrected. It is the name of a State.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the north Indians cannot pronounce the word Kerala, then it is quite possible that South Indians may not be able to pronounce Bhakt Darshan.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as the general question of geological mapping of the country is concerned, I myself feel very concerned about it. We made some assessment recently as to what is the quantum of effort that is required to undertake this work, which is a very desirable activity and which should be undertaken. So far the Geological Survey of India has completed roughly one-fourth of the total mapable area of the country. A limiting factor has been the availability of trained personnel and resources.

It has been estimated that it will take 100 geologists working for 20 years to complete the job according to the latest estimate made in this behalf by the Directorate of the Geological Survey of India. This is a good work and it has to be done. But, it takes time. I need hardly assure the hon. House that every effort is being made to find trained personnel, as also resources, for doing this work.



With these words, I oppose the two cut motions that have been moved relating to this Ministry

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** The Demands as far as Food and Agriculture Ministry are concerned are Demands 46, 117 and 118. With regard to 46 and 117 some discussion has taken place in this House

Demand No 117 is a supplementary demand to defray charges in respect of purchase of foodgrains for the period ending 31st March 1958. The original grant that this House sanctioned was Rs 146.22 crores. The revised estimates require Rs 184.70 crores. For the purpose, therefore, there is necessity for an additional outlay of Rs 38.48 crores.

This demand as such has not been opposed by any member of this hon. House. In fact, it has been given some indirect support. Having regard to the subject matter of cut motions, Shri Bharucha, for example, has drawn the attention of the House, by his cut motion No 10 to the unsatisfactory condition of foodgrain reserves. In his speech also he has emphasised this aspect of the matter. The demand would itself indicate that the Government was not complacent in the matter as has been pointed out by Shri Bharucha and the Government has taken timely steps for getting supplies, which could reasonably be expected to meet the situation.

The facts in my possession indicate that the budget estimates for 1957-58 were prepared in November/December 1956. At that time, it was expected that it would be possible to manage with the import of two lakhs tons of wheat in a month, that is, 24 lakhs tons during the whole year. But in February/March 1957 the offtake of wheat went up and the prices, instead of showing a decline, continued to rise. So, in February/March 1957 the stock position dwindled to such an extent that it was with the utmost difficulty that distribution could be maintained.

It was, therefore, decided to step up the import of wheat to 2.5 million to 3 million tons with the object of building up a sizable reserve, firstly to avoid a repetition of the difficulties that we had to face in February/March 1957, and also to make available somewhat larger quantities of foodgrains for sale through fair-price shops etc. Because of the steps that have been taken, by stepping up the import programme, we have been able to build up a sizable reserve, and there has been increasing confidence in the market about Government's ability to meet the food situation. So, we had to incur an additional expenditure of Rs 25.14 crores.

With regard to import of rice, there has been a short fall. In our original budget estimates we estimated importing about 7 lakhs tons. But, as a matter of fact we have imported only 4.98 lakhs tons, so much so, there is a saving of Rs 4.89 crores.

With regard to internal procurement also, although we estimated only 1½ lakhs tons of foodgrains, we might be able to procure just over 3 lakhs tons. These variations have been due to factors which have been mentioned just now by me.

The present reserves also, although not very satisfactory, are, according to me, comfortable, as we will see from the figures. With regard to wheat reserves, the Centre and the State Governments have a total of 9.25 lakhs tons. With regard to rice, the Centre and the State Governments had a reserve of 3.23 lakhs tons. So the total reserve comes to 12.48 lakhs tons.

Hon. Members may also take into consideration the fact that on 1st January 1957 the Government had a stock of less than 3 lakhs tons of foodgrains. From 3 lakhs tons in the beginning of 1957, we have been able to build up a reserve stock of more than a million tons. It has been mentioned on the floor of this House in answer to several questions—it has

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

also been accepted as a policy of the Government—that it is desirable to build up a reserve stock of at least a million tons of wheat and rice.

Hon. Members are also aware of the difficulties in the matter of building up reserve of a million tons each, especially in the matter of rice. Stocks can be built up only either by local procurement or imports from abroad. With the heavy developmental expenditure in a growing economy with increasing price-levels in the country, it is necessary on the one hand to proceed cautiously with the procurement operations and on the other to continue to issue foodgrains from Government stocks to keep the prices in check.

As regards imports, the limitations of foreign exchange stands in the way of large imports being arranged. So the process of building up the stocks is bound to be slow. But it may be claimed that sustained efforts made by the Government in that direction have succeeded in building up the present stocks.

14 hrs.

It may also be pertinent to point out to the hon. House that we have also made our firm commitments with regard to the programme of imports for the first half of the year 1958. We have been able to make commitments and enter into agreements for the calendar year 1958 and to complete arrangements to import from the U.S.A. from the balance of P.L. 480, 646,000 tons, diverted funds from cotton—25 million dollars originally earmarked for cotton—4 lakh tons, from the balance of P.L. 665, 15,000 tons. Altogether from the U.S.A. we will be able to import before June 1958 to the extent of 10,61,000 tons of wheat. From Canada, hon. Members would have read the news from the papers that we have been able to enter into an

agreement, on deferred payment basis, for 4 lakh tons of wheat. There is a balance in the 1957 Colombo Plan to the extent of 103,000 tons. Altogether we have been able to make arrangements for importing for the first half year of 1958 about 16 lakh tons of wheat. There is a reserve which I have already mentioned. The hon. House also knows our contract with Burma and we will be able to import about 5 lakhs tons under that contract for 1958. This is the position with regard to the reserve stocks as well as contemplated imports.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Today I would request even Ministers to be very brief.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, a cut motion has been moved indicating the unsatisfactory position of the reserves. I thought it would be only fair that the House gets an idea of the position now obtaining in the country.

This takes us to Demand No. 46: Supplementary demand for Rs. 3 crores for carrying out adjustment in the Revenue account during the current financial year. Shri Naushir Bharucha stated that he cannot understand how this adjustment in regard to Rs. 3 crores is being made. The full cost as is being actually paid to the U.S.A. for wheat and rice that we purchase is being debited to the accounts of the Food Trading scheme. So far as the accounts are concerned, the entire difference between the actual cost and the sale price has to be written off by a debit to a Revenue head outside the Trading account, which is a capital head. As explained in the Supplementary Demand leaflet, this is made up of the difference between the actual American price and the Australian or Burma price as the case may be and secondly, the subsidy, that is, the difference between the Australian or Burma price and the sale price. The actual subsidy element included in the above

is only about Rs. 5½ crores. In addition, on indigenous rice, there may be a subsidy of Rs. 2½ crores. The amount which has to be cleared from the Trading Account in respect of the purchases of foodgrains made during 1957-58 works out to Rs. 30 crores. But, it is too large an amount to be written off from the Revenue account in a particular year. So much so, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the decision is that it may be spread over a period of 10 years. The underlying idea is that the amount of Rs. 30 crores is a fairly heavy amount which the Revenue Budget of a single year cannot meet and the adjustment was therefore spread over a number of years. A similar procedure has been adopted in the past also, e.g. in the case of loss of Rs. 45 crores incurred in the import of Burma rice during 1954 which was decided to be written off in 15 years at the rate of Rs. 3 crores a year, and also in the case of loss on the import of American wheat under the U.S.A. loan, Rs. 19 crores which is being written off over a period of 35 years. That is the position

By way of cut motions, some points have been made out by hon. Members Shri Tangamani, Shri Narayanankutty Menon and also Shri V. P. Nayar, with regard to the supply of rice to Kerala and Madras. It is true that after the introduction of the Zonc, only about a quantity of 1000 tons a month on an average has been moving from Andhra Pradesh to Madras. But, we have to take into account the production in Madras and the prices prevailing in Madras. If it is not worth while to transport rice from Andhra Pradesh to Madras, naturally the traders won't be inclined to transport any rice. We have also to take into consideration the fact that normally if there is not the drain of rice from Tanjore and Trichi to the State of Kerala, the Madras State will be more or less self-sufficient. Tanjore had, so to say, a bumper crops this year. There is not much difficulty as far as rice is

concerned for Madras. That is why from Andhra substantial quantities are not moving to Madras. There is absolutely no prohibition. The traders are certainly entitled to move any quantity from Andhra according to the requirements of Madras.

My hon. friends Shri Narayanankutty Menon and Shri V. P. Nayar emphasised the necessity of paying special attention to the needs of Kerala. In fact, it may be seen that special attention was being paid to the needs of Kerala.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Narayanankutty Menon is not here. He is not keen on having a reply.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Out of the total quantity of rice distributed throughout the country in 1957, about a third, the single largest quantity has been given to Kerala.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** No State has such a deficit.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The deficit comes to about 5 or 6 lakh tons. Of course, the Kerala Government has estimated it at 7 lakh tons. I think it is slightly on the high side

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** The Central Government knows Kerala better than the Kerala Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No overhanging speeches now.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** He seems to say that the Central Government knows about Kerala more than the Kerala Government itself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have very little time for interruptions.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The Kerala State is included in the southern zone and the southern zone is not only self-sufficient in the matter of rice, but it can even be said that there is a little surplus from that area. On trading account, from

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Andhra as well as from Tanjore large quantities are moving to Kerala.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From Andhra itself, the figures of despatches which the Central Government have been able to collect, indicate that in 1957 itself about 80,000 tons have moved, from Tanjore and Trichi about 175,000 tons of rice have moved. Substantial quantities on private account are moving.

In all these matters, we have certainly to take an All-India view. Because of the ban on exports of rice from the southern zone, the prices in Bombay and Calcutta have risen up and the commitment of the Centre to these areas has certainly increased. So that, the Centre should certainly have due regard to the circumstances now obtaining in Calcutta as well as in Bombay because of the introduction of the southern zone.

Shri V P Nayar has referred to the fact that whenever I go to Kerala I make it a point to criticise the local Government, etc. It is not the case. In fact, it has become the usual practice of the Kerala Government to issue press notes concerning the rice position and other things without giving the full picture. So much so, when questions are asked, I have to explain the full position. Recently a press note was issued by the Government of Kerala with regard to the supplies from Tanjore. That matter has been clarified on the floor of the House in answer to questions both in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. In fact, the Kerala Government abandoned the procurement programme in Tanjore according to the advice given by the Centre, and there was no objection from the Kerala Government because it was thought that it would be desirable even in the interests of Kerala that prices in Tanjore do not shoot up. You will find that accord-

ing to the note of the Kerala Government, they made arrangements for the purchase of 10,000 tons of rice from Tanjore through the agency of a private firm, but due to the non-availability of the particular variety of rice contracted by the firm, they could not supply the rice within the stipulated period. They, therefore, represented to the Government for an extension of the period. It was at that time that this agreement was reached between the Centre and the State Government. And it was not fair on the part of the Kerala Government to make a grievance out of that fact afterwards saying on the floor of the State Assembly that "the Centre is following a policy of discrimination, what is the fun of forming this southern zone, we are not allowed to purchase from Tanjore etc."

Recently also there was another press note. We had agreed that we would supply 12,000 tons of rice from our Central stocks there to be replaced by stocks procured by the Kerala Government from Andhra. We agreed that even before entrusting the quantity in Andhra, we might perhaps be able to supply the rice in advance, but the Kerala Government has recently issued a press note to the effect that at first the Centre agreed that they would supply 10,000 tons, but now it has changed its mind, and it has been stated that only 6,000 tons will be given. So, the true picture is not given, and it is only fair and proper that anybody connected with the Centre places the true facts before the public.

Shri Goray (Poona): What do you do when such press notes are published by the Kerala Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is very difficult for us to take note of all such press notes.

Some reference was made to the quantum of rice supplied to Kashmir

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):** Has the time been extended for this discussion?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If they want to hear the hon. Minister, I will allow him.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** All the time is being taken by the hon. Minister.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I will take only two minutes more.

With regard to the supplies of rice to Kashmir in 1957-58, after 16th October we have supplied rice to the extent of 20,166 tons and wheat to the extent of 26,400 tons. Subsidy is given on rice only. The amount of subsidy payable is fixed by the Home Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The demand of the Kashmir Government was that for 1957-58, i.e. from 16th October 1957 to 15th October 1958, they should get 44,000 tons of rice and between 35 and 45 thousand tons of wheat. We must have due regard to the difficulties of Kashmir State. They had floods and there was great distress, so much so the Centre was bound to go to the aid of Kashmir with supplies of this nature.

**Shri Panigrahi** referred to the procurement prices in Orissa. You will find these procurement prices are reasonable. They were fixed on the basis of various factors including the post-harvest prices during the last two years and the procurement price in 1952-53. Account was also taken of the normal decline in prices which take place after the main harvest. These prices were also fixed in consultation with the State Government.

Orissa is now completely cordoned off from the rest of the country and no export of rice is allowed from Orissa to outside areas. The open market prices in Orissa at present range from Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 18 per maund, which are not very high.

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**Shri Panigrahi** also mentioned that it is because of the low price that the State Government has not been able to make any internal procurement. That is not quite correct. The State Government has already been able to procure about 25,000 tons of rice after this drought.

**Shri Panigrahi (Puri):** May I submit that the open market price is Rs. 20 and not Rs. 18 as you report?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The open market price ranges from Rs. 15-50 to Rs. 18-62.

**Shri Panigrahi:** Even at Rs. 20 we are not getting.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** These are the main points that have been touched.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I could not ration the time that was taken on rice and wheat; now perhaps I can ration the time that remains. I am anxious as hon. Members are that this discussion should be closed today. I can request the hon. Members to trespass into the non-official business for about 10 or 15 minutes and we can sit longer at the end, so that the non-official business may also have the same duration. But there are three more Ministers yet to take part, and three non-official Members who are insistent. So, I can at the most give 30 minutes, if everybody is satisfied with five minutes perhaps, but I cannot say because sometimes statements of policy may have to be made by Ministers, and then it cannot be restricted.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Ministers must also be brief.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That request I have already made. They will keep this in mind, and perhaps we will be able to finish.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh.**

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आपने आदेश दिया है मैं पांच मिनट के अन्दर ही अपने विचार इस सदन में रखने का प्रयत्न करूंगा। मुझे दो अनुदानों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने हैं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि व्यवसाय और उद्योग मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नए पद क्रिये किये गये हैं और उसके लिये प्रतिरिक्त रुपये की मांग की गई है। एक पद तो ₹५०० रुपये माहवार का क्रिये किया गया है और दूसरा २,२५० रुपये माहवार का। इसी तरह से कुछ और भी नए पद बनाने आप जा रहे हैं। य सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आप पांच रुपये माहवार जब निचले कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाते हैं तो आपको परेशानी महसूस होती है और आप कहते हैं कि यह रुपया कहा में आएगा। जो लोग तनस्वाहें बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं, वे पहले तो मीटिंग्स करते हैं, फिर प्रदर्शन करने हैं और काफी जद्दोजहद जब वे कर चुकते हैं तब कही जा कर उनको थोड़ा सा रिलीफ दिया जाता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाहों के पद क्रिये करने जाते हैं। आपने अपने सामने समाजवादी समाज की रचना का ध्येय रखा है। लेकिन इनकी बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाहे देकर क्या आप उम ध्येय को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपकी घोषणाओं में साम्य होना चाहिए और जो आप कहते हैं, उसी पर आपको अमल भी करना चाहिए। इतनी अधिक तनस्वाहों के पद आपको क्रिये नहीं करने चाहिये। आपको चाहिए कि आप कुछ रेशों को फिक्स कर दें कि कम से कम इतनी तनस्वाह होगी और अधिक में अधिक इतनी होंगी। भारतवर्ष में एक व्यक्ति की औसत आय २५ रुपया या २३ रुपया १२ आना माहवार है और उनकी आमदनी का ख्याल किये बिना आप दूसरों को ₹५०० या २२५० माहवार दे रहे हैं। इतनी अधिक तनस्वाह देकर आप १५० गुना का फर्क कर रहे हैं। यह समाजवादी समाज रचना के

अनुकूल नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसी की आमदनी से रुपये से कम और दूसरे की एक हजार से अधिक किसी भी सूरत में नहीं होनी चाहिये। जब उद्योगों का संचालन आता है तो आपको यह देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से इनकी उन्नति हो सकती है न कि यह आप ₹५०० और २२५० रुपये माहवार के आमदनी हों। आपको इसी से जांचा जाएगा कि किस तरह से आप उद्योगों को चलाते हैं और किस तरह से आप उनमें पया लगाते हैं।

एक मांग नेशनल हार्डवेयर के बारे में भी रखी गई है। बजट पेश होने के बाद से दो नई सड़कों के लिए रुपया मंजूर किया गया है। इन नई सड़कों का जहा तक ताल्लुक है, मैं इनका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको ऐसे क्षेत्रों का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए जो पिछड़े हुए हैं और वहा पर सड़क बनाने से उनकी कई समस्याये हल हो सकती हैं। मैं एक हार्डवेयर बनाने का सुझाव आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आप उम सड़क को बना कर उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश को मिला सकते हैं। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो जो डकैती की समस्या का आपको सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उससे भी आपको छुटकारा मिल जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यातायात मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान दें। जिस सड़क का मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूँ वह भरतपुर, धौलपुर, राज खेड़ा से लेकर उत्तर प्रदेश में शमसाबाद, फतहाबाद होते हुए, फिरोजाबाद तक होगी और उससे न सिर्फ डकैती की समस्या हल होगी बल्कि इन राज्यों का आपस में सम्बन्ध भी कायम हो जायगा। साथ ही साथ जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी भी उन्नति इससे हो सकती है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि वे दक्षिण में कुछ दिनों के लिए निवास किया करेंगे। यह अच्छी बात है।

परन्तु राष्ट्रपति जी के निवासस्थान में कुछ परिवर्तन करने के लिए २५ लाख रुपये आप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यह मुनासिब नहीं है। आज जब कि हम यह चाह रहे हैं कि कम से कम खर्च करें और पैसा बचायें तो इस तरह से भारी रकम खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है। आज हम राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के पद बिम्बों पर चलने का भी दावा करते हैं गांधी जी तो हमेशा ही भंगी बस्ती में ठहरा करते थे मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी भी जिस तरह का आवास हैदराबाद में मौजूद है, उसी में ठहर सकते हैं।

खाद्यान्नो का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है, आप स्टॉक बनाते हैं लेकिन जहा तक पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, आप उसको बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं। छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। मिमिन्ट के लिए यह कहा जाता है कि स्थिति सुवर गई है लेकिन फुओ के लिए मिमिन्ट नहीं दिया जाता है उनके लिए छोटे छोटे और काम हैं। नहर के मुद्दामे में भ्रष्टाचार है। वहा पर जो नये ट्यूबवैल्स बने हैं उनमें औपरेंटमें लोग जो हैं, वे अच्छे तरीके से पानी नहीं देते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इन सब चीजों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आवास मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैं दिल्ली के किरायेदारों की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करूंगा जिसको कि लेकर अभी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की कोठी के सामने एक व्यक्ति और बाद में कई व्यक्ति ८, ९ दिनों तक भूख हड़ताल कर रहे थे। मंत्री महोदय को दिल्ली के किरायेदारों की समस्या की तरफ तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो भी कानून बने उसमें किरायेदारों के लिए यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एक किरायेदार जब तक वह किराया अदा करता रहे तब तक मकान से बेदखल न हो और किसी भी बिना पर उसके बेदखल होने का सबाल नहीं उठना चाहिए।

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** I would like to confine my observations to the Supplementary Demands relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and certain aspects of the working of the Dandakaranya scheme.

The Dandakaranya area covers about 80,000 square miles, and it contains the most backward districts of what is called AMPO, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa; it is a rugged country, and there are very few lands available there for the conventional type of cultivation. It is mostly inhabited by the hill tribes such as the Kondhs, Gonds, Koyas, Savaras, Gadawas, and Parajas. It is their natural homeland. Since the spread of civilisation and since the more advanced people came into contact with them, the latter have taken over their plain lands, they have now retreated to the hill slopes, and have resorted to what is known as shifting cultivation or *podu* cultivation. That is a very bad thing. Because of this type of shifting cultivation, we find large-scale soil erosion, and after a few years, nothing but big boulders will be left there. That is why lately the State Governments have taken very strong steps to put an end to this kind of shifting cultivation, and they have started large-scale plantations on the hill slopes. It is now a big problem to rehabilitate these persons who would be displaced from their cultivating areas. Their rehabilitation has to be done.

In this connection, I would also urge the Government of India to take up the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees, and at the same time also seriously consider the rehabilitation of these Adibasis who have been displaced due to the stoppage of *podu* cultivation.

Lately, some of the villages have been taken out in the catchment area of the Macukund, for the construction of the Jalaput dam. And the people in these villages have been provided lands in the Malkangiri area, and they

[Shri P. K. Deo]

have been quite happy there. When I go through the six-monthly report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, I find that reclamation has been started over 49 square miles in the Malkangiri area of the unreserved forests. There, the reserve is mostly consisting of the tropical deciduous forests. We have been speaking so much about Vanamahotsava and our Prime Minister has been emphasising so much on plantations, that we should think twice before we destroy these valuable and useful forests.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that there are various tracts of these cultivable waste lands, especially between Motu and Malkangiri. Those areas should be properly surveyed, and the displaced persons from East Bengal should be settled there.

The Dandakaranya area has vast industrial potentialities. There is a big mass of iron ore there. The Bailadilla reserve in Bastar contains about 30,000 million tons of high grade iron ore. Probably, our fifth steel plant will be located there. So, from now on the planning has to be done so that these areas are properly utilised. Besides, these are also the bauxite deposits and high grade manganese ores which are our main foreign exchange earners for this country.

The only difficulty in this region is the lack of communication. In this respect, this area is very backward. Some time in 1935, Mr. Parks of the then Bengal-Nagpur Railway surveyed the area for a railway line to branch off from the Raipur-Vishakapatnam line somewhere at Lanjigarh Road and take it due west to join Ballar Shah. This line will open up this vast hinterland, and then there will be possibilities of industrialisation which would give more employment to the people.

Lastly, I would request Government that for this kind of work they must

have people with a missionary spirit and proved integrity, who could be entrusted with this work and who could win the confidence of the people; then, I am sure the people's co-operation would be forthcoming.

श्री जाधव (मालेगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर २४ और २५ के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। वह डिमांड्स इंडियन सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस और करेसी नोट प्रेस के बारे में हैं।

जो वहां पर हड़ताल हुई थी उसके बारे में काफी वहां पर कहा गया है। मैं दूसरे पहलू पर थोड़ी सी रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में करेसी नोट प्रेस और इंडियन सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस एक ही है। उसमें जो कुछ काम हो रहा है उसमें काफी अच्छी तरक्की हो और अच्छा काम हो। इसके लिये जो बातें मुझे कहनी हैं वह मैं चन्द एक लफ्जों में पांच मिनट के अन्दर कहना चाहता हूँ। सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस का जो मास्टर है वह १-६-५७ को रिटायर होना चाहिये था लेकिन उनके कार्यकाल की अवधि तीन वर्ष के लिये और बढ़ा दी गई। सन् १९५१ से वह सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस के मास्टर हैं लेकिन इस अर्थ में जो कुछ काम वहां पर हो रहा है उस काम में काफी गलतियां हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि करीब करीब ५, ६ साल के अर्थ में कई चोरियां वहां पर हुई हैं। आखिरी चोरी जो वहां हुई है उसमें लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की रकम का जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ सम्बन्ध आता है। सिक्कोरिटी प्रेस में जो चोरियां होती हैं उनकी रोकथाम के वास्ते जो सर्व पिएंस का ११० का स्टाफ है वह बहुत नाकाफी है और उसको बढ़ाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो वर्कर्स अवकाश मुलाजिम वहां के होते हैं उनकी तो तलाशी होती है लेकिन जो अफसरान वहां पर काम



करते हैं उनकी तलाशी नहीं होती है और इसलिये यह चोरियां होती हैं। आखिरी सर्तबा जो चोरी हुई उसमें जो आफिसर्स वहां के हैं उनका सम्बन्ध आता है, ऐसा मुझे कहना है।

यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रिटिंग सेक्शन है उस के ऊपर सरकार का काफी रुपया खर्च होता है। इस प्रिटिंग सेक्शन के वास्ते एक खास आफसर रखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप को यह मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहां रोजना करीब करीब ६ मिलियन नोट छापे जाते हैं। वहां कितनी एहतियात से यह काम होना चाहिये इस के कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहां जो कागज लगता है वह भी करीब १४०० टन होता है जिस में कि नोट छापे जाते हैं। ५००० टन से ऊपर कागज स्टैम्प्स और पोस्टकार्ड्स वगैरह पर लगता है। उस में से करीब करीब ४ परसेन्ट कागज खराब हो जाता है। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि ६४०० टन में से करीब ३०० टन कागज खराब होता है। यह कागज खराब न हों, इस के लिये मेरी मांग यह थी कि वहां एक पल्प प्लांट लगाना चाहिये। यह कागज जलाया जाता है। उस की जो ट्रिमिंग्स हैं खाली उन को बेचने से करीब २ लाख रुपया मिलता है और जो कागज जलाया जाता है वह करीब करीब २० लाख रुपये का होता है, उस को बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो वर्क्स हैं, जो काम करते हैं, वहां जो मशीनरी है, उस मशीनरी पर बहुत प्रेशर है। मशीनरी बहुत कीमती होती है और वह मशीनरी मिलनी भी मुश्किल है। आज फारेन एक्स्पेंच की भी तंगी है। इस मशीनरी पर प्रेशर न पड़े इस के लिये भी हमें कोशिश करनी है।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि वहां के जो लेबर आफिसर हैं वह लेबर आफिसर वहां सुपरवाइजर की हैसियत से काम कर चुके थे। उन को वहां लेबर आफिसर की हैसियत में रखा गया है। उन का दो बफा ट्रांसफर भी हुआ था, लेकिन उन को कंटिन्यु किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कामगारों की हिकाजत के वास्ते, उन का हक सम्भालने के लिये वह आफसर वहां हैं तो उनको वह काम करना चाहिये। लेकिन वह हमेशा मैनेजमेंट का पक्ष लेते हैं। इस लिये लेबर आफिसर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ध्यान दे और उन को वहां से ट्रांसफर करना चाहिये, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं।

आखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां कुछ स्टाफ है, वहां एक नया प्रेस बनाया जाने वाला है १६० के नोट छापने के वास्ते। उस के लिये मशीनरी भी मंगाई गई है, लेकिन बिल्डिंग का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं हुआ है। वहां जो स्टाफ रखा गया है उस के वास्ते, जो जूनियर स्टाफ है उस को कुछ ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये अगर हम गुंजाइश कर सकते हैं तो जो नया प्रेस खुलना है और जो अभी भी प्रेस है उस के लिये अच्छा स्टाफ मिलेगा। इस लिये इस के बारे में . . . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** नये नोट बनाने की उस वक्त जरूरत होगी जब बजट पेश किया जायेगा। आज तो जो खर्च हो गया है उस के लिये बहस है। इस लिये नये नोट बनाने की जरूरत नहीं।

**श्री जाधव :** जो जूनियर स्टाफ है, उस को भी अच्छी तालीम देने की गुंजाइश हो सके तो वह जरूर करनी चाहिये।

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** I rise to give some information to the House on three or four matters which, I have been given to understand, have been raised in the course of the debate. Firstly the criticism about the

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

slackness of execution by the Central P.W.D so far as P & T buildings are concerned. The budget provision for P & T works during 1957-58 is Rs. 250 lakhs. To be able to spend this sum, total effective sanctions for at least Rs. 5 crores are necessary. The total sanctions available with the Central P.W.D at the commencement of the financial year were Rs. 458 lakhs, but Rs. 345 lakhs came under the scope of the ban imposed by the Ministry of Finance, so that the effective sanctions available against which expenditure could be incurred were only Rs. 113 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the current financial year is expected to be Rs. 100 lakhs which is a satisfactory figure compared to the sanctions available.

Clearance of the Ministry of Finance has been received in respect of works totalling Rs. 232 lakhs and works costing Rs. 113 lakhs are still to be cleared. The P & T. Department have also given clearance as to new works sanctioned subsequent to the imposition of the ban to the extent of Rs. 10.8 lakhs.

The main reason for shortfall of expenditure as compared to the budget provision, I would like to submit, is due to lack of sanctions and though effective action had been taken by the P. & T. Department to sanction a sufficient number of works for the budget provision to be utilised in full, a large proportion of these sanctions became ineffective, as I have already said, with the imposition of the ban by the Ministry of Finance. This explains the impression created in the minds of hon. Members that there has been slackness of execution by the Central P.W.D. so far as these buildings are concerned.

I had a brief discussion with my colleague, the Minister for Transport Communications and I think I would not be wrong if I were to divulge the information that he is by and large

satisfied with the way the C. P. W. D. has been handling this particular matter. I find no reason for the establishment of a separate agency for entrusting the whole work of the P & T Department and taking it away in effect from the C.P.W.D.

I understand reference has also been made to the inadequate and insufficient supply of forms handled by the public in so far as the P & T work is concerned. This matter has been engaging the attention of my Ministry and the P. & T. A list of the important forms has been worked out and efforts are being concentrated on the production and distribution of these forms. The efforts are bearing fruit as will be evidenced from the fall in the complaints from the public. Recently, the O & M Division has also taken up a special study of this problem. The complaint will disappear only when the capacity of the Government Presses is enlarged adequately. Steps are already being taken to expand the capacity of the Presses.

Reference has also been made to the delay in the printing of the Hindi version of the debates. As the House is aware, the Government Presses are not yet fully equipped to undertake printing in Hindi. Only three Presses of the Government of India namely at New Delhi, Nasik and Faridabad are in a position to take up printing work of some magnitude in Hindi. The work has, therefore, been distributed among these three and the present position of printing can be regarded as up-to-date. The problem can be solved on a permanent basis only by establishing another new Hindi Press in New Delhi. There is a proposal to establish such a press in New Delhi and only when this goes into operation, can it be ensured that there is no delay in the printing of Hindi versions of Acts, debates, etc.

Reference has also been made to rent control measures and the problem of eviction of tenants in Delhi. Only a few days ago I had occasion

to make a statement on the floor of the House and I had given the House to understand that the Government is working on a comprehensive Bill and it is Government's hope to introduce a measure in the current session of the House. I do not think I need add anything more to what I said in the course of that statement.

Some reference has also been made about the derequisitioning of houses and cases have been mentioned, I am told, about tenants who are occupying these requisitioned houses and sub-letting them irregularly. Government is trying to prevent this kind of sub-letting and the hon. Member who made reference to this will be kind enough to forward to us any information that may be in his possession. We will certainly look into it. He mentioned the case of the York Hotel. I can assure him that we will look into it and see that whatever is possible is done.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Notice of three amendments had been given relating to my Ministry, one by Shri Assar, the second by Mr. Nayar and the third by His Highness Deo.

As far as the cut motion given by Shri Assar is concerned, the wording was "Failure to meet problems of displaced person". In fact, he has said nothing about it. What he said was in relation to the problem of a small colony by the name of Chembur near Bombay. His main contention was that the non-claimants there have not been given adequate concessions. He is a new Member and he is not fully conversant with the fundamentals of the compensation scheme. I thought I would tell him that the accusation against my Ministry is that more concessions have been given to the non-claimants than to the claimants themselves who had left vast properties in Pakistan, properties of the value of over Rs. 500 crores.

They are to receive compensation according to a graded scale which will be much less than the losses they have suffered. In the case of non-claimants, first of all, the intention was to ask them to pay the price of the property allotable in their possession in two to four years. The period has now been extended to 8 years. The first instalment has been brought down to 20 per cent. They have also been given the concession to associate claimants in the payment of the price, that is the balance of 80 per cent. On top of it, the non-claimants have been given the concession to pay arrears of rent, which is normally not done, over a period of 8 years, 20 per cent now and the balance 80 per cent over a period of 7 years. By and large, the greatest concession that is available to a non-claimant is that if he wants to, he can purchase the property and become the owner, and if he does not want to, there is no obligation on his part. If he does not wish to become the owner of the property, we have given him special protection under the Act for a period of two years and after that, the normal tenancy laws of the State are to apply. We have gone to the farthest limit and it will not be possible for the Government to give any further concessions.

The second point he made was about valuation. The valuation has been done by the government engineers, by the government experts. It is a very big organisation that has been set up all over India, but, as I have said, if a non-claimant is not satisfied with my valuation, he need not purchase the property. There is no obligation on his part.

Now, I will come to my hon. friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. It will interest you if I were to read out his cut motion. The words are 'defective organisation of the Dandakaranya Development scheme'.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** You find out the other portion.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I have listened to his speech with great interest. He talked about everything except the Dandakaranya scheme.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** He did not hear.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** He mentioned not a word.

He started with Faridabad and ended with Faridabad. Faridabad is a very old scheme. It was a township set up by displaced persons about 18 to 20 miles away from Delhi, a sort of self-help scheme. It was a great experiment, the first experiment in the rehabilitation of displaced persons, by rehabilitating them through giving work to them.

He also mentioned about some of the industries. These industries, to which reference was made by him, were set up by the Indian Co-operative Union. A great lady who is chairman of that Committee or Union did remarkable work. That lady comes from the south, I think Mangalore, very near Kerala. I pay her a very high compliment, because during the difficult times in the early stages when we had thousands of displaced persons uprooted from their hearths and homes and bitter mentally and frustrated and shattered, that lady came to our rescue and these industries were set up. There could be no question of any profit. There were bound to be losses, and there were losses.

**Shri Nath Pai:** She belongs to our Party.

**An Hon. Member:** Who is she?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Shrimati Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am very glad he mentioned the name of the lady. Whether she belongs to his

Party or mine, I as Minister in charge of Rehabilitation want to pay a tribute, a very deserving tribute. I make no distinction where good work is concerned, whether it comes from his direction or from mine.

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is typical of the efficiency of the Ministry.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** That is the efficiency to which serious objection was taken by the Member sitting to his right. I am only trying to enlighten him that good work should be appreciated.

Now, I come to the only relevant observation made about the Dandakaranya scheme by Shri P. K. Deo.

**Shri Goray:** May I request the Minister to supply us a map of India showing where exactly Dandakaranya is?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** It is a very good suggestion. I welcome it. After the area has been surveyed, I will be only too glad to supply a map to all the Members of Parliament along with an explanatory note. It is a scheme covering about 80,000 square miles, a scheme which we want to develop on national lines, a scheme of which we want to take full advantage. It will be an integrated scheme in which all aspects of rehabilitation will be properly looked after. There will be communications, there will be industries, there will be pisciculture, there will be forestry and all those things. It is a scheme which will develop that area and make it habitable and also help us in many ways, for the main object of the scheme is the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

I can give the assurance to the Hon. Member opposite and also to the House as a whole that this scheme is not going to be implemented to the detriment of the tribals there. This scheme will be implemented in the interest

of displaced persons as well as the tribals there. The tribals will be duly protected. In fact, we wish to see that they are partners in the implementation of the scheme. I do not think he needs any other assurance from me in this matter.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I rise to offer a few clarifications and explanations in regard to certain points that have been raised in the course of the debate on the supplementary Demands for Grants pertaining to my Ministry.

I would start with the alleged shortage of 8 nP stamps for bookpost and other postal articles. I would only like to remind Shri Naushir Bharucha that it was only as late as September 1957 that we raised the rates on bookpost from 6 to 8 nP.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Six months have passed. What have the Government been doing?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** If he has got the patience to listen, I will tell him what we have done.

I might tell him that right in November—on the 14th November—we put in the market and the post offices as many as 30 million 8 nP stamps in the form of children's stamps. Then there was an ample quantities of stamps of 6 nP and 2 nP. It is quite customary asked that we use more than one stamp on many such occasions.

Apart from that, I would like to give the assurance that we have already got the matter in hand and shall issue the required number of 8 nP stamps shortly.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** Before the Second Five Year Plan period ends?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think before the hon. Member realises that we are all committed to the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan—not only the Government but he himself also.

The second point raised was in regard to the postal forms, that they were in short supply in certain post offices. May I just submit that we have got about 2,000 forms for various purposes in the department? We have divided the forms into two categories, essential forms which are about 800, and non-essential forms which are about 1,200. All the essential forms are printed by government presses and we take good care that they are never in short supply. To create a sort of buffer stock, as a safety value, we have also empowered our heads of circles, the Post-Masters General, and the Directors of Postal Services, to spend on the printing of particular forms as much as Rs. 5,000. We have also placed the required quantities of paper for those forms at their disposal. I would have been only too grateful to the hon. Member—and he would have been doing his public duty—if in any particular case he had drawn the attention of the officer concerned in this regard.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** This is an old fact and not a new fact; I have complained and have done it repeatedly.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Let the hon. Member also remember that within these years the number of post offices has grown from 22,000 to 56,000 and our volume of postal traffic has gone threefold if not fourfold. This is how matters stand. We should realise that with growing literacy and the development of the national economy, the services of the post and telegraph offices will be required in an increasing degree. So, the presses and the post offices, and everything has to keep pace with one another and with the fast growing economy.

The next point I would like to refer to is about the National Highways, in regard to the point made by Shri Bhakt Darshan. He says that our allotment to U.P. has not been sufficient or adequate. I would only like to

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mention in this connection that out of a total allotment for the year 1957-58 amounting to Rs. 8.60 crores, the amount that we placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government for the National Highways was as much as Rs. 78.70 lakhs. I think that is a fair percentage. We also placed Rs. 60 lakhs for inter-State roads at their disposal. I think this will be sufficient to convince him that we have not allowed the interests of U.P. to be neglected in this behalf. It may be mentioned particularly that for this district also an allotment of Rs. 1.77 lakhs was made to the State Government in regard to the road mentioned. The State has, however, asked for a total amount of Rs. 2.43 lakhs during the current year. The extra funds will be given shortly. I think that should suffice.

In regard to the point made by another hon. Member about what he termed as Goa road, it is not called the Goa road; it is the West Coast road. He referred to the Ratnagiri section of it. I may tell him that it is not a National Highway as such. But the Centre has taken the responsibility to build it up and finance the construction of it. The total estimated cost of that is Rs. 10 crores; but, on account of various factors which are well known to the House, we could not give more than Rs. 30 lakhs in 1956-57, which was actually spent and the estimated expenditure for 1957-58 is about Rs. 40 lakhs. We only hope that as soon as our financial position permits us, we shall be able to allot larger amounts of money for this particular road.

Then, about the Agra Shamsabad-Ferozabad road. I do not know whether it can be declared a National Highway. But, if I have understood the hon. Member correctly, he wanted that certain bridges on the road should be constructed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It should be declared at least an inter-State road and a road of economic importance.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I assured the hon. Member already, when he came to see me, that we are at it and it is receiving our attention. As soon as a decision is taken by the concerned State Governments—in this case the U.P. Government which is his own home State Government and the Rajasthan Government which is my home State Government—we shall be able to do something about it; but, it depends upon the State Governments more.

I may refer to a point which was made by several hon. Members from the side opposite in regard to what they said, the inadequacy of the interim relief. In this connection, I can only remind the House that in July-August last—after the tumultuous happenings of that month, a Pay Commission was set up. It is seized of the matter and the point of interim relief also was referred to the Commission. It may be known to the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, that all the unions made their representations to the Commission and were given due opportunities for presenting their points of view before the Commission. I may inform the House that the National Federation of P. & T. Employees, the Civil Aviation Department Employees' Union, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, the Central P.W.D. Workers' Union, the Federation of Workers of the Government of India Presses and the All India Defence Employees' Federation, all these bodies of government employees represented the matter before the Pay Commission. After taking into consideration all the aspects of the question, they came to a particular decision, namely, that in the circumstances obtaining at present and in the light of the terms of reference that they have been given, the interim relief of Rs. 5 would be adequate. That is their opinion.

Let it therefore be realized by all concerned that in this, as in other matters, we have, after all, to depend on and accept somebody's verdict.

Nobody can deny that a demand for a new Pay Commission was made by the Unions and that this matter was referred to the Commission. The Commission was presided over by an eminent judge of the Supreme Court. It should be a sufficient guarantee for the fact that every point of view—even the conflicting opinions—will be taken note of and will be considered duly by the Commission. Once a decision is made, we should accept it in good grace. After all, it is a decision which has been given by a body which we ourselves brought into being; we should accept its verdict with good grace.

**Shri Nath Pal:** But the grace comes after the tummy is full, and not before that. Grace should not depend on the "tummy".

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It think that one of the reasons on which the demand for the setting up of the Commission was then made was that the price indices were rising. I think the hon Member is a very keen student of economics. If he has now made a sufficient study of the latest trends of these price indices, he will find that the trend now is downwards. So far as the past 2 or 3 weeks are concerned, we have almost touched the level of 1953 price-indices. In the circumstance, I think it is rather difficult to disagree with the decision of the Pay Commission. At any rate, as I said, in such matters, we have got to accept and abide by somebody's verdict. And, here is a body which took into consideration all the factors, all the points involved and gave them due consideration. Therefore, if a decision is given it has to be accepted. Even after the decision was given in this matter and it was announced, that it will apply only to employees getting a salary of Rs. 250 and less, the range was also advanced subsequently by another Rs. 50 and people getting Rs. 300 also have been brought within the purview of this particular relief.

**Shri Nath Pal:** I did not want to interrupt the hon. Minister; but he

made a reference to the index. I am reading the Reserve Bank Bulletin for January, 1958. This is the consumer-price index for working classes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Then, I will have to produce contrary figures.

**Shri Nath Pal:** I do not want to interrupt; but if he hears me . . .

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** If the figures . . .

**Shri Nath Pal:** This is a thing with which nobody can disagree. These are Reserve Bank figures. I have not finished my sentence.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must realise that the hon. Minister is not giving way. Therefore he must not speak.

**Shri Nath Pal:** I had not finished it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Only one Member can be on his leg at a time. The hon. Minister is in possession of the House.

Order, order; if the hon. Minister is not yielding, he may continue.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I sat with due deference to the Chair.

15 hrs.

I will come to the next point: demonstrations. In regard to this matter I will say one thing. Let us once for all in this House decide this: whatever political opinions we hold and whatever political parties we represent here, let us make up our minds as to what should be our duty in regard to the services, particularly the civil services as distinguished from industrial employees. Should we allow the unions to convert themselves into political parties with fullfledged programmes, political programmes. Or, should we allow them to function and progress and do whatever good they can to the members of the service as associations or as unions of the Government employees whose sole aim is the betterment and amelioration of their working conditions. If once we make up our minds, we shall not allow cells of political parties to be created in Government departments. If we once hold and firmly believe that we

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shall not allow the virus of politics to be injected in the ranks of civil services.....(Interruptions.)

**Shri Nath Pai:** Unless it is inter-politics.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** We should allow these associations and unions to function within reasonable limits and not allow such associations to be converted into political parties.

In this context, we have got a new order. An order was passed by the Home Ministry and my hon. colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, may perhaps refer to it. The order is like this:

"No Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his conditions of service."

**Shri Nath Pai:** What about the other order I read out?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** If he please bears with me for a moment, I shall refer to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is a very wide question and may be left for the general discussion.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Because he referred to it, I may take it up. The other order was a clarification of the first order. A particular head of the circle wanted to know: what are the various actions which may be considered to be demonstrations. I will like to read out this other order. The acts listed as demonstrations are "wearing of badges such as 'hungry postmen,' organising processions, shouting slogans and organising public meetings in which the general citizens take part . . .". Do they not constitute demonstration?

**Hungry postmen?** What climate do you want to create? Is this the way to run a trade union of Government

employees? Trade unionism is not politics and politics is not trade unionism. Let us recognise their principle, once for all. Then, I come to the next item, namely, "public meetings" of the P. & T. staff. In regard to this particular matter, I may say that it is an agreed principle that they may hold their meetings within the premises of the particular post office or other postal buildings, outside office hours without disturbing the public work that is being carried on there. If a particular meeting of the union takes place in the open square where everybody can go and join, it will be converted into a public meeting.

"Then, display of objectionable posters", issue of bulletins addressed to the general public would be nothing but a demonstration.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Deputation to the Minister?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Deputation to the Minister with a large number of staff with slogans. To meet a particular person, is there any need for raising slogans? If they raise slogans, how can you distinguish it from a regular demonstration? It is not possible to function in an orderly manner, if we all do not abide by an accepted code of conduct. In a democracy, if we want it to function smoothly, successfully and effectively, we have to abide by a certain code of conduct. It can only function successfully if we impose upon ourselves some sort of a discipline. Without that discipline no progress can be achieved. If once we accept and uphold that principle and consider that the activities enumerated in that order and referred to by my hon. friend in such emotional terms as demonstrations, I think it cannot be said that we would be committing any inroad into the inherent rights of the unions or the associations or that we are doing anything unreasonable or out of the way. I have nothing more to add, Sir. Thank you, Sir.



The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have nothing to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the Deputy Minister of Finance will wind up the debate very briefly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, in deference to your wishes, I am not going to tire the patience of the House for long. I will just mention one or two points that had been left uncovered by my colleagues who preceded me.

Shri Bhakt Dharshan has said that the supplementary demands are presented rather late and he wanted that care should be taken to see that there is no need for such demands. Our accounting and finance procedures are such that there is always an inevitable time-lag between the sanction of the payment and the actual payment. It may be the import of foodgrains or the purchase of defence stores. It is very difficult to anticipate such payments and if there is excess of payments over the Budget sanction, we have to come to the House for sanction. Otherwise, the whole thing would be unconstitutional. We exercise all care but it is recognised that we cannot anticipate all the demands and there is bound to be some excess. In the explanatory note, in each case there is an explanation why these demands could not have been anticipated or foreseen.

The second point was this—Hindi version. Last year we presented the Hindi version of the Budget at considerable difficulty. That shows our desire and determination to publish these things in Hindi also. But there is great difficulty; there is the limitation on the resources and on our capacity to do. We have not only to find men who have Hindi knowledge but we have to train them in the particular type of work. We are experiencing considerable difficulty. Without

making a promise, we can say that we are aware of this and we will do whatever we can in this direction.

This leads me to the point about the Nasik Security Press. I think Shri Jadhav referred to the details of the working of the Press. He referred to the Press and said that there were thefts. He asked: Why only the labourers were searched and not officers? These are matters of detail. We can assure the hon. Member and the House that the matter is under investigation in regard to the theft of paper. Similarly, he referred to the wastage of paper. Sometimes the paper is rolled and it is found defective and we have to cut it. There are some inevitable wastages. We are trying to minimise them. Similarly, in regard to the trimming of papers, he said that it should be sold. There is the danger that they could be re-used as adhesive stamps. All these are matters of detail. We very well appreciate the suggestions made.

Shri Jadhav: It costs Rs 2 lakhs per year.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I cannot say offhand anything. Every care is exercised to fight wastage.

The last point was about the strike. I think this was no occasion to refer to this question. The strike does not exist. We regret that such a strike should have taken place. I agree with the hon. Member that the strike was not inevitable. I think that it would have been better if the unions which the hon. Member claims to represent were a little more reasonable. We are always prepared to negotiate, but the thing is they come with the threat of strike. We said that once the strike is withdrawn we are prepared to sit round a table and discuss things. As a matter of fact, even before we did sit round a table and discuss things, I am glad to inform the House that only a few days ago senior Government officers from the Finance and Labour Ministries went there, discus-

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sed matters with both the unions and they have more or less come to some sort of an agreement.

The only point is about the hours of work, reduction of hours from 48 to 44. In principle we accept it. But I have to say that the hon. Member has also a responsibility because, I think, he gave us—I won't say understanding—an impression that by this reduction the production is not going to be affected.

Shri Nath Pal: We did give it, and even during direct negotiations it was repeatedly indicated that if we bring the working hours in line with the general practice throughout the enterprises run by the Government the workers would not mind putting in any additional hours of work to maintain the present level of production; of course, the Government paying them for their extra work.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think his present version is different from what he said before. The only thing is, he also agrees that production should not come down.

Another point was that if the machine is put to 48 hours of work instead of 44 hours there is greater strain on these highly specialised machines. On this point, Sir, we were inclined to agree. But now I would only request that he uses his good offices to create a condition there so that even by this reduction in hours production is not affected. If that is done, I think it is both in the national interest and there is no point of any serious dispute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think cut motions 31 and 32 are out of order. On similar grounds cut motions 52 and 62 are also out of order. I shall now put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

‘That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 24, 26, 32, 34, 35, 37, 41, 46, 55, 63, 67, 79, 81, 83, 90, 93, 94, 95, 106, 108, 112, 117, 123, 125, 126, 127 and 130.

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

‘That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,000 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, 1958, in respect of ‘Ministry of Commerce and Industry’ ”.

#### DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

‘That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 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, 1958, in respect of ‘Industries’ ”.

#### DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

‘That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Salt'".

**DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,38,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'".

**DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,72,56,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'".

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,89,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'".

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES—NON-EFFECTIVE, CHARGES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,64,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-effective, Charges'".

**DEMAND No. 24—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

**DEMAND No. 26—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'".

**DEMAND No. 32—STAMPS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,64,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'".

**DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,39,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'".

**DEMAND No 35—MINT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,03,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Mint'"

**DEMAND No 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 25 00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'"

**DEMAND No 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 19 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 1958, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'"

**DEMAND No 46—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,52,17,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'"

**DEMAND No 55—CENSUS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,70,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Census'"

**DEMAND No 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"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 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'"

**DEMAND No 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,48 000 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, 1958 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

**DEMAND No 79—MINES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 10,44 000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Mines'"

**DEMAND No 81—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES AND FUEL**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 12,82,74,000 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, 1958, in respect of

**Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel."**

**DEMAND No. 88—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES.)**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses).'"

**DEMAND No. 90—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,41,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

**DEMAND No. 93—SUPPLIES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'."

**DEMAND No. 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,70,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

**DEMAND No. 95—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 106—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,94,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,64,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

**DEMAND No. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

**DEMAND NO. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

"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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF  
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND  
FUEL**

"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, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT  
MET FROM REVENUE)**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
ROADS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 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, 1958, in respect of

'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-  
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLU-  
TIONS**

**FOURTEENTH REPORT**

**Shri Pramathanath Baserjee (Con-  
tai):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th February, 1958."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th February, 1958"

*The motion was adopted*

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\***

**Shri Naldurgker (Osmanabad):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898"

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Naldurgker:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.