

of the House may consider it if it is the general wish of the House.

I would like to know the Government's reaction.

Shri T. T. Krishnachari: I do not know. The Prime Minister will not mind if the discussion does not take place if the House so wishes. But if it takes place the Government would be ready for that; if the hon. Members feel that it can be postponed we do not mind that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khanchandesh): After all, hon. Members would like to express their views on the international situation. Simply because a debate has taken place in the Rajya Sabha it does not mean that it should not take place here. Hon. Members will be putting forward their own views in this House.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We want the debate, Sir. Perhaps, we will be in a better position to discuss it all the more in the light of what has been said in the other House. We would very much like an opportunity to state our views on the situation. So, we would like that we stick to the schedule as has been already announced.

Mr. Speaker: Unless there is unanimity of opinion amongst the leaders of all groups I am not inclined to adjourn this or postpone it. It will stand as originally programmed.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1957-58 presented on the 3rd September, 1956 and 6th December, 1957. All the Demands are before the House. Out of 3 hours allotted for discussion and voting on these Demands, 20 minutes have already been availed of and 2 hours and 40 minutes now remain.

After the discussion on the Demands is over, I will put them all together to the vote of the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have gone through these Demands and I would confine my remarks to certain parts of it. They show certain slackness in the Government machinery. That is evident when we see that we had to go to Courts and incur such expenditure.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): If the hon. Members who wish to speak on Supplementary Demands would kindly indicate the Demands Nos. on which they would like to speak, it would make it easy for us to get facts for replying.

Shri Hem Barua: I will speak on the Demand for Naga Hills Tuensang Area.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): I want to speak.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I want to speak.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): I want to speak.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Time permitting, I also want to speak.

Mr. Speaker: All right, the speakers would be Shri Narayanankutty Menon on behalf of the Communist Group, Shri Hem Barua on behalf of the PSP, Shri L. Achaw Singh of the Socialist Group, Shri Thanu Pillai and Shri Punnoose, time permitting. The hon. Members will kindly indicate what subjects or what Demands they want to emphasise.

Shri Hem Barua: I would confine my remarks to Demand No. 23-A. When I go through the list, I have a feeling that the objective for which these Demands are made are not properly defined. That is why we have a sort of an imbalance. For instance, when we take this Naga problem and compare it with the Demands made here, we find there is a serious gap. Here it does not help to rehabilitate the minds of the Naga people in favour of the Union.

The Nagas were under the British rule for 70 years during which they

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did nothing to improve the conditions of the Naga people from the Neolithic age to the modern age. That is why a psychological problem is created there and that broad comprehensive Indian mind is not being created. In order to create a feeling among them that they belong to the Indian Union, we have to allocate grants in a way calculated to help them in their growth by developmental programmes.

For instance, there are areas in the Naga Hills, the Konyak areas, known as the land of the naked Nagas. They belong to a stage of development that might be taken to be pre-Rousseau-contract-theory age. That is the type of development they are having. Under the British rule, there were no schools, no development programmes because the British wanted to preserve them as museum pieces. In the rest of India, there was the flame of freedom burning: they did not want it to spread to these areas. So, they wanted the Naga people to remain in a stage of development that might be conducive to their administration and that is why instead of putting the emphasis on the developmental programmes they put the emphasis on the administration. Again, according to the Supplementary Demands here, we are doing the same thing. Instead of developmental programmes so much needed we put emphasis only on the administrative side, police side of it. It was the mistake that we did when we wanted to treat the Naga problem as a problem of law and order, it is a political problem rather than a problem of law and order. It is a problem of rehabilitation of the minds. That is the mistake we did. Here we are also committing the same mistake by allocating grants on certain subjects that should go counter to the needs of the time.

We have these supplementary demands for four months from 1st December 1957 to 31st March 1958. We find that on general administration, we are going to spend Rs. 11.35

education Rs. 7.32 lakhs, on medical education, Rs. 7.32 lakhs, on medical services Rs. 2.63 lakhs, on agriculture Rs. 2.63 lakhs, on civil supplies Rs. 4.35 lakhs and on relief measures Rs. 10.00 lakhs. That is how we have provided grants for the Naga Hills.

Now, I want to tell you that the needs that are most essential for the Naga people are not cared for. To create faith in them, we must be able to help them in their education, we must give them medical facilities, communications and so on. These are the primary needs of the hills people—schools, hospitals and roads. Instead we provide more money for police administration, police and armed pickets, for general administration and so on.

For instance, there are certain democratic institutions in the Naga Hills. They are known as the councils of elders in the Naga land. They are called *Tatars* in their language. They elect their own people on a clan basis. The basis of this democratic institution is the village unit. I would ask the Government to cut down the expenditure on general administration which is as high as 11.39 lakhs and to create confidence in the Naga people by maintaining co-operation with the democratic institutions of the Naga people that is known as the council of elders. That is my suggestion.

We are not creating a police raj here. That was the mistake we initially committed but we do not want to commit that mistake today. We feel that the new administrative unit would create confidence in the Naga people in our favour. There is another problem—the problem of the hostiles. They have not accepted the resolution passed at the Kohima convention of the loyal Nagas. We have to create an atmosphere so that they may ultimately accept the resolution adopted there by the loyal Nagas in order to create confidence among the hostile Nagas. We do not want to send a police force there or army pickets. But we are allocating a sum of

Rs. 53.96 lakhs for police and army pickets, and that is certain to impair good relations.

When the movement or agitation started, we created military and police outposts along the Naga areas. Now, because, there is an appeal for peace, there is a good atmosphere and there is no need for increasing our police force or army pickets and allocate a larger sum on these things.

On the other hand, there are certain very essential things. What about education? We are allocating only Rs. 7.32 lakhs. In the 70 years of British rule, the British did nothing to improve the conditions in respect of health, education and communications. Are we going to repeat the same policy? If so, we are going to be guilty of a grievous wrong towards the Naga people and our own people as well. That is why I say that educational facilities must improve. We must have more schools there. And, only Rs 7.32 lakhs for schools as against Rs 53.96 lakhs for Police is something that cuts into the whole fabric of our policy.

For medical facilities the amount given is only Rs. 2.63 lakhs. What about the people there? The people there suffer from all sorts of diseases. Then, during this agitation, because there are no hospitals, no medical facilities, because there is malnutrition, because there is want of food, because there is paucity of food and all sorts of things, diseases have grown. That is what we find there. Since diseases have grown in the Naga Hills, it is all the more necessary that we bring medical facilities to the doors of the people there. That is what we are not going to do. On the other hand, we are going to bring the police force to their doors rather than medical facilities.

About agriculture I would rather say that the Nagas have their own type of agriculture known as *Jhum* cultivation or shifting cultivation. This *Jhum* cultivation destroys forest. We have to educate them on modern scientific ways of agriculture so that they may adopt the modern scientific

ways of agriculture and, at the same time, increase their food production. Therefore, we should allocate more funds so far as agriculture is concerned. But it is a pity to see that we are not allotting more funds on agriculture.

We have allotted Rs 10.00 lakhs for relief measures. I have very little to say about relief measures. It is a fact that these relief measures were carried out there. At the same time, I must say that our police and military went to the Naga Hills, and it is a fact that they burnt down most of the crops before it was time to reap the harvest in order to teach a lesson to the rebellious Naga people. By this they created not only a feeling of hatred but they also deprived the people of their food. They had also a new policy of regrouping of villages. People belonging to different sections of the Naga Hills were collected together and barricaded with wooden walls from the rest of the villages. That is what they did, and here it is said that for "new grouping" relief measures had to be carried out. Though relief measures have been carried out there, I do not think that the relief measures are sufficient compared to the miseries and misfortunes these people are subject to. At the same time, we are responsible for creating these conditions, because we burnt down their harvest, their granaries and huddled them together within wooden barricades, and then we wanted to provide them with food.

At the same time, there are instances of corruption in this also. In the Kohuma Convention of the loyal Nagas they have a resolution on forced labour. What about this forced labour? The Nagas have been picked up from fields and villages and forced to work for the Government. The Government did not pay them any money. There were rice godowns and they were given food meant for the really suffering people. The really suffering people were, therefore, deprived of that food and that food was made over to these people who

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were forced to work for the Government. That is why there is that element of contempt in the Naga Hills.

I would, therefore, say that the emphasis has to be switched on from police and military administration to one of healthy reconstruction. And, if we speak of healthy reconstruction we have to see that either we cut down the expenditure on police and administration, or we preserve that standard and increase the allocations that we make to other items such as agriculture, education, medical facilities and so on. This is necessary from a wider angle of vision, and that wider angle of vision is calculated to comprise a feeling to create an atmosphere where the Naga people would feel that we are going to look after their improvement, that we are going to raise their standard of living so far as education is concerned, so far as medical facilities are concerned, and so far as improvement of agriculture is concerned.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall confine my remarks to Demand No. 30 and also to the other Demand under the head Grants-in-aid to States. Under Demand No. 30 the Government has come forward for an additional allotment of a small sum of Rs. 33,000. But, under the present circumstances it is highly necessary for this House to enquire as to why this sum of Rs. 33,000 is required now.

The Finance Minister says that this additional sum of Rs. 33,000 is required to meet the expenses that the Government had to defray or will have to defray to pay the court cost in income-tax cases. Sir, when the Government comes forward with a Supplementary Demand for a sum of Rs. 33,000 or any other negligible sum, the Government owes an answer to this House.

What is the state of affairs that prevails today as far as income-tax collection is concerned? Sometime back Professor Kaldor told that a sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 crores approximately is evaded every year as income-tax in

this country. A few days ago the Finance Minister came to this House and placed on the Table of the House a statement showing that a sum of more than Rs. 100 crores is lying as arrears not collected in income-tax, and he has given a list in which seven people, without names, have been shown to have arrears to the extent of Rs. 1 crore each. We also find that one single individual has not paid his income-tax right from the year 1942.

What is the cause of these arrears, and what is the cause of a single individual not paying the income-tax from 1942. Always you will find, Sir, right from the time of the Constitution and even before, whenever income-tax has been assessed by the assessing authority a series of litigation are resorted to by which 10 to 15 years' time is taken away by the assessee and, ultimately, in many cases the Government is compelled to pay the cost for the crime of assessing income-tax for the income that is assessed by the income-tax authorities. These are cases to be remembered, over and above evasion that is given by Professor Kaldor.

When the Home Minister comes before the House and says that the law and order situation in the country may deteriorate and restriction upon the fundamental right of the individual is required in order to protect the security of the State, what explanation has the Finance Minister got to give to this House to protect the economic security of the State. The Second Five Year Plan, every Minister says, is going to dogs because we cannot find finances, while somebody else says that Rs. 200 crores are evaded and Rs. 150 crores are in arrears and the Government is helpless to collect because the fundamental right of trade and freedom of business is guaranteed under the Constitution. Article 19(3) of the Constitution could be very easily evoked by means of a Public Security Act against evaders for the economic security of the State. It is high time the Finance Minister comes before the House and tells us—

as the Home Minister says how the security of the State is to be protected—how the economic security of the State is to be protected.

The other day when similar instances of the indiscriminate usage of article 136(c) of the Constitution was brought before the attention of the Labour Minister he said, we do not find any state of affairs which warrants the Government to interfere and come forward to amend the Constitution. May I ask the Finance Minister what the Government is going to do as far as the collection of income-tax is concerned? Whenever any assessment is made it is open to the party to approach the High Court under article 226, and if that fails right away go to the Supreme Court and get a stay order for three years whereby lakhs and lakhs of State money is stayed by the Supreme Court. There are talks from responsible quarters that because of the interference of High Courts and the Supreme Court large sums of money are being delayed to be paid to the Exchequer and, ultimately, because of technical reasons those persons who acquire money go scot-free and the State loses the money.

What is the remedy? The only remedy we can suggest is a bit of freedom of trade, a bit of freedom of property that is guaranteed absolutely and was sanctified by the Government as far as those moneyed people are concerned—those things have to be taken away and a sort of reasonable restriction in that respect also exercised so that these people will be prevented from getting over the liability of payment of those taxes by technical considerations and by small loopholes in the way of assessment. Therefore, I make an appeal to the Government. The Government should come forward to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: What is the duration of a pendency of a writ?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I could point out instances where writ petitions, in which the Supreme Court and the High Courts have interfered, have lasted for four years, especially in the income-tax cases. There, the normal phenomenon is that once the writ petition is allowed, the case is remanded and then a payment order goes before the assessing authority. Then another assessment is made and upon a fresh ground another writ application is taken. Therefore, there are certain cases where endlessly writ applications are being taken, because once assessment is made, some technical flaw could be found. Therefore, I make an appeal that in order that the economic security of the State may be kept in fact, in order to get over this crisis, why not the Government come forward first of all to collect the tax that is evaded in respect of income-tax, and secondly, come forward and say why so much of arrears of collection of income-tax remains. Why not we find out some method?

We are not taking away the sanctified fundamental right of anybody. We could provide for reviewing authority and some other authority by which the technical flaws will not be made to continue. Those authorities should not be constituted in such a way that large sums of money that are urgently required for State purposes are not put back into the pockets of those people and to see that they will not go scot-free by evading the payment of income-tax. I once more appeal to the Finance Minister in the interests of our own country, in the interests of not delaying the payment of income-tax and in the interests of not scotching the beneficial labour legislation that is coming forward from the Government. Let the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, both under article 226 and article 136C be removed and then let this legislation take the ordinary normal course so that the Government may function without

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unwarranted interference in these matters.

The second point I wish to speak about is regarding the grants-in-aid to the States. I do not wish to point out what has been already said yesterday, because the Government asks for a grant under the recommendations of the Finance Commission. A lot has been said yesterday by Members representing various States about the necessity of those States and how much money the State Governments want, what are the grounds on which these are required and how the Finance Commission has recommended, etc.

I want to make mention of only one point. As far as the States are concerned, we should like to know what is the policy of the Government. The Prime Minister, a few months back, said that the majority of the States are having deficit budgets and making a deficit budget. At the end of the year they come back to Delhi to ask for more money. Therefore, he said that he advised the State Governments not to have deficit budgets and have a surplus budget and to find out their own resources. In the Kerala State, fortunately or unfortunately, the Government was able to make a surplus budget. But what is the result? That is why we wanted to know what is the policy of the Government, what is the policy of the Prime Minister, and what is the policy of the Finance Minister and of the Commerce and Industry Minister.

The other day, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry went to the State of Kerala, made a scathing attack upon the Kerala Government and said that the taxation structure in Kerala is very high and that therefore industries may not go over there. The Finance Minister yesterday was waxing eloquent about the glorified federal structure of our Constitution. There is the Government which is functioning under the Constitution.

The Government itself has got certain responsibilities and according to the instruction and advice of the Central Government the Government will have to find out finances for their budget. That was what he said. Somehow or other, the Government was able to find out some finances, but a very responsible Minister of the Cabinet of the Central Government goes to the State and criticises openly about the tax structure of that State. So, what is the meaning of this? When the Prime Minister says to each State Government, "You will have to find out your own finances," and when the State Government come forward to find out their own finances in a good and normal way, another responsible Minister goes to the State and publicly criticises and pleads on behalf of those employers who can afford to pay. Obviously, the Commerce and Industry Minister was referring to the agricultural income-tax that is imposed upon the plantation owners of Kerala State.

Whatever that has been spoken on behalf of the plantation owners on the industrial relations side by the Commerce and Industry Minister we do not grudge, because the glorious past of the Commerce and Industry Minister is too well known to the labour in India,—how far he will be only able to back the labourers. Normally, his place will only be found on the side of the employers. But as far as taxation is concerned, the agricultural income-tax that is imposed on the plantation owners is only in level with the wealth tax that is imposed by the Finance Minister.

When the hon. Finance Minister was moving the Wealth tax Bill here, when the demands came up for inclusion of agricultural income tax and agricultural wealth in that, there was a technical objection: that under the Constitution agricultural income and agricultural wealth could not be included in the wealth tax. What the Kerala Government did was only to come in level with the wealth tax

which is imposed by the Central Government and in terms of the agricultural income-tax the plantations have been included. The plantation owners were asked to pay a small rate of agricultural income-tax. If the plantation owners in the Kerala State were making millions of sterling a year as profits and who have long years before taken as profits whatever investment those companies have made in the State from their own income each year, what is the harm in their being asked to pay a small amount of agricultural income, when every State Government is faced with the deficit budget, in order to make the budget at least balanced? What harm is there, and what is the atrocious nature of those things?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I ask for your guidance, Sir? This refers to the demand made at page 17.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Un-numbered in the book.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, it is in relation to the grants-in-aid which was a subject-matter of the discussion yesterday in regard to the recommendations of the Finance Commission which were in the form of a Bill. It is a charged item. I do not think there is any discretion in regard to these grants which is given to anybody. I do not know if the hon. Member is questioning this particular item or the method by which we have brought this.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not questioning the grants at all.

Mr. Speaker: There could be discussion even with respect to a charged item, as to how it is expended, etc.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I merely said that is the nature of the item. I do not understand what the hon. Member is referring to, because, I have to reply. So, I do not see how I could reply in relation to this particular demand.

Mr. Speaker: All that the Minister wants is that it is a charged item. Of course discussion can go on. But what is the limit of discussion in this matter? It is a charged item which has been recommended by the Finance Commission and the appropriation has already been made by the Bill under the Act. Therefore, in regard to the appropriation or the allocation by the Finance Commission, whatever had to be said, decrease or increase, must have been done when the Bill was under discussion. Now, the manner in which the money is spent, whether it is in excess, etc., could be discussed here. Otherwise, the allocation was in the hands of the Finance Commission, and it was disposed of yesterday. What exactly does the hon. Member want?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not suggesting that any cut should be made as far as the charged item is concerned. I am only suggesting that this grant is made for the States to meet revenue expenditure, and I was discussing only the difficulties of the State for making money in the State itself to balance their budget and in finding out the money, and the difficulties that the States are facing because of the divergent policies of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: Every thing must lead to some kind of decision, whether we take it in the form of a resolution or in any other way. At any rate, all this is intended to enable Government to accept a decision or criticise the Government for having done a particular thing. If more money, according to the hon. Member has to be given to the States, this is not the occasion for saying it. The Finance Commission's recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The hon. Member can say that ad hoc grants can be given. After putting down the difficulties, he can say what Government has given is not enough and that in addition to that, an ad hoc grant may be made.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is thoroughly inadequate as far as the States are concerned. The Government should come forward with additional grants; and even in cases where the State Governments are finding their own money, the Central Government or some of their Ministers are going and interfering with the State's getting that money. That is my point. Not only they are not giving, but they are putting impediments in the way of the State Government getting money.

Mr. Speaker: Are they going about gathering subscription? I am not able to follow how the State Government gathers money and how a Minister can prevent its doing so. I am also one of the Members here and I must also understand what exactly the hon. Member says.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Kerala Government introduced agricultural income-tax upon the plantation owners and the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister went to the Kerala State and criticised the Kerala Government for introducing this agricultural income-tax on plantation owners. He said, no money will come to the State because the taxation level is high. I was submitting that the agricultural income-tax level is only in consonance with the rate of wealth tax that the hon. Finance Minister imposed here. There is nothing abnormal

Therefore, the speeches made by the Commerce and Industry Minister are a deterrent to any State Government coming up and trying to follow the advices given by the Finance Minister to make their budget balance. Therefore, I submit that they should have a policy. Yesterday, the Finance Minister was quite angry when somebody remarked that there is some divergence of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. There are concrete details. The Prime Minister advises the State Governments to find out their own finances and when some State Governments are finding their own finances, another colleague of his, according to the Finance

Minister, a very appreciated colleague, goes there and criticises that Government for finding finances. I do not understand how the State Government can find finances. The Finance Minister said, yesterday. "We cannot find money. We have got only so much resources. The State Governments will have to find their own money", but, when the State Governments find money, criticism comes from that side. I fail to understand from where the State Governments can find the money.

As indicated by the Finance Minister, the State Government can get money only by means of taxation. The State Government cannot start lotteries or cannot dig holes to find resources. They can only tax and that taxation level should be in consonance with the policy of that Government. That is all. If that is criticised, certainly it will be impossible for the State Government to find the money.

Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to put his own house in order, not by waxing eloquent to State Governments to find money and then sending somebody else to criticise it. Otherwise, it will be impossible for the Central Government to balance their budget and you will find the representatives of the Central Government, in spite of the wishes of the Prime Minister, coming with begging bowls to the Finance Minister to get the money. Therefore, I make an appeal. This time we pray in deference to the wishes of the Finance Minister that we cannot give money. We request and ask for more money, because we have got our own special problems. Along with that, we request the Finance Minister, at least leave us in peace from the disturbances of your own Ministers, so that we may be able to find out some sources of finance. Unless that is done, all that he has said yesterday about the glorified nature of the federal system in India will be endangered. What is the type of democracy he wants if he and his colleagues cannot support a Government in one part of the country which does not belong to their own party?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must reserve all that to his next budget speech.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: On this point alone, he should view all the State Governments as one and the same. The State Government will have to be left in peace for some time. Therefore, I would request that instead of the diversified one-sided talk that is going on, let him try to find out finances and try to cross the difficulties that every State is confronting, for which everybody will be prepared to help him. Therefore, this type of one-sided talk should be stopped and the difficulties will have to be crossed over.

Concluding, I make a final appeal especially regarding income-tax, that some concrete proposals should come from the Government to collect the income-tax that is evaded and also the income-tax arrears.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to confine myself to demand No. 23A. I have also tabled cut motions to that demand. This demand relates to a new item consequent upon the constitution of a new administrative unit known as the Naga Hills—Tuensang area. This supplementary demand is intended to defray the expenditure on the administration of this new unit for the period from 1st December, 1957 to 31st March, 1958.

If you look at the demand and the statement and also the allotment of expenditure on different items, you will find at a glance that at least more than I should say 65 per cent. of the expenditure is on general administration and police. Very little is left for developmental purposes. This amount of Rs. 65 lakhs is meant only for four months. So, the amount needed for the whole year would be very heavy. We have also to consider the population and area for which this expenditure is made. This new unit covers only 6,246 square miles and it has got a population of only 3,48,000. This new unit is to be administered by the Centre through

the Governor of Assam and this area, along with other divisions in the NEFA is now under the External Affairs Ministry.

The area as a distinct administrative unit has to constitute three district headquarters one at Kohima, another at Mokokchung and the third at Tuensang. Over and above that, there will be one Commissioner and also a Secretary is to be appointed to assist him. Certainly, therefore, the administration is going to be very top-heavy. We cannot approve of such a measure. In the union territories of Manipur, Tripura and NEFA, we are having the same experience of this top-heavy administration. Speaking generally, too much expenditure on the general administration and police is a very undesirable feature of any administration. The administration of these territories is again manned by the same set or cadre of officials from the North-east Frontier Service. They are very costly officers, mostly drawn from the military services. Formerly the Naga Hills Area was administered by a Deputy Commissioner with only one or two sub-divisional officers. The standard of administration was high and it was more efficient too. Law and order could easily be maintained. Now we have got hosts of officers imported from outside and these officials are going to be deputed from the North-east Frontier Service. Our experience is that all these territories Tripura, Manipur and NEFA and this new unit have to be served by the same cadre and most of these officers, when they are given new assignments, carry very high salary and all sorts of allowances. They are given deputation allowances and so on.

Then, an artificial distinction is also created among the deputed officers and the local officers. You will be surprised to hear that local officers who are qualified and who have been found to be so efficient have been paid too low a pay. They are given Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 whereas the de-

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puted officer coming from outside or retired personnel would be given Rs. 1,250 or even more than that sometimes. Therefore, there is a lot of discontent in these territories regarding the deputation of such retired officials and officials from outside. I belong to Manipur, one of these territories and I have also personal experience of them.

I would like to say one thing about the state of affairs prevailing in this territory. There is too much of concentration of power in the hands of the officers. They are entrusted with the administration of these territories. They would even behave like dictators. They are very whimsical sometimes. They are also tyrannical. They won't hear the people. They would do things in their own way. In this atmosphere, it will be very difficult for democratic institutions to grow. I would request the Government that power should be decentralised. There should be more decentralisation of power. There should be more of autonomy. All these district headquarters should have elected councils of elders, so to say, and they should be given opportunities of being trained in self-governing institutions and self-governing units which suits them, which is more suited to their genius

I would like to refer to one other aspect also, that is, about the former days. In the good old days, the officers were more efficient so to say. When they come to these areas, they would learn the local language very soon. Within three or four months, they will pick up the local language. They would mix with the people and they would have local contacts. They would understand the local grievances and difficulties of the people. But, somehow, these officers deputed from the Centre to the N.E.F.A. are not sympathetic. They are not up to the mark. They are very inefficient. Sometimes, they are worthless. There is also the question of corruption. Some of them, I would like to say,

are morally corrupt: not only bribery and all those things.

I would like to say that these officers have created a lot of difficulties. There is lack of imagination on their part, lack of foresight, lack of understanding and lack of sympathy on their part has created bitterness and also misapprehension among the tribals and that is why Phizo has got still a good following. They do not care to hear the criticism of the local people.

Regarding the top-heavy administration, I would like to say, that all the heavy expenditure on the general administration will have to be ultimately borne by the common people, the unfortunate poor tribal people. They will be deprived of the benefit of developmental works in the shape of more good roads, schools, hospitals and all these things. The expenditure on these works should be much more.

Coming to the expenditure on the police, there is a provision of Rs. 53 lakhs out of about Rs. 1 crore. This cannot be supported at all. This is a heavy amount, an excessive amount. It is stated that the Government have accepted the Kohima Convention resolution and a new unit has been created out of deference to the wishes of the Naga people. Government have declared a general amnesty in these areas. But, why this huge amount of expenditure on the police? Heavy expenditure on the Army and the police should, as far as possible, be avoided. This amount should have been utilised for developmental purposes.

The military operations in the Naga Hills during the last two years have resulted in great mutual killings, bitterness and suffering. Naga villages have been uprooted and re-grouped in the form of concentration camps. Already Government have spent huge sums of money during the last two years on the operations in the Naga Hills. Government should have learnt

a lesson by now. No amount of repression and mass intimidation can suppress a popular movement. In spite of the superior strength of arms on the side of our Army and police force, the Naga National Council has been continuing the fight and the rebellion still goes on. I have referred to this aspect of the problem during the debate on the Naga Hills—Tuensang Bill, and I would confess that there is a lurking feeling in the mind of everyone that there can be no lasting peace in the Naga Hills without breaking the hard core of the rebels. That is, the hard core of the rebels can only be broken by a direct settlement the N.N.C. leaders.

The Government all the time have followed a wrong policy by adopting questionable tactics, that is, attempting to create a division in the ranks of the rebels. I am sure that this tactics will never succeed. The Nagas are ever more united on their stand. I would therefore like to suggest that the Army should be completely withdrawn and the expenditure on policing the Naga Hills should be considerably reduced.

I would also like to tell the House that the stationing of troops on the borders has created great tension among the local population. After the creation of the new unit, there has been no reduction of the police and the military forces and rumours have spread in the villages that the Government have not changed their attitude and the Government do not mean what they say. Clashes have also occurred in various places after the creation of the new unit and hostile activities are continuing in the Naga Hills and the Manipur border. It is high time that the Government revise their policy towards restoration of peace and the maintenance of law and order in this area. The only way to win Nagas would be by a change of their hearts. The change will only come when the police and military are withdrawn and by a generous and sympathetic gesture of friendliness towards the Naga people. The Naga peace-makers, there, the liberal section, may be then in a position to persuade the Naga hostile leaders to

disband their volunteers. Only when the Naga volunteers are disbanded and the military is withdrawn, lasting peace will prevail in the Naga area.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Mr. Speaker, I refer to the Supplementary Demand in respect of Union Excise duties. In the last Budget session, we increased the duty on matches to match the new prices introduced and since then, I hope the Union Ministry of Finance has very diligently and carefully collected the revenue. But, in that collection, how many small industries manufacturing matches have been closed in the Madras State and to what extent production of matches has been reduced in the cottage sector is an interesting study. It is common knowledge that the old coinage has not got an exact equivalent for every *naya paisa*. The matches were being sold at half an anna for 40 and three-quarter anna for 60 prior to the introduction of the new coinage and before the new prices were increased to four to six *naye paise*. For six *naye paise* there is the equivalent of one anna, but for four *naye paise* the equivalent is three-quarter anna in the absence of correct equivalent. Naturally any man with common sense would not agree to pay three-quarter anna for 40 matches, when 60 matches are available for one anna. From the trade point of view, the man who is able to sell 60 matches is not selling it at six *naye paise* but 6½, that is one anna. So there also the price per gross increases the margin for the trade for the person selling 60's matches.

12 hrs.

This industry has suffered considerably, and appeals on behalf of the industry, I am sorry to say, have not met with response from any quarter of the Government, whether Commerce and Industry or Finance. May I submit that we must not be responsible only for the collection of revenue for the Government, but we are equally responsible for subjecting the people to hardships by a harsh manner of collection and not heeding their difficulties.

[Shri Thanu Pillai]

May I appeal to the Government to consider how to fit in this new set up of taxation and the price policy *vis-a-vis* the cottage industry of matches? We submitted a petition demanding that the price may be fixed at five naye paise for 50 matches with proportionate duty. The price is proportionate, as it is six naye paise for 60 and four naye paise for 40 matches. We did not demand even a pie's reduction on duty. Why should Government cold-shoulder this and refuse our modest and simple request. I would urge upon the Government to accept it or at least tell us that the cottage industry has not suffered at all, or tell us that this cottage industry need not be developed at all. We are making dolls, we are making handicrafts and going about the markets in the world saying: "this is an Indian product, it is good product, you can buy it." We want to have an Export Promotion Council for odd things, but here is a consumer industry which is neglected, and the people concerned are very poor from village areas. We demand consideration, not any concession whatsoever, and I do not believe that the Government is not capable of so much intelligence as not to understand the reasonableness of this demand and concede it.

Come to the distribution of these excise duties and allocation to the States, the Government of Madras is economically a backward State, and the Government of India are well aware that many offers of grants and loans have been refused by the State Government because they are not in a position to provide the matching grant required of the State Government. The University Grants Commission suggested an increase in the salary of professors and teachers, and they were prepared to meet 75 per cent. of the increased payment, but the Madras Government has not accepted that offer for the simple reason that the matching grant of 25 per cent. could not be raised by it. I submit there is

lopsided economic prosperity on the one side, and poverty on the other. Fixing up some hard and fast rule and denying the just claims of an economically backward and poor area is not a fair distribution of wealth or prosperity of this nation. In the case of the other industries also, which we shall not discuss here, the failure has been caused by the economic backwardness of that State. I submit that in the matter of the matching grant, where the State is able to convince the Centre that the industry is essentially required and that it is a reasonable project, if they cannot pay the matching grant, I would urge upon the Government of India to waive the condition of the matching grant immediately and give the State the full loan, or grant. Even the grant portion you can refuse, but the loan should not be denied simply for the reason that the State Government is not in a position to raise the matching grant or loan.

Another point I would submit is regarding scholarships for students. Time and again we have been urging that the marks required of the backward class students for scholarships should not be as high as 60 per cent. and more. Why do you call them backward at all if you insist that those students should get as much as 60 per cent. of the marks or more? I know of very many cases where half way through the students have had to give up their studies for want of this scholarship assistance.

There was the principle of allocating the scholarships on a regional population basis. I do not know what they have done this year, but many boys who have secured as much as 50 to 55 per cent. have been denied scholarship, and they are not in a position to prosecute their studies, though they very much deserve to do so. Therefore, in respect of my State, whatever the decisions accepted might be, a liberal approach is absolutely essential, taking into consideration the economic backwardness of the State, especially educational.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved-Sch. Castes): What about the backward class students in other States?

Shri Thanu Pillai: I do not know. That was the policy for the Madras State last year, that the students should get 60 per cent. of the marks. This year also they say 63 per cent. I do not know whether it is so in the other States. Last year the amount was divided on the basis of population of the respective States. In some States boys getting 40 per cent. or 45 per cent. of the marks got scholarship, but in Madras they had to get as much as 60 per cent. for scholarship qualification last year. I am not sure of the position this year but 63 per cent. is the percentage of the marks required. Anyway, whatever the methods of division or allocation, the hardship is there for the student and the individual family. Therefore, I request the Government to allocate some more funds, and to divert it if possible from other heads of social services as, I beg to submit, this is also a social service of a better order and not of a lesser order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I must confess at the very outset that the speech by the hon. Member from the Opposition Benches who preceded me made me to say the least, very unhappy. I feel almost a sense of distress when I think of that speech. The Demands that we are proposing for the Naga Hills and the Tuensang area here is something that is a natural consequence, a corollary of what we have already done. This Parliament passed the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area Bill. It is now the law of the land. It was approved by Parliament, and all that has come here follow from that Act, and I must admit that that Act is a very statesmanly Act. It is an Act which had been warranted by the statesmanship of our Government, of our Prime Minister, and it will, I am sure, bring peace and good government and settlement to that much-disturbed and very unhappy area.

We were told that the police and the military should be withdrawn from that area. I do not think anything like that could have been said by a person who had the good of the country at heart, and who had the unity of the country at heart. What has been done now is only to make this area a part and parcel—of course, it was already a part and parcel—of the Union of India administratively, legislatively and in other respects. The Act that has been passed is not an Act which has been forced upon the people. It is not an Act which has fallen upon them from some place from which they did not want it to come. It is an Act which has been passed in accordance with the wishes of the people, wishes which were democratically voiced, democratically accepted and democratically guaranteed by this Parliament. So, to go back upon it now and to raise the old cry is, I think, to fish in troubled waters, and if not to fish in troubled waters, is to seek to undo something which has already been done, and which has been done in the best interests of this country and also in the best interests of the people of that area.

Sir, what has been the history of this division all these years? I think from the questions that have been asked and the answers that have been given on the floor of this House and also from the discussions that have taken place here, we have generally come to know that there have been all kinds of activities in this area, activities which can be called very unlawful, unpeaceful and subversive of any social life or good life. These are the types of activities that have been taking place there. Our police and military, as has been said by our Prime Minister on more than one occasion on the floor of this House, have tried to bring order into that area in as firm but as decent a manner as possible. If people want good government, if people want to keep up their connection with India, if people want that the security of India should in no way be disturbed by some persons, if they have passed a resolution

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

and have demanded something, which is a legitimate demand, and if Parliament has conceded that demand, I do not see any reason why the old sores should be rubbed again, and why the old controversies should be revived again on the floor of the House. It is a settled question now, and we should accept it as a fact and we should proceed further.

After having conceded that, we are now trying to implement the decision of this Parliament. That is all that we are seeking to do by way of these supplementary grants. It is true that there is a slight imbalance in the expenditure. But that imbalance is bound to be there, for we know that the conditions there are not normal. Abnormal situations require abnormal remedies. I believe that the abnormal remedy to which the hon. Member has referred is not so abnormal as he thinks it to be. After all, there should be law and order, and there should be peace in that area. The hostiles should not have their field day uninterrupted, unchecked and unhindered. There must be something to win them and the people who want to lead a peaceful life and who want to be part and parcel of the Indian Union should be allowed to do so. Therefore, it is but natural that we should have police and other things there. The following sentence in the explanatory note puts the whole case in a different way:

"With the creation of the new Unit it is hoped that normal conditions will soon return, and there will be gradual decrease in this expenditure."

So, this expenditure is not going to be there for good and for all time to come. It is only an interim expenditure. As things settle down, the amount of money that is spent on the police will gradually diminish.

I find also from the explanatory note that the grant for education has increased. I am very happy to find that there are 325 primary schools in this area. This makes me happy as a

teacher. I believe that the money allotted for education should be increased still further, and I am sure that when normality returns to this area, the provision under this head will increase.

Due attention has also been paid to the agricultural needs of this area. They have been taken into account more fully than other things. For instance, I find that the people there are going to have all those amenities which agriculturists in other States of the Indian Union are getting. There is going to be distribution of seeds and manure; then, there is going to be land reclamation; there is going to be extension of wet paddy cultivation, etc. I am sure these things will give these people much more hope than anything that we say on the floor of this House.

Money has also been provided for relief measures. These relief measures are very necessary, because so many persons have suffered on account of the activities of those persons who are called—I would not like to call them as such—hostiles; they have suffered a great deal of damage at their hands. I am happy to see that some money has been provided for their rehabilitation, that is, for the rehabilitation of the agriculturists and others who have had a bad time at the hands of the hostiles.

So, instead of welcoming this supplementary budget, which puts an end to that period of unhappiness, and which means a new chapter in the history of that area and which means that it is going to have settled civil life and social life, we should not start criticising this budget. All the Members of this Parliament, whether they belong to the Congress Party or to the Opposition parties should welcome this, because I feel that this is one of the biggest measures ever passed by this Parliament, because it brings peace and settled social order to an area which has been very disturbed for some time past.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Sir Achar. The hon. Member has gone away.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to speak on Demand No. 106 which deals with defence capital outlay. This deals with a sum of Rs. 46,000 to be given to a contractor. I am sorry that the Deputy Minister of Defence is not here unfortunately.

The explanatory note here reads:

"In connection with the execution of a contract for construction of residential quarters in a Cantonment certain disputes arose with the party about the quality of work and delay in its completion. These disputes were referred to arbitration. The Arbitrator gave an award of about Rs. 44,500 in favour of the firm. The award which was contested by Government, was upheld by the trial court who passed a decree against Government for payment of Rs. 44,500 plus interest."

Since a very long time, the Defence Employees' Federation and those working in the MES Unions have been asking the Deputy Minister and the Minister of Defence that the contract system in the MES must be abolished. I say this because the contract system is the cause of all corruption in the defence establishment, especially in the MES.

Mr. Speaker: So far as supplementary demands are concerned, I am afraid, if there is a system already in vogue from the time of the budget, that cannot be touched upon now. It is a matter of policy whether the contract system ought to continue or it ought to be superseded by the departmental system.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can at least point it out for the information of the House, if you would please allow me.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a matter of policy, he cannot point it out. But he can say how the contract system has worked, how the departmental system has worked, and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was what I was trying to say.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. He could say, this could have been better, and so on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will quote certain example. In 1953, at Agra, a particular work was to be completed by the contractor. The contractor asked about Rs. 1 lakh for that particular job.

Mr. Speaker: Is it part of this item?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It refers to 1953. I thought he was referring to an old demand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only showing how departmental work is better.

Mr. Speaker: No no. If there is any particular item here, he may take it up and make his comments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unfortunately in this note, details have not been given. Here it is only said, 'construction of residential quarters in a cantonment'. It is not stated which cantonment which residential quarters and whether constructed by contractors or by departmental labour. It is evident that it was constructed by contractors.

There are about 27,000 good workers in departmental labour in MES. So here the contractors need not come. In the agricultural field, we are trying to eliminate the middlemen, but here because of the system of having middlemen, the contractors, we are having a lot of corruption. We have got an excellent MES department where we have got the cream of technicians. I think all the contract work either in cantonments or in any other place can be completed very well by that department labour.

I may tell you that the MES is generally called the 'Money Earning Service' only because the contract system exists in the Defence department. The All India Defence

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Employees' Federation has given an exhaustive memorandum on this issue. I feel that it is high time that the hon. Defence Minister considered this question and tried to eliminate the contract system; if complete elimination is not possible, he should at least see to it that departmental labour is given more work of this nature.

I quoted the instance of a job at Agra which was completed by departmental labour at Rs. 32,000 whereas the contractor wanted Rs. 1 lakh. So the general idea of the department that contract labour is cheap, good and swift is wrong. I know this because I am one of the Secretaries of the Defence Employees' Federation. They are capable of doing all jobs. When we are talking of the Second Five Year Plan, instead of giving all work to contractors, this work must be given to departmental labour. So I request the hon. Deputy Defence Minister who is here to consider this point and try to eliminate the contract system as far as possible.

Shri Punnoose: I wish to say a few words in regard to grants in aid to States. Yesterday I remember the Finance Minister said that Plan requirements and demands arising out of planning could not be brought in, when the Finance Commission's recommendations were discussed.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I did not say that. I said they did not refer to it.

Shri Punnoose: He said that there was no relevancy in talking like that because that was not the Finance Commission's job. But looking into the recommendations, I find that in their allotments to various States, they have taken into account Plan requirements as well as problems arising out of States reorganisation. They have considered both the basic requirements as well as the requirements of the Plan. From that point of view, we, Members coming from Kerala, believe that their recommen-

dation for our State of Rs. 1.75 crores is too small and there is no justification for making such a meagre allotment.

You might be familiar with the fact that in planning Kerala has always been overlooked and neglected. Every party from that State has demanded a larger allotment. Even the Congress Government party that was in power in Kerala demanded something like Rs. 130 crores, but only Rs. 87 crores have been set apart.

Malabar, which became a part of Kerala as a result of States reorganisation, received only Rs. 19 crores for planning from Madras State, while on a population basis they were entitled to at least Rs. 27 crores. These allotments have been considered too small considering the requirements and problems of Kerala. Her problems are well known—overpopulation, the highest density of population in India (almost 907 people per square mile) and the most acute unemployment. When all these problems were before the Finance Commission and the Government, the Finance Commission should have allotted at least Rs 20 crores for making up the disparity between Malabar and the T.C. area. From the point of view of education, communication and medical facilities, Malabar is far below the standard of T. C. We demanded, and rightly, an allotment for making up this disparity, but that has been completely overlooked. While Mysore could receive a much kinder treatment—and I am not envious about it—Kerala has been left in the lurch. I will request the Finance Minister at least to bear this in mind in days to come, because our requirements are so large and so pressing. The condition of that State has become precarious because of want of finances. With regard to the working of the Plan also our position is peculiarly unenviable.

Now pruning has been talked of. They say that they will preserve the

hard core of the Plan; everything else will be cut. What happens is that in Kerala, there is no hard core at all, about which we have complained—that we are given only secondary items. Now the hard core will be preserved and cuts will be effected in other sectors. The result is that Kerala will be at a great disadvantage.

So we believe that the recommendation of the Finance Commission with regard to grants in aid to Kerala has been unjust, and I will request the Finance Minister to look into this matter, understand the problems of that State and do what can be done.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: (Nabadwip): I only want to draw the attention of the Ministry to Demand No. 18 where there is a demand for Rs. 20,85,000 to defray charges in respect of the Geological Survey of India, as this office has been transferred to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. There is only one small point I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry. In the office of the Natural Oil and Gas Commission in Delhi, temporary staff who have been recruited have not received their pay for the last three months. In these hard days, I think it is rather difficult that the staff have to wait so long to get their pay. Surely, they should get their pay on the 1st of every month. I hope the Government will look into this matter and remove the causes of hardship. Such measures which are taken will go to ameliorate the grievances of the workers because that, I think, is one way in which the smooth working of the department and contentment of the staff can be ensured.

Regarding the Demand of the External Affairs Ministry concerning the Tuensang area, we are all very happy that we are having to vote this demand today, because it has brought in an age of peace where there was chaos. There is every hope that all relations will be sweetened and everything will augur or the good of India in future. In this Demand, I have only to say that it is, of course, with

a certain amount of hesitation that one looks at the item of Police as compared to Education. But still that has to be and one realises that this item will get less and less as things normalise themselves. In this connection I would like to make a special appeal. If and when any news about Phizo and his family are received, I hope he and his family will be treated with utmost consideration by Government so that relations are no longer embittered or there is no cause for embitterment.

Lastly, I would like to bring to your notice the Grant No.88 for Aviation. If air route licences to non-scheduled routes are given only for one year, how can any company at all function? In that way is it of any use to give a licence for one year to a non-scheduled company? The price of the aircraft itself is colossal and no person wishing to take up this line of business which can really earn us a good lot in freights and even foreign exchange when it comes to that—because non-scheduled flights can hope even to other countries, given the capacity and support of the Government, can do so.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no reference in Demand No. 88 in regard to the grant of licences.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I hope it is in the whole Demand. If such licences are only given it is rather difficult for companies to function. That is all I would like to point out to the Ministry.

Sir, by and large, I support these Demands and hope that they are going to be used in the best interests of the people and I while supporting the Demands, certainly hope that the grievances pointed out will be looked into.

Shri Nath Pal Rajapur: Sir, I am addressing myself to Demand No. 88. I am handicapped by the fact that the Demand concerns a Minister who is amongst the most painstaking

[Shri Nath Pai]

and hardworking Ministers in the Cabinet. I am, therefore, handicapped by my conviction about the way he normally tries to run the department very efficiently.

This is the second time that this Ministry has come forth for a supplementary Demand. Now, before we make up our minds as to what we should do, I would like to tell you how the business is being carried on in general in this Ministry *vis-a-vis* this Demand.

I hope you will be allowing me the latitude which has been allowed to other hon. Members, since you are looking very surprised.

Recently, a very ambitious plan was undertaken to equip the airlines with Viscounts. A very equally ambitious plan was undertaken to give training. I will be coming to the subject. They just decided to train 36 persons in driving Viscounts. The trainees were sent in three batches of 12 each to the United Kingdom. The daily allowance of these young trainees was £4/10. I for one shall never grudge these things. It is fair to give these pilots whatever we can afford. So, my complaint is not that we were giving £4/10 a day; but my complaint was only that best use was not made of the money when our foreign resources are so very meagre and our Finance Minister is constantly reminding us that every penny has got to be very scrupulously used....

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is not the matter which we are considering. I have no information about the subject which the hon. Member is raising....

Shri Nath Pai: I had been mentioning that I was handicapped by the fact that the hon. Minister is not directly concerned. It is the Ministry that has come for a second time with supplementary demands. If you permit me, I will say he might perhaps like to know that what I have to submit is not slogan but very important

date which he can look up and see how economies can be effected so that we need not have the spectacle of the Ministry coming for supplementary demands.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I wish to point out that the Ministry now

Mr. Speaker: It is only Rs. 1,000.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I said that you will allow me that latitude which was allowed to others, but if you insist I will finish.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This supplementary demand nobody can escape because we are not permitted to pay this amount except by a specific demand brought before this House and it is inescapable that there should be a supplementary demand of this nature.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member will have to hold his soul in patience until the next time....

Shri Nath Pai: May I point out, Sir, that when the Secretary of the House was inviting your attention to this, I was conscious of this weakness and I submitted that in view of the fact that repeatedly this Ministry has come before the House, I perhaps, shall be entitled and perhaps justified in pointing out the economies that this Ministry can make and to the waste that is going on in this Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: I want to remind the hon. Member, because he is new, that so far as supplementary demands are concerned, you cannot refer to any matter of policy which could have been raised at the time of the Budget. Hon. Members will have to confine themselves to the particular item that is here. This is a payment under a decree of court. Whether it ought to be paid or not to be paid is the only point. If the hon. Member wants to say that the decree of court is improper and that Government ought to have gone to the Supreme Court and so on, I can understand that. Or if he says that they should have compromised it without going to

court, I can understand that. Nothing beyond that. I do not think, therefore, that Viscounts or other things arise out of this.

Shri Nath Pai: May I humbly submit to you that I was not making any observations on the policy to be pursued by the Ministry but I was submitting to you and to the House the waste that is obtaining and suggesting that economies should be brought in....

Mr. Speaker: Waste is general. I would like to hear the hon. Member very often but not on this matter. Wastage in general is everywhere. The hon. Member knows how to speak. He will have many opportunities. He need not just create a new precedent for me and the House which we may not be able have hereafter. I think he has nothing more to say.

Shri Nath Pai: I only submit this explanation. I was very careful about it. I had emphasised it. But listening very carefully to the speeches of other hon. Members I thought that that latitude would be given to me also. I submit to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Other hon. Members also must have done so.

I want to say one thing here. We have here two Demands, one relating to the Teunsang District. Some details are given. The other thing is with regard to the National Instrument Factory, which is sought to be converted into a private company.

The hon. Minister is aware that previously whenever a new service was sought to be provided for a token amount was provided in the Budget or supplementary demand. All the same the matter used to be discussed at length in the Standing Finance Committee. We have not got the Standing Finance Committee now. I believe I said in this House on a prior occasion that whenever a new service is sought to be provided for, memoranda on the lines of those that were being submitted to the Standing Finance Committee should be submit-

ted to this House so that hon. Members may know what it is going to be; what the share capital of the company would be, what are the legal implications and how is it likely to make itself self-sufficient etc; what is the amount to be expended by way of capital outlay, recurring expenditure etc.

For a future occasion I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that whenever a new service is provided for and a token grant is sought to be taken, full details are supplied so that hon. Members may have an opportunity to know these details.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I shall endeavour to devise a form in which complete information will be given to the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call Shri Bhakt Darshan, I would like to know who are the hon. Ministers that would like to take part in this debate.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not think anybody else is going to take part. I will, probably, answer for everybody.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अनुदानों की पूरक मांगें यहां पर सदन में पेश की गई हैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए केवल दो के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूं।

सितम्बर ५७ में जो मांगें पेश की गई थीं उनमें से डिमांड संख्या ६, डिफेंस सर्विसेज, इफेक्टिव आर्मी, उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बड़ी सी बात की धोर में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूं। उसके फुटनोट में यह लिखा है :

"A military vehicle collided with a private car at Pandu in August, 1951. The owners of the car filed a suit against the Union of India claiming Rs. 8,000 as compensation for damage to the car. The suit was decreed against the Government for Rs. 2,000."

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो बातें निर्बंधन करनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यद्यपि

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

यह बहुत दूर आसाम की बात है जहां तक मेरा खयाल है, और मुझ से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, तथापि इसमें एक सैद्धांतिक प्रश्न उठता है कि जब वह गलती उस मिलटरी ड्राइवर की रही होगी तो फिर इस मामले को अदालत तक क्यों जाने दिया गया और क्यों नहीं उस व्यक्ति से, जिसको कि नुकसान पहुंचा था और जिसकी कि गाड़ी चकनाचूर हो गई थी, उससे पहले ही क्यों नहीं समझौता कर लिया गया। ताकि अदालतों में जाकर विभाग और भारत-सरकार की बदनामी न होती ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के मामले आये दिन फौज में होते रहते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कड़ाई का रख लेने की आवश्यकता है।

12.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह २००० रुपये सरकारी खजाने में न दिये जा कच्चे उस व्यक्ति को जेब से दिये जाने चाहिये अर्थात् उसके तनख्वाह से काटे जाने चाहिये जिसकी गलती की वजह से यह घटना हुई। मैं इस कठोर उपाय के अवलम्बन करने की इस लिए सलाह दे रहा हूं कि इस तरह की घटनाएं अक्सर होती रहती हैं और अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कड़े कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं।

मुझे याद है कि कुछ वर्षों पहले रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक ड्राइवर साहब के गाड़ी चलाने से नैपाल से आते हुए एक कुली की जिसे डॉटियाल कहते हैं मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मृत्यु हो गई। जब पुलिस वाले ने कुछ दूर उसका पीछा किया तो उसने मुड़ कर जवाब दिया कि मैंने किसी आदमी को नहीं मारा है, वह तो एक डॉटियाल था। उस मिलटरी ड्राइवर के दिल के अन्दर एक मनुष्य की इस तरह मृत्यु हो जाने पर कोई करुणा या दया नहीं थी।

इसी तरीके से कुछ दिनों पहले की बात है, और यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि इस अक्सर पर हमारे पूर्व प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री श्री त्यागी बैठे हुए हैं, उनके नोटिस में एक बात लाई गई थी कि कोई एक बड़ा फौजी अधिकारी अपनी कार लेकर जा रहा था और उसकी कार के आगे एक साधारण मोटर-बस चल रही थी और उसके चलने में जरा देरी हो रही थी, फौजी अफसर ने कई बार हार्न दिया कि अपनी कार को उसके आगे ले जाये और इसमें देरी होते देख कर बजाय इसके कि वे कोई एक सभ्यता का व्यवहार करते उतर करके उन्होंने उसको तमाचा मार दिया। यह उदाहरण मैं मिलिटरी के एक बड़े अफसर का दे रहा हूं और इसके बारे में फौज के बड़े-बड़े विभागीय हेडों को लिखा भी गया लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई।

इसी तरीके से पिछले अधिवेशन में मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए रेलवे-मंत्रालय की ओर से यह बतलाया गया था कि मिलिटरी के एक त्रिगेडियर साहब ने पटना रेलवे स्टेशन पर ६० मिनिट तक इसलिए गाड़ी को रोके रक्खा कि गाड़ी में चढ़ते समय किसी गिरहकट द्वारा उनके एक छोटा सा जखम लग गया था और हालांकि रेलवे के डाक्टर ने उसको बैडेज कर दिया था, लेकिन उन्होंने इस पर इसरार किया कि नहीं उनका इलाज मिलिटरी अस्पताल का उनका ही डाक्टर करे और केवल इस छोटी सी बात के कारण पटना रेलवे स्टेशन पर गाड़ी ६० मिनिट तक रुकी रही और तमाम अन्य रेलवे यात्रियों को उसके कारण परेशान होना पड़ा और दिक्कत उठानी पड़ी।

मैं इसलिए यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आये दिन जो इस तरीके की फौजियों द्वारा घटनाएं होती रहती हैं उनके निराकरण का एक ही उपाय हो सकता है कि जिस कर्मचारी के द्वारा जो गलती हो और जिसकी

वजह से विभाग की बदनामी होती हो, तो उस जिम्मेवार कर्मचारी की जेब से वह रुपया क्यों न वसूल किया जाय ? इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इन्डियन की यह गलती है उससे यह दो हजार रुपये लिये जायं न कि सरकारी खजाने से दिये जायें ।

इसके अतिरिक्त दिसम्बर, १९५७ में जो मांगें रखी गई हैं उनमें से डिमांड संख्या १०६, जिसके कि ऊपर मेरे मित्र श्री स० म० बनर्जी भी प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं, जो कि ठेके देने के सम्बन्ध में है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर इस बात की शिकायत है कि ठेकेदारों के कंट्रैक्ट्स की अदायगी करने में बहुत देरी की जाती है और हालांकि वर्षों बीत गये हैं लेकिन उनके पैसे की अदायगी नहीं हुई है । यहां तक कि पिछली लड़ाई के जमाने में जो ठेके दिये गये थे उनकी अदायगी भी अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है । एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि आर्बिट्रेटर जिसके कि हाथ में यह मामला दिया गया, ४४,५०० रुपये का वह दावा था, आर्बिट्रेटर को वह कस दिया गया और उसने ठेकेदार के पक्ष में अपना फ़ैसला दे दिया; फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उस मामले को अदालत में क्यों ले जाया गया ? अदालत में जाकर हमारी सरकार को एक तो बदनामी उठानी पड़ी और उसके साथ ही उसमें १,५०० रुपये और जुड़ गये । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन अधिकारियों की वजह से इतने वर्षों तक यह मामला इसी तरह लटका रहा, क्योंकि उन्होंने व्यापपूर्ण फ़ैसला नहीं किया और इसी कारण से ४४,५०० रुपया तो देना ही था, लेकिन १,५०० रुपया उसके अतिरिक्त और दिया जा रहा है । यह जो अतिरिक्त रकम देनी पड़ रही है यह हमारे एक्सचेंजर के ऊपर वाजिब खर्चा नहीं है और यह उन कर्मचारियों की गलती की वजह से हुआ है जो कि डाइलैटरी टैकटिस इस्तैमाल करते हैं और जिनकी कि वजह से बिलों की अदायगी नहीं होती है ।

स्वयं मेरे द्वारा कई मामले प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के ध्यान में लाये गये हैं और रिमाइंडर्स दिये गये हैं, लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है, न तो ना कहते हैं और न हां कहते हैं, बस, मामलों को लटकाये रहते हैं । लेकिन जब कोई अदालत में जाकर अपने रुपये का दावा करता है तब वहां पर उसके पक्ष में फ़ैसला होता है और वह फ़ैसला न्याय के पक्ष में होता है क्योंकि आखिर जो उसके ठेके का रुपया है उसकी अदायगी तो होनी ही चाहिए । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्रालय को यह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि मामला अदालत में जहां तक हो सके न जाये और पार्टी के साथ में ही कोई फ़ैसला कर लिया जाय और इस तरह की बेइज्जती न उठानी पड़े जो कि आज उठानी पड़ती है, और यहां पर इस सदन में आकर इस तरह की पूरक मांगें पेश न करनी पड़ें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान देने की कृपा करेंगे ।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर हुई जब मैंने माननीय सदस्य श्री बरुआ की स्पीच सुनी । उनकी स्पीच को सुनकर मुझे बहुत तकलीफ़ हुई—जो तस्वीर उन्होंने नागाओं की खींची थी वह हमारे लिए बहुत तकलीफ़देह तस्वीर थी । मैं अपनी सरकार से यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं उसकी बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि सरकार ने नागाओं के लिए बहुत कुछ किया और कर भी रही है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अगर हमको वहां पर सोशल आर्डर पैदा करना है तो यह हमारा धर्म और कर्तव्य है कि हम उनके एजुकेशन और हैल्थ पर ज्यादा गौर करें । यह दो चीजें हैं जो कि इस नकशे को बदल सकती हैं वहां पर पुलिस का होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है और वहां पुलिस का रक्खा जाना बहुत जरूरी भी है लेकिन पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगी

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

कि आज जो हमारी पुलिस है और जैसे हमारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलता है और जैसे मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देखती हूँ, तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जैसे उनको यह पता नहीं है कि कि बैलफेयर स्टेट में किस तरह से बरताव करना चाहिए और किस तरह से काम करना चाहिए। पुलिस बजात खुद कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है और पुलिस प्रच्छी और उपयोगी होती है लेकिन आज की पुलिस को यह पता ही नहीं है कि एक बैलफेयर स्टेट में उसका क्या काम होता है? आज की पुलिस को अभी तक कोई बैलफेयर स्टेट की शिक्षा नहीं मिली है और जो पुरानी शिक्षा उनको पकड़ धकड़ करने की और बेइसफाई करने की मिली हुई है, वह उसी पर चल रही है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि पुलिस को और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को हम एक बैलफेयर स्टेट के हिसाब से ट्रेन करें और शिक्षा दें।

मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे हमेशा से नागा लोगो से बड़ी दिलचस्पी रही है। नागा एक बड़ी बहादुर रस है और जैसा मैंने सुना है कि बगैर किसी कानून के वह अपनी खेती-बाड़ी बहुत कायदे से करते हैं। उन्होंने अपने कानून बड़े बोर्डर से बनाये हुये हैं। ऐसे लोगो को हम चाहते हैं कि वे हम से मिले—और पुलिस को हमें वहाँ पर रखना भी है तो पुलिस को उसी तरीके से, समझदारी से उनके साथ बर्ताव करना चाहिए।

इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो कर रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक कर रहे हैं लेकिन मेहरबानी करके इतना ध्यान जरूर रखें कि जो भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहाँ पर प्रापका हो और जो भी प्रफ़सरान और पुलिस वगैरह जाय, उनके सामने एक बैलफेयर स्टेट का नक़्सा होना चाहिए, न कि एक पुलिस राज्य का।

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants do not call for much comments

as they are a corollary of accepting the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the recent Act in regard to the Naga Hills area, in addition to these. I have to submit that most of them concern litigation and some part of the Demand Nos. 29, 30, 41, 88 and 106 or the entire Demand itself in some cases concerns the litigation with the Government of India. That does not mean that the Government of India goes in for many litigations. These cases are very rare cases. But still if the cases are handled sympathetically of the people whether they are Government servants or contractors, agreements could be reached. Efforts should be made to come to agreements which may be acceptable to both parties or arbitrary actions may be taken which cannot be challenged in the Courts. There are many small cases. The Government of India fought for a case worth Rs. 593 or something like that I do not think it is a good example or it will call for good comments for the Government of India which deals with finances running into so many crores of rupees every year. My request in that respect is that, as far as possible Government should avoid going to the courts, because in many cases the cost of litigation, I presume, will be more than the value of the issue under litigation.

I would like to say something about some comments, some relevant to the Demands and some irrelevant to the Demands, made by some hon. Members here. As regards the Naga question, I have to submit that ours is a democratic State and we should honour democratic and constitutional methods. But, although we are wedded to non-violence and as far as possible we should try to solve tangles and problems in a non-violent fashion, still, being a State the State has to resort to some sort of violence. The Members of this House should not try to have sympathy for those who have adopted unconstitutional methods.

There were some other questions raised which are not directly under any of the Demands before the House and may not be relevant here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member is not going to refer to those matters that are not relevant here.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I know, but they have some simile with the case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All similies might not be brought just at this juncture.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I bow to your ruling, Sir, and I will not refer to them, although I had a mind to refer to the unconstitutional ways which are adopted in our State, the Punjab State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had different occasions to discuss them, but not now.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Then I would like to keep my remarks for other occasions.

I was submitting that the Nagas have questioned the Constitution of India. They wanted to infringe upon the integrity of the State. I know, in some way that may be open to them, but it was open to the State also to deal with such friends, if it is possible non-violently it will be better and if that is not possible in that case force may be used, and the responsibility for using that force is not on the Central Government but it is on those friends who resort to unconstitutional sabotage and other methods.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is there a constitutional sabotage also?

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They try to take away a part of India, that is sabotage, that is unconstitutional.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even when an interruption is made and the answer is to be given, that also should be directed to the Chair.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I never said "you"; I spoke in the third person. I

presume I was not facing the Chair which I should have done.

Sir, so many interruptions sometimes take away the chain of arguments and the same may be the case with me. I was submitting that some friends have tried to show sympathy with those people. I have no hesitation to comment that it may be possible to do it non-violently. If it is possible we should try to do that. If the Naga problem can be dealt with non-violently it should be dealt with non-violently. But in case it is not possible, in that case the responsibility for violence will be on the Nagas and the other friends who resort to violence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I just request the Chair, Sir, to permit my colleague, the Deputy Defence Minister, to reply to the point raised by Shri Bhakt Darshan, and thereafter allow me to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the point raised by my friend Shri Bhakt Darshan is concerned, he mentioned that this case of the driver who collided with another civilian car should have been compromised out of court or not allowed to go to court. I can only say this much that the Ministry is always prepared to come to a settlement out of court provided the settlement is reasonable. In this particular case the owner insisted on getting Rs. 8,000 and nothing less, whereas the Ministry found that the damage caused to the car was not of that order, as was subsequently found by the court. They also did not decree for Rs. 8,000 and said it was only Rs. 2,000 worth of damage. It could have been settled that way, but it only can be done if the owner of that car, or in cases like that, the owners come to a reasonable settlement. But in cases where they can't do that the only choice left to the Ministry is to go to

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the court as we did in this case. Therefore, I would say that it was not unnecessarily that we tried to harrass the owner, but it was he himself who would not come to a reasonable settlement.

The second point raised by my friend was, that this money should not be paid out of the Government Treasury but deducted from the pay of that driver concerned. The driver admittedly was at fault, and I have got no brief for that. We all know that accidents do happen because of the fault of a particular person. In this particular case the driver is an employee of the Government and he has certain protections given to him. It is under that protection that the Government or the Ministry of Defence is liable rather than that particular driver. I would like to assure the House that we do take all possible precautions while training these drivers to instil in them the road sense, and they do pass through severe tests. But that does not mean that every driver who passes through them will be absolutely and hundred per cent efficient. Accidents will happen. Because such a large number of drivers are trained some of them are not up to the mark, and the road sense has not developed to that extent with the result that these accidents do happen. But the main point is, as I said, that it is not because the Ministry does not want to settle these cases amicably, but it is mainly because of the owners not being in a frame of mind to accept anything less than what they demand. They feel, because it happens to be Government why should they worry about it.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि
वांट १०६ में ४४ हजार ५०० रु० दिया
जाना चाहिए था लेकिन अब ४६ हजार
दिया जा रहा है, यह कोई जायज बात
इहाँ मान्य होती । मंत्री महोदय से
इसका

13 hrs.

Shri T. T. Krishnaswami: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a point was raised yesterday by my hon. friend Mr. Bharucha in regard to the ore to be supplied for the Durgapur Steel Works. I did not comprehend or understand exactly what he was driving at. But if I understood him correctly, he objected to the company that has been formed in collaboration with people who had a licence for a particular area for the purpose of exploiting the ores.

The suggestion was that the licence should be cancelled and that should be done correctly by the Durgapur Steel Works. Well, it is really a matter of choice which is the better method. In fact, in this particular matter with our preoccupations, we felt that it was better to employ another agency for the purpose of looking after these ores. It is very far away. It is not like Bhilai or Rourkela, where ore mines are about fifty to sixty miles away. This is far away. The Durgapur plant being a coal based plant instead of an ore based plant as Rourkela and Bhilai are, the balance of considerations ultimately made us decide that it is better to go in participation with somebody like this particular firm with whom we have gone into participation and I think the terms we have got from them are quite advantageous. The interests of Government have been very well safeguarded. Of course, it is a matter of opinion. My hon. friend may feel differently. But it is my view and it is the view of Government that what has been done is in the best interests of the steel plant as well as Government and it will ensure a regular supply of iron ore for the steel works on conditions most favourable.

Sir, I think he also mentioned another question of a loss on certain tinned provisions. Apparently he got the idea that Government have made faulty purchases and, therefore, this loss has been written off. I understand that is not the position. This happen-

ed to be war ~~stiles~~ that were left with us by the American army and have certainly a book value and when these ~~were~~ destroyed, because they must be undoubtedly unfit for human consumption after all these years and for health considerations as well, they have to be shown as some Government properties written off. I do not think my hon. friends can find fault with Government in this particular matter.

Then the next question that was raised was in regard to the setting up of a new administration for the Naga Hills Area in terms of a Bill which this House and the other House have accepted. Much of the remarks that fell from hon. friends on both sides are undoubtedly relevant, relevant under normal considerations. But hon. Members do not understand that in this particular case we are taking up the existing budget with such modifications as are necessary for a period of four months and presenting it as it is. If hon. Members had expected that between first of December and now Government would have been able to frame a comprehensive scheme of social services for which authorisations for expenditure would be coming to this House, I am afraid I have to admit that I have to disappoint them. But this is more or less an approval we seek from the House for a position which now obtains.

The position may be unsatisfactory from the point of view of certain hon. Members. I certainly concede that having made this a unit of administration, because of the socio-economic problems which have dominated the situation and have created a political situation, we have certainly to consider the psychological atmosphere and to see how best we can overcome this atmosphere by expenditure in those directions which ill help to ease the atmosphere. I have no doubt at all about it and I do not join issue with any hon. Member in this regard. Therefore, I welcome whatever hon. Members have said in this particular matter, though it might be difficult for me to agree to any particular proportion of police or military expendi-

ture in this area in relation to other expenditure. The question as to what amount of money has to be spent on police or the military is a matter which has to be judged by those who are in charge of administration and their judgment must be taken more or less as final, because if anything goes wrong I am sure hon. Members who ask for a reduction in police expenditure will be the first to find fault with Government as having been negligent. But in regard to the constructive suggestions made, I am very grateful to hon. Members on this side who have also underlined the necessity for expenditure in the direction of social services, more education, even though the educational facilities now available are by no means negligible in comparison with several areas in India.

More roads, hospitals and other amenities, these things will have to be given attention to, and I do hope I shall certainly convey to the Ministry concerned, to look into this matter and maybe that when we come with a regular Budget next March we shall be in a position to give some amount of satisfaction to hon. Members in this regard. So far as I am concerned, I shall certainly not put down the clamps on increase in expenditure under this head. Because, I do realise that consistent with the discharge of responsibilities that we have undertaken by more or less making this a separate unit, we will have to spend a little more money on social overhead capital.

Sir, points were raised by Shri Achaw Singh with regard to officers, their salaries, corruption, lack of sympathy, etc. These charges since they are being made incessantly and without their being interspersed with a few words of compliment oftentimes miss the bus. It is very difficult to believe that officers are all bad, all unsympathetic, all corrupt. If we send out a batch of officers from the services here to a distant part where we want to create goodwill, people who are likely to do everything do the reverse. I am afraid these are sweeping statements. I agree there is

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corruption everywhere and I am one of these who believe that the officers who function amongst us are more or less a mirror of the honesty, morality, efficiency and the public-spiritedness that we possess. They are drawn from the same stock.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): They are the leaders;

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are not leaders.

The trouble about it is that we have been so often looking to other people for help that we think they are leaders. They are not leaders. They are fellow-citizens. If we treat them as human beings and fellow-citizens I am sure they would not lead, but help us to move and move along with us. The trouble really about it is that even before the administration has started working, the charges have started. I am afraid Shri L. Achaw Singh will have to hold his soul in patience for some more time. If he finds that the officers are misfits, naturally if he can give us instances of where they are misfits, where they are not able to enter into the spirit of the people—some of them very advanced, some of them backward, some of them temperamental, some of them understanding—and where those people do not adjust themselves to the surroundings, naturally they have got to be changed. A good man may not be able to fit in under those conditions. It is likely. I think that the time for criticism of either the type of the quality of the officers that we have sent, or about the extent of their honesty is a little premature now. If these complaints are made so often, as they are being made, I am afraid they lose all force, and do not do any good either for the person who complains or for the people on whose behalf the complaint is made.

While I welcome this interest shown by a large number of people in this experiment that we have undertaken, namely, to have a separate administration for this somewhat difficult

area, I would ask hon. Members to give some time for this new administration to settle down and to show that the experiment is one that will lead us ultimately to a measure of success.

I do not think Shri Narayanankutty Menon really wanted me to reply to what he said, because what he has said in a different context will be undoubtedly relevant, but in regard to demand No. 30, I am afraid it has no particular place.

My hon. friend Shri Thanu Pillai again said something which is not relevant to this particular demand, because this particular demand was a very small one. It related to the provision of Rs. 4,000 under union excise duties, again in a matter where we are perforce compelled to provide this amount of money because of certain court charges which become automatically charged. I think it will be wrong on my part to allow criticisms of Shri Thanu Pillai to go without being even mildly challenged, as it might give the impression that he is right and the Government is wrong.

My hon. Friend said "Here are cottage industries. What is the object of its being done for cottage industries? What is the Government doing about cottage industries?" So far as cottage industries and matches are concerned, which are category C and D, I do not think there has been any serious drop in production. Their production of 60's has increased from 17,000 gross to 43,000 gross, while undoubtedly their production of 40's has dropped to some extent. In the case of D factories, the production of both 40's and 60's has increased. If actually, it is the D class or C class factories that are suffering, the hon. Member will give me the figures, and I am quite prepared to go further into the matter and give them some help because we are concerned about the cottage industries and matches.

But what he really complained about is with regard to the B class which is not a cottage industry. Maybe people who live on cottage industries in villages are being employed in it, but it is essentially a capitalist-owned industry and here apparently there has been some diminution in production. He has made a suggestion. There is nothing to prevent these people from putting in 50 sticks in a box and saying it is 60 and paying a duty for 60's.

Shri Thanu Pillai: How is it possible?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All that the Government is concerned about is the duty.

Shri Thanu Pillai: It is the duty; not the price!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are concerned about duty. The duty is so arranged, to give a particular retail price and retail prices are not controlled, as hon. Members know. But, in any event, the position is this. All suggestions are good and if all suggestions are accepted, maybe what will happen is something like the fable of the miller, his son and the ass

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I ask—

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I understand the position, but I do not want to enter into an argument with him. The question is really this. Maybe the hon. Member or the people could make a suggestion. It will be considered if there is any value in it. If actually people would not pass off 50's as 60's what might happen is, in a way, the buyer will buy the 50's on the basis of 60's. It may not be done by the manufacturer. It may be done by the retailer. But in any event, these things cannot be done in the middle of the year. Even if it has any validity, Government will have to consider this matter at the end of the year so far as any variations in duty are concerned, but so far as any independent action is concerned, it is left to them. But the point really is this. It is not the C

and D classes that suffer. Therefore, our policy in regard to the cottage industries still holds good, because I am quite prepared to help the C or D class factory.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I ask one clarification? Is it the intention of Government that as against these A class match factories, the B class manufacturers should be suppressed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. friend is leading me to an argument. Actually, this point has not arisen in the course of this demand. I merely point out in regard to his charge against us that we speak for cottage industries and neglect it that we are prepared to help the C and D factories which are cottage industries to the maximum extent.

There was the point mentioned by Shri S. M. Banerjee about the abolition of the contract system in the army. Maybe a very good idea. I think the Governmental thinking is progressing towards it, but it does not concern this particular matter. The particular demand is in regard to the contractor in Delhi Cantonment where the arbitrator has given the award which we had to meet. It has nothing to do with the principle of letting out contracts or doing things departmentally.

Shri Punnoose went back to the charge yesterday. I do not think I was running into an argument. I was merely replying to my friend Shri Bimal Ghose who raised certain questions about the position of the Planning Commission *vis a vis* the Finance Commission, and I have nothing much to say about that matter. I think what I said yesterday still holds good.

My friend Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri mentioned incidentally under Demand No. 18 one point, where an explanation has been put in. She asked why a new Ministry has been named, because originally it was the Ministry of Education and the demand has been put under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. The explanation says that this particular item has been transferred to Steel, Mines and

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Fuel. From there, she shows that the transfer has inconvenienced certain officers and other people employed in the Geological Survey because their salary has not been received.

Shrimati Ua Palchoudhuri: May I make one clarification? I did not say that it inconvenienced officers. What I said was that some staff has been recruited and they have not got their pay. That is what I said. Officers may perhaps be able to wait—but it is made difficult for the staff.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It makes it somewhat simpler, because I was myself expecting a charge that even the officers in the regular staff, merely because of the change from one Ministry to another, are not getting their pay. Even that happens—

Shri Hem Barua: How does that happen?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Even that happens. Apparently the thing is quite mild. New people have been recruited. I think the Accountant-General has not been notified. I am not in charge of this. It is a question of diarchy. Those people who distribute salaries are under the control of the Auditor-General. But they function on my behalf and keep the accounts for me. If they fail to keep the accounts properly, I cannot ask them. I have to write to the Auditor-General and say, "these people, your subordinates, are not doing my work properly. So, may we have some kind of relief?" So, if the hon. lady Member will give me details, we shall write to the Auditor-General and ask him whether anything could be done. But that is an anomaly which has to persist for sometime, I hope.

I am very sorry; I would like to apologise to Mr. Nath Pai for having more or less insulted him. But the real point of it was that whatever he said, I would not have been in a position to reply, because I have no knowledge about it. It would have been a very one-sided discussion and that is why I ventured to point out

to him that he may not raise that point. I take hon. Members very seriously; I sometimes try to do it. That is why I suggested to him that he may not raise that point, because I have no information.

My hon. Friend, Shri Raghurib Singh raised certain points. He himself said he could only bring it in by the way, because this Supplementary Demand ultimately is a disappointing one. It happens that many of the items covered by these items are items which are charged and they do not allow for any discussions which can even obliquely deal with matters of policy.

One other matter I would like to mention again is this. The hon. Speaker drew my attention to the fact that if there is any new service, we should give fuller information to the House. I told him that I shall certainly endeavour to give more information in future that what has been vouchsafed hitherto.

Shri T. N. Singh (Chandauli): May I suggest one point which requires clarification? Sufficient details have not been given in respect of a token grant for the Mathematical Instruments Factory. I thought that the token grant system would not be used for an undertaking which has been in existence in its new shape since June, nearly six months now. Why have the details not been supplied even then to the House and instead a token grant has been asked for? The House is expected to go into the details before it sanctions a grant. One should not lack details after 6 or 7 months even. Will the Minister kindly give the reasons for coming forward with a request or a token grant when the exact figure could have been given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is a matter which we discussed yesterday. The hon. Speaker drew my attention to the need for furnishing more information only in regard to

this particular item. So far as the demand is concerned, the note here fairly fully explains the position and it is not an expenditure that is being made outside the Government. It is really a question of putting in the capital for a particular factory.

Shri T. N. Singh: Even after it has been in existence for 6 or 7 months, why has this token grant become necessary? The hon. Minister could have given the details and also the exact figure.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member was not here yesterday when my hon. friend, Mr. Bharucha, really raised the objection that opportunity was taken of a particular rule—I think rule 217—by which you have a token grant and then you use the grant for the purpose of adjustment from out of savings. That is the point which he objected to and that is the procedure that has been laid out here. It is not a question of putting out the full money, because out of the savings, the amount needed is paid. It is here that the Speaker mentioned that fuller details should be given in future.

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. 93, 104 and 126 of the Supplementary Demands presented on the 3rd September, 1957 and Demands Nos. 18 and 23A of the Supplementary Demands presented on the 6th December, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 18—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,65,000 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 'Geological Survey'".

DEMAND No. 23A—NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,21,000 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 'Naga Hills—Tuensang Area'".

DEMAND No. 93—SUPPLIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,96,000 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. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"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 Commerce and Industry'".

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,10,000 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'".

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

I am happy to report to the House that the industries which are covered by this Bill—15 of them—have made remarkable progress during the last few years and the three industries which are sought to be deprotected also have shown considerable progress. This Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 in order to give effect to Government's decision on certain recommendations of the Commission. Hon. Members will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that the Bill seeks (a) to continue protection beyond the 31st December, 1957 in the case of the Sago, Stearic Acid and Oleic Acid, Titanium Dioxide, Plywood and Teacheats, Sheet Glass, Machine Screws, Non-ferrous metals (Semi-manufactures), Grinding Wheels, Bare Cooper Conductors and A.C.S.R., Cotton Textile Machinery, Bicycle, Piston Assembly, Automobile Leaf Springs, Automobile Hand Tyre Inflators and Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment industries, (b) to discontinue protection in the case of the Preserved Fruits, Non-ferrous metals (alloys and manufactures) and Oil Pressure Lamps industries, with effect from the 1st January, 1958 and (c) to include all aluminium conductors, roller chains of size $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$ " and elements, delivery valves and nozzles within the protected categories of A.C.S.R. and Bare Copper Conductors, Bicycle chains and Diesel Fuel Injection Equipment respectively.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's Reports on all these 18 industries and of Government's decision thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House and notes on each of these industries have been circulated for the information of Members of this House, containing the gist of the Commission's recommendations for the continuation or discontinuation of protection, as the case may be, in each of these cases.

Coming to the oil pressure lamps industry, it has been protected for the last 7 years. The annual production of oil pressure lamps in the country has increased from about 35,000 lamps in 1952 to about one lakh of lamps in 1957 almost a three-fold rise of production in four years. All the raw materials needed by the industry are also available in the country. The cost of the indigenous product is lower by Rs. 10½ per lamp as compared to the ex-duty landed cost of the imported product. The indigenous industry, therefore, suffers from no disadvantage in the matter of cost and it is now proposed to deprotect the industry when the period of protection expires at the end of this year.

The preserved fruits industry has enjoyed protection for nearly ten years now. The output of the protected categories of preserved fruits has risen from 1,245 tons in 1953 to 1,713 tons in 1956 and is expected to rise to 3,600 tons by the end of the second Plan period. Though the production of the better organised units is of satisfactory quality, there are unfortunately some units which produce sub-standard products. There is as a consequence some amount of prejudice against the indigenous product of a few limited varieties. Stricter enforcement of the Fruit Products Order so as to improve or weed out the inefficient and sub-standard units operating under unsatisfactory conditions, cheaper supplies of properly graded fruit, transport facilities, etc. is what the industry wants, rather than shelter against foreign competition through tariff protection. The Government