

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He was arrested yesterday last evening, at Bombay. I received a telegram in the night. The news has been published in the papers. My point is this. Oftentimes, the newspapers receive the news but you have not been told of it. It is so not only in this case but in other cases also. When a Member of this House is arrested, the news of his arrest is to be intimated to you. The rule says as follows:

"When a member is arrested... by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest,..." etc.

You have not been informed of the arrest.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member might have kept quiet until the intimation actually is received here. Anyhow, I shall answer his point. I do not know what "immediately" means. Possibly, when a Member is arrested, what the authorities can do is to send a telegram about it; they give the telegram to the post office, but, if the post office takes time in transmitting it, how is that gentleman responsible? Possibly, the newspapers may have teleprinters. Anyway, I shall make enquiries about it. At any rate, instructions and reminders may be issued that as soon as the arrest of a Member of this House is made, immediately this House must be informed about it through me. Let them be a little more rigorous. Let not such things occur hereafter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I had received the telegram last night. So, the post office cannot be at fault. When I can receive the telegram, such a telegram could also have been sent to you.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's point is that while he has received a telegram, I must also have received such a telegram. I am sorry. The hon. Home Minister will see to it that instructions are issued.

12.06 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)—1960-61—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the supplementary demands for grants. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury may continue his speech.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Barrampore): As I was saying yesterday, the main apprehension that comes to our mind with regard to these projects is whether the Government has at all made up its mind in this regard. There is one characteristic feature about the Ganga Barrage project. Although it has been mooted as early as 105 years ago, no Government up till now has had either the time or the foresight to take a final decision with regard to it. That observation applies both to the previous British Government as well as to the Government of independent India. I find from the explanatory note the following:

"During the current financial year, an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs is anticipated which will be met by re-appropriation of savings within the Grant."

I therefore tried to consult the budget of the current year and I found that no appropriation was made under the head "Ganga Barrage project" for this year. But in the previous year, that is, 1959-60, a grant of Rs. 3,75,000 was made. No grant was taken in the year 1960-61. It seems that Government is anticipating that the savings that had been carried over from 1959-60 would be sufficient for the current year also and that only a token grant is necessary.

But what intrigues me most is the fact that so far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned it is often concerned with the investigation of the project and the field works in connection with the investigation. What the country is interested to know and particularly what my State of West Bengal is interested to know

is, what is the decision of the Government with regard to this project. We want to know whether this project has been taken up by the Government for immediate implementation. That is the main thing about which we want the Minister to make a categorical declaration. We have been told that the programme for the project including the period for detailed investigation covers eight years. Obviously, this amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is to be saved from the current year's allocations and the token grant is shown to be Rs. 1,000 for part of these field investigations. But what is the Government's programme and intention with regard to the starting of the construction of the project?

I might draw the attention of the Government to the alarming state of affairs in the Calcutta port, where everybody knows, ships of more than 6,000 tons draught cannot enter, and the port is practically immobilised during the major part of the year. That being so, the implementation of this project must be taken up as expeditiously as possible, and the Government must make their intentions in this regard absolutely clear. Particularly we are interested to know whether any objection has been raised by the Government of Pakistan with regard to this project, what is the opinion that was expressed by the Pakistan Government's delegation of engineers when they were invited to visit the site and when this matter was discussed in the conference of Irrigation Engineers and other responsible officers of the two Governments. I would also like to know whether we are determined to go ahead with this programme, whatever be the views of the Pakistan Government.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandedh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are supplementary demands for grants totalling nearly Rs. 67 crores, which means that they total more than the regular budget of a fairly big-sized State. It comprises various demands and I have criticisms to offer on not less than ten demands in this list.

In the first place, I would like to welcome the establishment of the Indian Investment Centre for providing facilities for locating foreign capital sources and for providing consultation for foreign and local private investors. At a time when this country is so hard pressed in the matter of foreign exchange resources, I am sure the House will be grateful to the Technical Cooperation Mission of the U.S. Government for enabling the establishment of the Indian Investment Centre. But I am rather intrigued to find that the office of the Indian Investment Centre will be located only in New Delhi. I should like to know whether the Government has made provision for locating the offices of the Centre in larger cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, etc. This should be done.

Another important point is about the purchase of foodgrains. We find a supplementary demand for Rs. 36 crores mentioned in the statement for the purchase of foodgrains. At a time when we are told that foodgrains production is the highest—probably it is a record for many years being 76 million tons—we find that we will be importing not less than 3.5 million tons of wheat and 7 lakhs tons of imported rice, apart from rice procured internally which would come to 6 lakh tons. As I said yesterday, the time has come for a complete overhaul of our attitude towards foodgrain production. It is now necessary that we should now abandon the fads about big irrigation projects and turn our attention to small irrigation projects at district and taluka levels in consultation with the local leadership.

It is very necessary that some sound arrangement should be made for adequate and timely distributive of fertilisers. Also, there should be provision for cheap electricity and cheap canal water. I am intrigued to find that while we are subsidising foreign imports to the tune of several crores, it has not occurred to us to subsidise canal water or electricity for agricultural purposes. I do hope that some

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

definite steps will be taken in this direction.

I come to Demand No. 82 under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. It refers to the amount being first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and then transferred to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund. We have got the steel equalisation fund for equalising the prices of steel including imported steel. I am again intrigued to find that while in the supplementary demands it has been mentioned that the retention price of steel will be enhanced with effect from 1st April, 1960 by Rs. 45 per ton, so far as the indigenous producers and markets are concerned, no official order has been issued yet about it. There is this anomaly that on the one hand the demand has been placed before this House and on the other there is no official pronouncement in regard to the increase in retention price of steel. I should like to know what specific procedure has been followed in regard to the application by indigenous producers for increasing the retention price of steel and what were the reasons for the extraordinary delay in taking steps in increasing the retention price of steel.

As I said, I am of the view definitely that the time has come for a revision of our policy in the matter of prices of steel. Today the indigenous consumer of steel is being penalised for the purpose of subsidising the imports of foreign steel. I should like to know how long we are going to import foreign steel and whether differential rates cannot be provided for imported steel and indigenously produced steel, indigenously produced steel being retained for certain specific national purposes which require some encouragement or priority.

Coming to posts and telegraphs, regarding dividend to general revenues, I am surprised to find that the Government have applied the rule of the thumb in the matter of fixing up the dividends which the posts and telegraphs will in future pay to the gene-

ral revenues. I am surprised that we do not have a posts and telegraphs convention committee on the lines of the railway convention committee, where we can carefully discuss what is the capacity of posts and telegraphs to pay dividends to the general revenue. We are told in the supplementary demands—in a way this principle is being introduced first by the back-door—that the posts and telegraphs will pay dividend at the same rate as the railways, as if there is no difference between the economics of the operation of posts and telegraphs and that of the railways; and as if somehow or other if the railways prosper, the posts and telegraphs also will prosper of *vice versa*. This type of arrangement simply indicates the slipshod fashion in which Government is taking decisions on important economic and financial principles. I, therefore, urge that a posts and telegraphs Convention Committee should be appointed by Government along the lines of the Railways Convention Committee, which should go into the economics of posts and telegraphs operations.

It is rather surprising that without any reference to this House and without a word of apology or explanation, one fine morning the Minister of Communications issues a notification that the telephone rates will be increased and overnight telephone rates are increased by as much as 40 per cent in some cases. I am shocked to know that this House has not been consulted when the consumer is being penalised and taxed in this unabashed fashion. I think the time has come to place the economics of public undertakings on a different footing altogether. All known principles of public finance, of economics of utility regulations have been completely discarded in the matter of treatment of the finance of our public utility services. I think it is necessary that this aspect should be looked into.

I should like to congratulate the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the demand to establish a unit for

the manufacture of basic organic chemicals and intermediate from benzene, toluene and naphthalene, which are by-products from coke ovens of the steel plants. This is really a way of creating wealth from waste and I welcome it. I do hope that the Commerce and Industry Ministry will explore other avenues of a similar nature. I think the time has come to establish units for the manufacture of sulphur drugs, and particularly some life-saving drugs like penicillin, tromexane, etc. There are various life-saving drugs which are very useful, but which are extremely costly; the tablets cost more than a rupee each, which means they are completely outside the purchasing power of the poor masses. I should like to know whether the Government cannot establish a unit for the manufacture of, say, half a dozen of such drugs which are essential for saving life.

The last matter to which I will make reference is the demand by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry for Rs. 1,37,000, required for additional barricading and seating arrangements for the Republic Day celebrations. I am sorry to say that on the Republic Day the arrangements were so chaotic that most of the M.P.s were never able to find admission to the enclosures allotted to them, and the worst part of it was at several places—I have seen it myself—invitees were lathi-charged and caned. It is the most disgraceful thing on the part of the Government to invite people on Republic Day and then to permit the chaotic arrangements to result in lathi-charges. I have never seen anything more disgraceful than this and I think that the Government owes an apology to the public.

These are a few of the demands on which I have ventilated my views. It is not that I have exhausted my list of criticism yet but I think having regard to the fact that the time at my disposal is short I shall content myself with the hope that Government will look into the limited criticism I have made on their demands for supplementary grants.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Speaker, I will confine myself to Demand Nos. 59, 82 and 119. Demand No. 59 relates to Manipur. A sum of Rs. 59.52 lakhs is required during the current year to defray charges under different heads, on account of the Manipur Administration. Most of the money has been demanded on account of the maintenance of peace and order in Manipur. If we look at the budget estimates for the year 1959-60, for the expenditure on police the actual estimate is Rs. 20.39 lakhs. The budget estimates for the year 1960-61 has been Rs. 65.81 lakhs. According to this supplementary demand the expenditure on police is going up to Rs. 101.09 lakhs. I do not grudge this demand of such a huge sum for a little administration of a small area like Manipur, but we have to see whether the expenditure has been incurred rightly, whether the demand is justified and whether the sums which have been on demand will be effectively used.

Out of this a sum of Rs. 25.10 lakhs are on account of the deployment of the units of the Assam Rifles in Manipur and a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs is on account of the deployment of West Bengal Armed Forces and Bihar Military Police. The army has also been called upon to cope up with the disturbances in some parts of Manipur, specially in the hills, and for that a sum of Rs. 50,000 is demanded for providing their accommodation.

The House would remember that there was an agitation during April 1960 for the restoration of responsible government in Manipur. The Manipur Administration requisitioned the services of the West Bengal Police and the Bihar military police. On that account a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been demanded here. The Manipur police has got enough strength. They have about 1,500 officials and men. So, the question is: was it at all necessary to deploy so many battalions from Bihar and Bengal. The movement was a peaceful one. There was no arson, no looting not a single house was burnt and yet more than

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

one lakh people participated in the movement. No person was killed. That was one of the most peaceful movements, I should say. The units of the 4th Battalion of the Assam Rifles were standing by in case of emergency, in case of wide-spread violence. Threat is employed by the Manipur Administration to suppress a peaceful movement like the demand for the restoration of responsible Government in Manipur. It is very strange. We are under the custody and the guardianship of the Home Ministry.

Our complaint is we are not at all satisfied with the officials sent by the Home Ministry. We are against the Chief Commissioner's rule. We in Manipur have been suffering under these officials. Most of them are raw and they are recruited from outside, some from the Air Force, some from the Navy and some from the Land force. They belong to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service. They are inexperienced people and some of them never go to the hills. In Manipur out of an area of 8628 square miles the valley is only 700 sq. miles and all the rest are hills. But the officers do not visit the hilly areas. It is easy to visit the plains. So they never go to the hills. Their approach to the problem prevailing there is very unrealistic. Most of them are guided by the reports received from their subordinate officials. The higher officials never go to the spot and verify the actual situation. So, the actual situation is quite different from the reports which come to the Chief Commissioner or the Home Ministry.

We had a peaceful movement and we had adopted a reasonable way of expressing our grievances. To suppress that movement was condemnable. Also, excessive use of force was made for defying orders under section 144 in other parts of India they will give us either 15 days' simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 15. But here, under the very same section 144, my comrades have been put in jail for 7 months and that too under rigorous

imprisonment, and that also in a territory in Assam some 300 miles away. I was also under Preventive Detention. Originally it was for one year but I was released after seven months.

The local administration has no sympathy for our people. There were so many burnings and so many killings in Assam. I have never heard of a single person being put to prison there. There was a lot of mud-slinging between Government members themselves and although 4,000 or 5,000 people have been arrested they were soon released and no proper action was taken against the wrong doers. But in our State, which is a small State, the violence shown has been excessive on the part of the Manipur administration. Some cases are still pending against some of my friends. I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to take steps to see that all these cases are withdrawn, because the movement has been called off. So, there is no necessity to harass those who have participated during the last movement.

Now I would like to come to another aspect of the law and order problem. In the hills of Manipur the situation is very serious and pretty bad. In fact, there has been infiltration of the Naga hostiles.

Mr. Speaker: Do all these arise under the supplementary demands? The hon. Member is going into the entire problem of the law and order in the whole State. Only a small provision is made here.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: The infiltration of Naga hostiles into Manipur is a big problem.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will reserve all that for the Home Ministry discussion, later on.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Murder, looting and arson are going on in many parts of the hill areas, specially on the northern and western side. Yesterday it appeared in the newspapers

that the Sub-Deputy Collector of Phungyar Sub-Division was kidnapped by the hostiles and was released the next day. The Block Development Office also was to be looted, but then it was not done actually.

Some parts of Manipur have already been declared disturbed areas and some sort of military operations have started. We welcome that. But then why those who are taking an active part in this movement, who have instigated the people to collect unauthorised arms and who have collected subscriptions from house to house have still been left untouched? Why serious efforts have not been made to punish the culprits? That is our grievance.

Then I would like to refer to another incident which happened very recently in New Chudachandpur, the headquarters of the Southern Sub-Division in Manipur. There the Police opened fire on the 30th December last in the village called Kotlian on the tribal people without any provocation from the later. That was quite improper on the part of the Police. The next day also the Police again opened fire on the same Tribal people and one person was killed instantaneously and seven persons were injured. There has been a demand for judicial enquiry. Because of the way the Administration is functioning there, they always try to justify the action taken by the Police. In this case I would plead that there should be some judicial enquiry. Several times we demanded that there should be a judicial enquiry into firings on unarmed people. But that has never been heard. This time I request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to institute a judicial enquiry because if that is not done the Tribal people might be provoked. They may be led to frustration and despair and that may be another cause of disturbances in these parts.

On the whole my request is that the Administration should try to restore law and order in these parts of the hills, otherwise I am afraid we have

to incur increasing expenditure during the coming months because this problem in Manipur Hills is closely connected with the problem in the Naga Hills. That is why I say that restoration of law and order in these parts is the first duty of the Manipur Administration as well as of the Government.

We have heard of so many cases of violence, looting and all this in all the parts of the Hills. In the supplementary demand for grants there is a demand of about Rs. 9 lakhs for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Most of these people live in the Hills and unless law and order is restored it will be rather difficult for us to undertake these developmental activities in the Hills.

Regarding contribution to the Territorial Council, we welcome it. Here only a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allotted to it for repairing roads. That is quite inadequate because the roads there have been under disrepair for a long time.

There is another demand regarding cash allowance to the employees of the Territorial Council. The grant of this allowance is quite justified. Now the teachers in non-Government schools are also demanding this because they are entitled to the same pay and allowances as the other employees of the Territorial Council. So there should be some provision for that also, Government should make some provision for that.

Regarding the food situation, I wonder how the Administration in Manipur has turned the surplus area into a deficit area. Last year, that is, in 1960, the problem was so serious in the Valley that there were almost famine conditions there, as also in some parts of the Hills. It is good that the Government has undertaken some test relief works, specially in the Thanlon area. This is very important because the National Council of Applied Economic Research in a

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

report published recently have emphasised that the primary importance in our Hills is to improve the transport and communications. Then we can at any time rush foodstuffs to the scarcity areas. So the first thing is to improve transport and communications.

I have only got one more point.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him. The hon. Member is taking advantage of the Supplementary Demands for Grants to have a general discussion on the entire State of Manipur. There is no provision for food here.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have many things to say.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the provision for food here?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have done with Manipur. I want to make one more point.

Mr. Speaker: So far as it being a surplus or a deficit State is concerned, how does that arise out of the Supplementary Demands for Grants?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: There is a provision.

Mr. Speaker: Where?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: On page 35, under item (c) it states:

"The crops in the hill areas of Churachandpur and Jiribam Sub-Divisions of Manipur had suffered extensive damage."

There is this reference to it. That is why I raised it.

Mr. Speaker: But he is talking about food. It only says that the crops there have got extensively damaged and

"In order to provide relief and alternative means of employment to the affected persons, it has been decided to construct a sixty mile jeepable road from Nungba to Thanlon."

Let him say anything about this road.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I have done with it. I have only one more point regarding the food situation in India.

Mr. Speaker: How can he talk about the food situation in India generally on this occasion?

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Because we have been incurring such a large expenditure.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member has nothing more to say. He cannot talk about the general food situation in India. He is not entitled to do so on the Supplementary Demands.

Now, Shri Somani.

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, in regard to a point to which a reference has already been made by my hon. friend, Shri Naushir Bharucha. There is a reference in the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Page 49) to the effect that it has been decided to give an increase in the average retention price of steel of the order of Rs. 45/- per ton from 1st April, 1960. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there has been a lot of speculation in market circles during the last few weeks about the nature of this increase as certain press reports had already appeared more than a month ago about the probable decision of the Government with regard to the retention prices.

The usual procedure of the Government has always been to issue a press communique giving details of the decision whenever it is made in regard to the increase in retention prices. One is simply puzzled to find why the Government did not choose to adopt that usual procedure and something of an indirect announcement has been made by way of making a provision in the Supplementary Demands for Grants and saying that an amount of about Rs. 8 crores will have to be paid to the steel producers because of the decision which has been taken to raise steel prices by

about Rs. 45/- per ton. As to the nature and details of this Rs. 45/- per ton increase in the retention price, it is not clear as to how much, in what variety and for what period each steel producer is likely to get from this decision.

It also appears that no reference was made to the Tariff Commission in regard to the increase in the cost of manufacturing which is the usual practice that has been followed hitherto. It appears that the whole problem of the cost of manufacturing has been studied by the cost accountants of the Ministry itself and some decision has been taken. No announcement has also been made about the period for which this price increase will continue. Nor have any details, as I just referred to, been given about the various categories of steel and how each individual steel producer will benefit by this increase. This is something which is very much puzzling. Even yesterday, the stock exchange operators were quite puzzled. Although specific mention of a definite decision about steel price increase has been made in the Supplementary Demands placed before the House, no announcement as such has been made by the Ministry confirming this decision in the usual manner which has been the practice all along. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this in his reply so that whatever suspense is there may be ended and at the same time, the producers may also be enlightened about the nature of the decision which has been taken and details of increase for the various categories and the policy which the Government wants to follow with regard to this vital matter which affects the development of the steel industry in the private sector.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरक मांगों के बारे में मैंने कुछ कटीती प्रस्ताव रखे हैं। उनमें से मांग नं० १५ भी है। सन् १९५५ में भाषा कमिशन की नियुक्त की गई थी।

कमिशन ने सन् १९५६ में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर लोक-सभा की समिति ने विचार किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् १९६० में दी। सरकार ने अप्रैल १९६० में शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों के निर्माण के लिये एक कमिशन की नियुक्ति की। यह नियुक्ति की गई, यह ठीक है, लेकिन जिस तरह से काम चल रहा है उसमें पता नहीं चलता कि शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों का कोष हिन्दी में कब बनेगा। आवश्यकता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इन शब्दों का निर्माण हो। शास्त्रीय पुस्तकों का भी हिन्दीकरण करना आवश्यक है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितनी जल्दी शास्त्रीय और तांत्रिक पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण हो सके, उसको करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। ऐसा शब्द कोष बनाते समय ऐसे शब्दों का रखना आवश्यक है जो आमानी से सब की समझ में आ सकें। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं में संस्कृत शब्दों का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है इसलिये यदि पारिभाषिक शब्दों का निर्माण करते समय हम संस्कृत शब्दों का उपयोग करेंगे तो वे आमानी से सब की समझ में आ सकेंगे। इन की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पूरक मांग नं० २८ के बारे में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। इस समय जाली नोट बनाने के कारखाने चारों ओर बहुत चालू हैं। इस चीज को हम रोक नहीं सके। इस का प्रभाव छोटे-छोटे शहरों और देहातों पर बहुत हुआ है। थोड़े • दिन पहले मुझे एक अनुभव हुआ। एक भाई ने अपना नोट रिजर्व बैंक में भेजा। भेजने के बाद वह नीचे राह देखता रहा कि कब रिजर्व बैंक पैसा भेजे और उसे फुटकर रुपये मिल जायें। लेकिन उसको एक कागज मिला जिसमें बताया गया था कि उसने जो नोट दिया है वह जाली

[श्री आसर]

है। बेचारा बड़े शहर से गया था, उस के पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं था। वह समझता था १०० रु० के नोट के ६० उमको मिल जाएंगे। लेकिन वहाँ पर उमको बतलाया गया कि चूँकि उमका नोट जाली था इसलिये उसको कांफिस्केट कर लिया गया है। देहातों और छोटे शहरों में यह स्थिति होती है। आखिर लोगों को कैसे पता चले कि फलां नोट अच्छा है और फलां नोट जाली है? देखने में कोई भी फर्क नहीं मालूम पड़ता है लेकिन जब वह रिजर्व बैंक जाता है तो उस को कांफिस्केट कर लिया जाता है। चूँकि इससे देहातों और छोटे शहरों में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है इसलिये इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय।

थोड़े दिनों पहिले एक पेपर में न्यूज आई थी कि कई स्थानों में जो हमारी नई ब्वायन्स हैं उनकी मप्लार्ड पूरी नहीं होती है, इससे बहुत से लोगों को परेशानी होती है। इस की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

पूरक मांगों नं० ४१ और ११६ के बारे में भी मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। विदेश से मंगाये हुए अनाज पर सब्बिडी देने की मांग है। लेकिन यह सब्बिडी हम स्टेट्स को क्यों दे रहे हैं? प्रदेशों को हम वितरण के लिये अनाज देते हैं और सब्बिडी भी देते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता कि अनाज का वितरण ठीक होता है या नहीं, इन मिस्टम में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है या नहीं। पंजाब की विधान-सभा की लेखा-समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया है कि इस अनाज के व्यापार में ७० लाख रु० का गबन हुआ है, इसी तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर की रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है कि वहाँ लाखों रुपयों का गबन हुआ। इतना गबन होते हुए भी हम इन

राज्यों को सब्बिडी देते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि हमारे पास ऐसी मशीनरी नहीं है जिससे हम देख सकें कि यह गबन क्यों होता है और यह गड़बड़ क्यों होती है। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है। इस ओर भी हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस गबन को रोकने के लिये मशीनरी होनी चाहिये, अगर वह नहीं है तो उस का जल्दी से निर्माण होना चाहिये।

हम लोग गेहूँ और चावल बाहर से मंगाने हैं। थोड़े दिन पहले प्रेम में खबर थी कि बम्बई में यह माल डाकू पर आया, उसके बाद १५ या २० दिन तक वहाँ पड़ा रहा। उसके बाद स्थिति यह हो गई कि बहुत सा वह अनाज खराब हो गया। बतलाया गया कि वह खाने की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। जब विदेशों से माल आता है और इस तरह से डाकू पर पड़ा रह जाता है, तो हमारा बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होता है। उसको तुरन्त वहाँ से ट्रांस्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता होती है। अगर यह नहीं होगा तो बहुत सा माल वहाँ का चोरी हो जायेगा या खराब हो जायेगा। हम लोग बाहर से माल लाते हैं लेकिन अपने सुना होगा कि मध्य-प्रदेश में २० हजार टन माल खराब हो गया। अपने देश में अच्छी तरह के गेहूँ पैदा होने हुए भी जब बाहर से हम माल लेते हैं तो इन ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि स्टॉक में पड़ा-पड़ा अनाज खराब न हो। जब भी इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछे जाते हैं तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की है। लेकिन जब इस अनाज को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर की है तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि हम इस बात की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर छोड़ कर अलग बंटे जायें। हमने जो पालिसी तय की है उसके अनुसार जब हम माल खरीद करते हैं तो उसका खराब होना ठीक नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से सरकार के लिये यह देखना आवश्यक है कि अपने देश में

माल पैदा होते हुए भी जब हम बाहर से माल मंगाने हैं तो उस का वितरण ठीक से हो और सब को अनाज मिले। इस चीज की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर पर है इसलिये मैं इस का जवाब मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहता हूँ।

मैं देहातों से आता हूँ। वहाँ पर ठीक समय पर माल नहीं पहुँच पाता है। खास कर जो हिली ट्रेक हैं वहाँ माल भेजने की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिये। हमारा उद्देश्य है कि देहातों में सब को सस्ता अनाज मिले, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जो माल हमारे यहाँ बारिश से पूर्व जाना चाहिये वह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के खराब होने की वजह से बारिश से पूर्व नहीं पहुँच पाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बारिश से पूर्व जिस कार्ट-लोड के लिये हम को पांच रुपये देने पड़ते हैं, बारिश के बाद उस के हर एक बोरे पर पांच रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। आखिर इसके लिये तो सरकार सिम्बिडी नहीं देती है, इसलिये जो ज्यादा किराया लोगों को देना पड़ता है वह सब जनता पर पड़ता है और अनाज उन को मंहगा लेना होता है। इसलिये सब जगहों पर, विशेषकर हिली ट्रेक्स पर बारिश से पूर्व अनाज पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

थोड़े दिन पहले लोगों ने तकरीर की थी कि बम्बई में और अन्य स्थानों में सस्ते अनाज की दूकानों पर जो अनाज बेचा जाता है वह अच्छी नहीं होता, साफ नहीं होता है। जिस हालत में वह बाहर से आता है वैसा ही वहाँ दे दिया जाता है। यह बात का मिनिस्टर को पता है। मैंने सब को बतलाया है कि वहाँ अच्छा अनाज देना चाहिये। लेकिन वहाँ पर जो अनाज मिलता है वह सड़ा हुआ होता है। जब हम अमरीका से पैसा दे कर गेहूँ लाते हैं तो ऐसा क्यों होता है? हम को वहाँ से अच्छा माल लेना चाहिये। आज इस के लिये कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माल खरीदते वक्त वहाँ पर हमारा कोई आदमी रहे ताकि अच्छा माल मिल सके।

अब मैं डिमान्ड नं० ५७ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। स्टेशनरी की सप्लाई ठीक नहीं है। हमारे पास सतारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट से खबर आई है कि वहाँ के सेंट्रल एक्साईज आफिस को पिछले दो सालों से स्टेशनरी सप्लाई नहीं की गई। दो वर्ष पहले सप्लाई की गई थी। रेलवे में स्टेशनरी गायब हो गई थी। गायब होने के बाद कुछ लोगों ने पूछा कि स्टेशनरी क्यों नहीं आई तो जवाब दिया गया कि हमारे पास स्टेशनरी नहीं है। हमने जो स्टेशनरी मांगी थी वह गायब हो गई, इसलिये जो स्टेशनरी है उसी से काम चलाओ। वह बेचारे कहां से चलाएं। वह अपनी जब से तो पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते। दो वर्षों से लोगों को स्टेशनरी नहीं मिल रही है। और उनको कभी किसी के पास से मांगना पड़ता है और कभी किसी के पास से मांगना पड़ता है। ये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारी हैं और इनको दूसरों से भीख मांग कर अपना काम चलाना पड़ता है, यह बहुत लज्जास्पद है। यह देखना चाहिए कि सब जगह पुरे तौर से स्टेशनरी पहुँचे। स्टेशनरी ठीक से न पहुँचने का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि उस आफिस में वह फार्म नहीं है जो कि सेंट्रल एक्साईज में व्यापारियों के लिए होता है। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि एक छापने वाले ने वह फार्म छाप लिया है और उसको एक-एक रुपया और आठ-आठ आने में बेचा जाता है। यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। इसके बारे में जांच की जानी चाहिए और समय पर स्टेशनरी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन के बारे में दो एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। गत साल भी एक पूरक मांग आयी थी, लेकिन आज १.५ लाख की एक पूरक मांग उस कमीशन के खर्च के लिए आयी है जो मशीनरी खरीदने गया है। जैसा कि मैंने गत साल भी बताया था, आज आपको बाडर पर सड़क बनाने की जल्दी से जल्दी आवश्यकता है। चारों ओर की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए बाडर पर जितना

[श्री आसर]

पैसा भी खर्च कर सकें उतना करना चाहिए। लेकिन इस साल; हमने १.५ लाख की पूरक मांग रखी है। इस मांग को गत साल ही रखना चाहिए था और मशीन आदि मंगाना चाहिए था। आज मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे चारों ओर के बाडर को खतरा है, और इस खतरे को देखते हुए हमें जल्दी से जल्दी रोड कंस्ट्रक्शन की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और जितना भी पैसा चाहिए उसको पूरक मांग द्वारा लेकर इस काम को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ऐसा किया जायेगा।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):

My first cut motion relates to Demand No. 15. I do not know what principle is being followed in translating scientific and technical words into Indian languages. Grotesque and obsolete words should not be selected to replace current scientific and technical terms, because we have got bitter experience in our State. Some English words were translated into Bengali for our use, and these Bengali words were so grotesque and obsolete that they could not be used, and even in the Calcutta Gazette, English words are being provided in order to explain the Bengali words. For example, the word "police" is known even to the villagers and illiterate people, but in its place Government is using the word Aaraksh. For District Magistrate, it has invented the expression Zila Samaharta. Nobody understands these words. So, current scientific and technical words should be retained as far as possible in our Indian languages.

My next cut motion is in regard to Demand No. 32. This is in regard to the setting up of the investment centre. I do not know the type and pattern of investment contemplated. So far as I understand, this investment centre has been set up in order to induce and guide the investment of foreign private capital. I request

the hon. Minister to see that foreign private capital is not allowed to be invested in indigenous industries, especially in the medium and small sector. I would like to give the instance of the soap industry in this connection. It was a growing indigenous industry in our country, and a lot of people were earning through this small-scale industry. After the setting up of Lever Brothers, the whole industry, especially in our State, has been destroyed, and it is in a ruinous condition. This small-scale industry is not able to compete with the giant Lever Brothers. Therefore, before foreign private capital is allowed to be invested, the hon. Minister should see that it is not allowed to compete with our indigenous industries which are growing in the medium and small sector.

My next cut motion is in regard to Demand No. 49. I do not know why a big amount is being given to Assam for police. I do not know whether the police was increased before or after the disturbances in Assam. If such a police force, for which Rs. 15 lakhs is being granted, was taken before the disturbances, why did these disturbances take place? If the police was taken after the disturbances, what was the necessity of spending so much money on it? Government may increase its spending on police, but nothing has been given by the Central Government to the Government of West Bengal for the rehabilitation of those who have been made refugees in the disturbances.

Coming to Demand No. 92, I do not know what the engineering defect in our present national highways is. In Bengal there were some old national highways which used to be rarely affected by floods and rains, but the highways constructed in the last ten or twelve years, are damaged and washed off every year where there is no question of flood, but only heavy rains. The year before last there

were heavy rains, and the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway was washed away, but an old highway like the Cuttack route was still intact, sheltering persons in the affected areas. I do not know whether the materials which are being used for the national highways, and the engineering details like height and measurement, are defective, because of which the national highways are not able to withstand the buffets of the weather.

Another point is in regard to bridges. In regard to the Rupnarain Bridge on the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway, for the last few years we have been hearing that it was given to one contractor, that he failed, that it was then given to another contractor. Though the road has been completed, without the bridge it is useless. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that the Rupnarain Bridge and the Damodar Bridge be completed within the next few months, so that these may be utilised by the travelling public.

Lastly, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury has already referred to the Farakka Barrage. If you are taking any amount in the Supplementary Demands for this barrage, what was the reason that it was not included in the Third Plan? There is no mention of the Farakka Barrage anywhere in the Third Plan. If you are taking money for it now, what prevented you from including it in the Third Plan? So, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister why it was not included in the Third Plan. I would also like to know whether it will be included in the Plan when it is placed before the House in its final form.

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I would like to say a few words on Demands Nos. 32, 106 and 124.

First, I shall take up Demand No. 32, which deals with the ques-

tion of the setting up of the Indian Investment Centre. At page 17 of the explanatory memorandum, there is a concise statement of the proposal and the reasons therefor, in which it is stated:

"It will also endeavour to promote wider knowledge and understanding in the capital-exporting centres of the world of conditions, laws, policies and procedures pertaining to investment in India, advise and assist both Indian business on matters necessary to attract foreign private capital and technique and foreign businessmen on matters pertaining to investments in India."

In regard to foreign capital, even the policies which are proposed to be pursued by Government have not been placed before this House. As you know, Sir, the whole country is concerned as to where the country is going in view of the large amount of indebtedness that we have contracted. We are becoming more and more indebted on account of the entry of foreign capital, both by way of loans as well as by way of private investment. In regard to loan at least, one may feel that we may pay it back. But one is rather worried over the question of private investment. The whole tradition of our national movement has been that we have always felt that we should get out of the grip of foreigners who have tightened their grip through economic exploitation and their political hold over us. So, this question has assumed great importance. Recently, there was a statement by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce saying that Government were proposing to bring out some sort of policy statement which would guide the governmental attitude for dealing with foreign capital. But nothing has come out so far.

The setting up of this Indian Investment Centre, without the policies, laws and procedures being made clear

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

to us in Parliament, I think, is wrong. We should know exactly and we should be very clear in our minds that Government would not permit foreign capital to come in in such a way that though not today but at least on a future date, they may control us both economically and politically. This was the question that arose in my mind.

This Investment Centre is being set up to enlighten foreign investors about our laws, policies and procedures, but we ourselves do not know anything about it.

Sir, I was in Japan recently, and I was very much interested in learning that there is a law there in this regard. Japan is the land of private capital. In Asia, if there is one country which can be called the land of capital, and monopoly capital at that, it is Japan. There, I was told—I do not know how far that is correct—that they had a law under which no business-house would be permitted to have more than 50 per cent. investment of foreign capital. I do not know how far that is correct; how far they abide by it also I do not know.

Whatever that may be, here, we do not know ourselves what the policy being pursued by Government is. So, before we actually vote on this Supplementary Demand for Grant, we should at least be told that these are the checks that we are putting, these are the policies that we are following and so on. Otherwise, it may cause us a good deal of worry. In fact, I remember that once Shri Tyagi, who is a member of the ruling party and who is an ex-Minister, got up and expressed his concern at the way in which we were becoming indebted, and the repayment of the loans worried him to that extent. So, I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister on this point.

Then, I come to Demand No. 106, relating to the Capital Outlay of the

Ministry of Commerce and Industry. To a certain extent, this is also inter-related with the earlier point to which I have made a reference. This relates to the new agreement with Messrs. Bayers for the setting up of a unit for the manufacture of basic organic chemicals. Here, again, an important question arises. Up till now, a public sector concern has been a concern in which only Government and at best Indian capital to a very small extent has been permitted. The first departure from that was made in the case of the Rourkela steel plant. There too, we found that the conditions under which the foreign collaborators were being permitted to take shares would actually lead up to a very high rate of interest. My hon. friend Sardar Swaran Singh knows about it. So, those shares were again bought up by our Government, and the concern became a fully Government corporation.

But, we find that in the case of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals, which is a Government company, what is happening is that the money which we intend to pay as private technical assistance will come back as equity capital. The calculations have not been given to us as to how much it will come to, what the total amount of equity capital or the percentage of shares which will be held by the private foreign firm will be. This is a very important question, for, we are being told that this kind of thing is going to be done more and more, and that we are going to permit private foreign capitalists to come in as shareholders in a public sector concern itself. I have not been following very much in detail what has happened in the case of the Rourkela plant, but I understand that Government have again bought up those shares, and the concern has again become a fully Government-owned company. In spite of that, we find that the same kind of thing is again being done in the case of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

In the explanatory memorandum, it has been stated:

"It became necessary for Government to subscribe to the share capital of the Company simultaneously to maintain the parity of Government holding in the company and also for providing liquid resources for meeting the preliminary expenses, etc."

What is meant by the term 'parity'?

There is one other thing also that we would like to know. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has made a statement to the effect that in their view, if a company allowed beyond 40 per cent. of foreign capital to be invested, it would be rather dangerous. So, we would like to know what the term 'parity' means.

It is also stated in the explanatory memorandum in regard to the Bayer's Intermediate Project, that:

"As it has since been decided to entrust the execution of the project to a Limited Company, the purchase of whose shares involves...."

As you are aware, Sir, in the Estimates Committee, we had offered a criticism on this point, and we had said that institutions which were going to be set up in the public sector should be corporations. In spite of that, we are now being told that in regard to the execution of this very important heavy chemicals project which is one of the basic industries in our country, not merely a basic industry but an industry which we consider as something which commands a strategic height, we are permitting private foreign capitalists to become shareholders in that concern, and further that this project is going to be entrusted to a limited company. We should like to have an answer from Government on this point also, before we vote on this Demand.

Now, I come to Demand No. 124 relating to capital outlay on Multi-purpose river schemes. This relates

to the additional amounts which we have to grant for the Ganga Barrage Project. I am not very clear as to what exactly the sum of Rs. 1000 asked for is going to be utilised. In the explanatory memorandum, we find that:

"The Ganga Barrage Project has been devised to meet this requirement and it is necessary to proceed further with the construction of the project so as to avail of the current working season."

Of course, they say that during the current financial year, there will be a re-appropriation of the saving within the grant. We want to be quite clear as to what exactly is happening with this Ganga Barrage Project. We are not very clear at present as to what is happening. I remember very well that even in this House it was admitted that this was a project which was absolutely important from the point of view of the very life of Bengal. Sometimes, we are told that it has been accepted, but at some other times, we are told that it has not been accepted in the Third Plan. There is a complete silence on the whole thing.

Now again, we are being told that we have to vote an additional grant of Rs. 1,000. What is this sum needed for? Are we really proceeding with it? What is the actual position? Is it only in the stage of investigations, or has the construction started? After what has emanated as a result of the talks which we have had with Pakistan, are we really serious in proceeding with this? Not only the port of Calcutta but the very life of Calcutta, and in fact, the whole water supply system of Calcutta is being affected by this; the whole lower reaches, not only of the rivers the Bhagirathi and Hooghly but of the whole system going through the deltaic region of Bengal, including the Sunderbans, are silting up. The whole of Bengal says with one voice that this Ganga Barrage Project

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

should be taken up. But we do not want to vote for this token grant of Rs. 1000 not knowing what is going to be done ultimately. Let us know clearly what Government propose to do in regard to this project.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Ministers also must have some time to reply. I originally asked hon. Members who wanted to speak. Then only a few stood up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I will take only five minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): I will also take only five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Every ministry has been referred to. Therefore, the Ministers must have some time to reply.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
माननीय अन्वयक्ष जी, मैं सिर्फ डिमांड नम्बर ११६ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इस डिमांड के एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट में साफ तौर से यह कहा गया है—

“Larger imports, particularly of wheat had, however, to be made to meet the food requirements of the country and for building up of reserves.”

इस का मतलब यह है कि ३३ करोड़ रुपये की यह रकम इसलिए ज्यादा लेनी पड़ी है, क्योंकि बाहर से व्हीट इम्पोर्ट किया जायगा और उस की मिकदार बढ़ाई जायगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं सिर्फ यही एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि इम्पोर्ट को बढ़ाने के बजाये घटाने की तरफ कदम उठाये जायें। मेरा अपना विश्वास यह है कि अगर पूरे तरीके से कोशिश की जाती, इम्पोर्ट के बजाये इन्टेन्सिव फार्मिंग पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता और लैंड रिफार्मिंग का जो मसला पंद्रह सोलह साल चल रहा है,

उस को हल करने की कोशिश की जाती, तो शायद हमें इम्पोर्ट पर इतना रुपया न खर्च करना पड़ता। कल इसी किस्म का सवाल इस हाउस में आया था, जिस में इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि इतनी कोशिश के बाद भी लैंड रिफार्मिंग का मसला हल नहीं हो पाया है, जिस का असर हमारे देश की प्रोडक्शन और पैदावार पर पड़ता है।

लैंडलैस लेबरर्स का भी सवाल है। जब तक उन्हें जमीन नहीं दी जायगी, तब तक वे कल्टीवेशन के काम में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं लेंगे। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस काम के लिए जितना रुपया दिया गया, उस का बेशर हिस्सा अभी तक यूटिलाइज्ड नहीं हुआ है। ऐसे लेबरर्स की तादाद बहुत कम है, जिन को लैंड दी गई है, या बसाया गया है।

13-13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मेरी तजवीज है कि इम्पोर्ट के बजाये इन बातों पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाये, ताकि हमारा मुल्क जो पहले फूड ग्रेन्ज के मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशिएंट था, फिर सैल्फ-सफिशिएंट हो जाये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनाज इम्पोर्ट किया जाये, या कंट्री में प्रोक्योर किया जाये, उस का इन्तजाम भी ठीक होना चाहिए। वह तमाम देश में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी के मुताबिक और एक यूनिकार्म सिस्टम से होना चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ कि इस बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी बनाई जाती है, वह चलती नहीं है, या इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सलाह नहीं ली जाती है, या अगर ली जाती है, तो उस को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया जाता है। इस का असर प्रोक्योरमेंट और इम्पोर्ट पर पड़ता है। इस बारे में मैं एक ही मिसाल हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। फूड ग्रेन्ज के स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के सवाल को ले लीजिये। पहले सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया था कि फूड ग्रेन्ज में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को लागू

किया जाये। बाद में कुछ स्टेट्स ने इस के खिलाफ ऐतराज किया और उस स्कीम को हटाई की कोशिश की गई। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में फ़ैसला हुआ और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो गाहे-बगाहे इंडस्ट्रियल दी गई, उन को फ़ोलो नहीं किया गया। अभी परसों भ्रखबार में यह खबर छपी थी कि पंजाब विधान सभा में एक मेम्बर के सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को साफ़ तौर पर यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग एवांडन कर दी जाये, हालांकि इस बारे में कोई फ़ैसला नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ़ से रुपया लगाया जाये, प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए स्टेट्स को रुपया दिया जाये और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उस की इंडस्ट्रियल को नहीं मानतीं और उन स्कीम्स को पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं करतीं, तो इस का बुरा असर पड़ता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के खिलाफ़ हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जो बात, जो उसूल हम तय करें, उस को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश करें।

प्रोक्योरमेंट का मकसद क्या है? जहां तक मैं ने समझने की कोशिश की है, प्रोक्योरमेंट इसलिये किया जाता है कि देश में अनाज की कमी न हो और लोगों को अनाज ठीक भाव पर मिले और लोग इस से मुनाफ़ाखोरी न करें। लेकिन अगर स्टेट खुद यह काम करे, तो क्या आप उस को जस्टिफ़ाई करेंगे? तीन चार रोज़ हुए मैं ने पार्लियमेंट में यह सवाल उठाया था और सरकार ने यह तस्लीम किया कि शूगर में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट किस कदम मुनाफ़ा उठा रही है।

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):
 There is no demand relating to sugar.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : एक तरफ़ हम प्रोक्योरमेंट करने की कोशिश करते हैं, उस

पर रुपया खर्च करते हैं, स्टेट्स को मदद देते हैं, इसलिये कि इस में मुनाफ़ाखोरी खत्म हो और लोगों को वक्त पर अनाज मिल जाये, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ अगर स्टेट्स खुद इस तरह के काम करें, तो यह कहां तक जस्टिफ़ाई है ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों पर विचार किया जाये और इन को ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाये।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुपूरक डिमांड नम्बर २१ और ३२ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इन दोनों मांगों का उद्देश्य सिर्फ़ एक लगता है कि विदेशी पूंजी हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह आकर्षित हो और पूंजी को हिन्दुस्तान में किस तरह लगाया जाये। डिमांड नम्बर २१ में तीन लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिस का व्यौरा यह है—

“Team of journalists from the United States of America invited by the Government of India in connection with the publicity for the Third Five Year Plan—Rs. 1,48,000.

“Team of journalists from the United Kingdom and other European countries invited by the Government of India in connection with the publicity for the country's development plans abroad—Rs. 1,05,000.”

इस के साथ ही वर्ल्ड बैंक के मिशन के लिए २६,५०० रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस के बाद डिमांड नम्बर ३२ में एक इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर स्थापित करने का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिस का उद्देश्य हिन्दुस्तान में कैपिटल लगाने के विषय में सुविधायें और सूचनायें आदि उपलब्ध करना लगता है।

जहां तक जर्नलिस्ट्स के दो मिशन का सम्बन्ध है, कहा जा रहा है कि वे विदेशों में,

[श्री बजर्राज सिंह]

यू० के० और यू० ए० ए० में, तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना और हिन्दुस्तान के विकास-कार्यक्रमों का प्रचार करने के सम्बन्ध में थे, लेकिन बैंक के मिशन का उद्देश्य यही लगता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थितियों और व्यवस्थाओं का अध्ययन करे और यह देखे कि किस प्रकार प्राइवेट कैपिटल को इस देश में लगाया जा सकता है। इस विषय में मेरी आपत्ति यह है कि यदि सरकार देश में प्राइवेट कैपिटल के इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए इतनी सुविधायें देती जायेगी—जिन में इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर खोलने की सुविधा भी शामिल है—तो भविष्य में उस का नतीजा अच्छा नहीं होगा। लेकिन जब तक इस संसद् के द्वारा नीति के रूप में इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं कराया जाता है, तब तक, इस बारे में सुविधायें देने की बात तो दूर रही, अगर सरकार लगातार इस तरह की कार्यवाहियाँ करती जाये कि एक सेंटर कायम करे और उस के द्वारा लोगों को यहां बुलाये और उनको सुविधायें दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होगी। यह माना जा सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए उसको विदेशी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होगी। लेकिन विदेशी पूंजी किस आधार पर आये, यह हमें सोचना होगा। मैं इसके खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ कि विदेशी पूंजी न आये लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी पूंजी सरकारी स्तर पर हिन्दुस्तान में आये और इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान का विकास हो। अच्छा तो यह रहा होता कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने यह कोशिश की होती कि दुनिया की सरकारें मिल कर एक विश्व-कोष, विश्व के विकास के लिए, स्थापित करतीं। उस कोष में दुनिया के देश अपनी क्षमता के मुताबिक अपना हिस्सा पूंजी की शकल में अर्दा करते और जिस देश की जितनी आवश्यकता होती, उसको उतना रुपया दिया जाता और उसका विकास किया जाता। खास तौर से जो अर्द्ध-विकसित और अविकसित देश हैं, जैसे अफ्रीका के देश हैं, हिन्दुस्तान है और दूसरे एशिया के

मुल्क हैं, उन सभी को विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है। अगर वह आर्थिक सहायता प्राइवेट तौर से ली जाती है, या क्रेडिट लिमिटा जाता है तो हो सकता है कि जो देश ऐसा करता है उसकी वैदेशिक नीति पर भागे चल कर इसका कुछ प्रभाव पड़े और अगर वैदेशिक नीति पर प्रभाव नहीं भी पड़ता है तो कम से कम यह तो माना ही जा सकता है कि उस देश को ब्याज की दर ऊंची देनी पड़ेगी। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमें पश्चिमी देशों से और पूर्वी यूरोप के जो देश कहे जाते हैं, उन से सहायता मिलती है। पूर्वी यूरोप के जो देश हैं, उन की सहायता सरकारी स्तर पर आती है और उस सहायता पर हमेशा ही ब्याज की दर ढाई प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होती है। लेकिन पश्चिमी देशों से जो सहायता हमें मिलती है, उस पर ब्याज की दर चार प्रतिशत, साढ़े चार प्रतिशत और कहीं कहीं इस से भी अधिक होती है। वह एक अलग सिद्धान्त की बात है। लेकिन मैं उस पर इस समय कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो इंडियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेंटर के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता है कि यह जो सेंटर कायम किया गया है, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज होगी और इस पर आगे कार्रवाई करने से पहले सरकार को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार विचार करे कि क्या यह चीज हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइवेट पूंजी के लिये द्वार तो नहीं खोल देगा और क्या इस तरह की सम्भावनायें पैदा तो नहीं हो जायेंगी जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइवेट पूंजीपति, उद्योगपति उन से मिल कर किसी भी ब्याज पर पूंजी प्राप्त कर लें और उन के साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजी लगा लें? मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इस का स्पष्टीकरण करे और स्पष्ट घोषणा करे कि इस तरह की बात नहीं होगी।

अब मैं जर्नलिस्ट्स की टीम्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस

पर भी पुनर्विचार करने की जरूरत है और रूपया इस तरह से खर्च करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। विदेशों में हमारे मिशन हैं, लन्दन में हमारा हाई कमिशन है, अमरीका में भी मिशन है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अमरीका से पत्रकारों की टीम आई और चूंकि अमरीका से हमें काफी सहायता मिल रही है, वह वहां जा कर हमारे लिए प्रचार करेगी, हमारे प्लान के बारे में प्रचार करेगी लेकिन यू० के० से जो पत्रकारों का प्रतिनिधि मंडल आया उस की क्या आवश्यकता थी ? उस के स्वागत और दूसरी तरह से जो आप खर्चा करते हैं, उस का क्या मतलब है ? इंग्लैंड के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध पांच दस साल के नहीं हैं, सैंकड़ों बरस पुराने हैं। वहां के लोग सब कुछ जानते हैं। उस के लिये खर्चा करना मैं समझता हूं जायज नहीं था और वह नहीं किया जाना चाहिये था। मैं चाहूंगा कि भविष्य में इस तरह का खर्चा न किया जाय।

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिये भी रुपये की मांग की गई है। उस मांग में टैरीटोरियल काउंसिलज की मांग भी शामिल है। उस के लिये भी कुछ मांगा गया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह अभी तक इस पर विचार नहीं कर सकी है कि टैरीटोरियल काउंसिलज का जो सेंट अप है केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में उस को बदला जाय और वहां पर प्रतिनिधि सरकारों की स्थापना की जाय ? उस संदर्भ में मनीपुर में जो आन्दोलन हुआ उस का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उस को दबाने के लिये नौ लाख रूपया खर्च किया गया और उस की मांग रखी गई है। बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल से इस आन्दोलन को दबाने के लिये पुलिस बुलाई गई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से लिस बुलाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह को इस तरह से नहीं दबाया जाना चाहिये था। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि सरकार जनता की उचित मांगों पर

गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करती। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो इस तरह का खर्चा करने की जरूरत न महसूस होती। मैं आशा करता हूं कि अब भविष्य में इस तरह की मांगें सदन के सम्मुख सरकार की ओर से प्रस्तुत नहीं की जायेंगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों ने पांच पांच मिनट मांग हैं और उन्हें चाहिये कि पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय आप ने निर्धारित कर दिया है..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने निर्धारित नहीं कर दिया है, आप ने खुद ही पांच मिनट मांगे थे।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : इस वास्ते मैं पीछे से शुरू करता हूं। मैं पहले डिमांड नम्बर ११६ लेता हूं।

यहां पर कहा गया है कि कुछ सरकारें हिन्द सरकार की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग इन फूड के खिलाफ हैं, इस नीति के खिलाफ हैं। मैं आप को एक दूसरे जमाने की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५४ से पहले भी एक समय आया था जब विदेशों से काफी अनाज यहां आया था। उस के बाद लोगों ने समझा कि शायद अनाज के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है वह इतना पैदा करने लग गया है, जितने की उस को जरूरत है। इस का इशारा दूसरे प्लान में भी है। यह समझ कर कि हम कठिनाई को पार कर गये हैं, बहुत थोड़े रुपये की मांग रखी गई थी। लेकिन दूसरे प्लान के दौरान में यह जाहिर हो गया कि हमारा जो अनुमान था वह गलत था। अगर हम इस देश में इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकें जितने की कि हम को आवश्यकता है, तो इस का क्रेडिट मुझे भी मिलेगा। लेकिन बात साफ है। इस देश के

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

अन्दर दो किस्म के लोग हैं। एक तो वे हैं जो अनाज पैदा करते हैं और दूसरे वे हैं जो अनाज खाते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पैदा करते हैं, वे खाते नहीं हैं क्या ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वे खाते हैं लेकिन खरीद कर नहीं खाते हैं। यह कहने का मेरा मंशा था ?

खाने वालों के लिये सरकार ने सस्ता अनाज देने के लिये सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया निकाला लेकिन जब १९५४ में काश्तकारों को बचाने का वक्त आया तो उन्होंने ३० करोड़ मुश्किल से हासिल किया। मुझे डर है कि आगे भी कोई ऐसा वक्त ना आ जाय जबकि किसानों को बचाने की जरूरत पड़े। पिछली दफा हमारा अंदाजा गलत साबित हुआ था और हो सकता है कि आगे ऐसा ही हो। लेकिन मैं पंजाब सरकार को इस बात के लिये बघाई देता हूँ कि उस ने किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी का बरताव किया है, काश्तकार, जो अनाज पैदा करता है, उस के प्रति हमदर्दी दिखाई है। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के खाद्य मंत्रालय के खिलाफ उस ने जो हीसला दिखाया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को बघाई देता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर लड़ाना चाहते हैं दोनों को।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कृषि और खुराक मंत्रालय इस बारे में गलती पर है और इतिहास का तजुर्बा मेरे साथ है। जो रुपया आप अपने पास रखना चाहते हैं या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग खुराक में करना चाहते हैं वह काश्तकार के मफाद के लिये करना चाहते हैं। रामकृष्ण गुप्त जी ने जब तक खुराक खाने वालों के लिये रुपया खर्च किया जाता रहा कोई एतराज नहीं किया लेकिन जब खुराक पैदा करने वालों का सवाल

आया तो उस की कुछ कुछ उन्होंने ने मुखालिफत की। इस को मैं समझ सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के खुराक मंत्रालय को स्टेट्स की मदद के लिये आना .

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं किसी मੈम्बर के इंडिविजुअली खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं ने यह कहा है कि यूनियन पालिसी होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब चौधरी साहब की भी तो बात सुन लीजिये।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन इतना ही समय जो वह लें, मुझे और दे दिया जाय।

जहाँ तक सरकार द्वारा मुनाफा कमाये जाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मुनाफा चीनी में कमाया जा सकता है। इस देश के आम आदमी की खुराक गुड़ और शूगर नहीं है। इस में अगर वह मुनाफा कमाती है तो वह सही है। जो मुनाफा वह इसमें कमायेगी वह लोगों का स्तर ऊंचा करने में खर्च होगा। लेकिन जो मुनाफा खाद से कमाया जाता है, वह ठीक नहीं है। आज सुबह बताया गया कि १८ करोड़ रुपया या कितना मुनाफा खाद की फरोस्त से देश ने कमाया है। यह चीज खतरनाक है। अगर हम खाद सस्ता कर के काश्तकार को देंगे तो वह और ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करेगा। अगर मेरे भाई इस पर एतराज करते और कहते कि इस में मुनाफा नहीं कमाया जाना चाहिये तो मैं समझ सकता था कि उन की हमदर्दी किस के साथ है। लेकिन इस बात पर उन्होंने कोई एतराज नहीं किया।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर ३२ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से भाइयों ने गिला किया है कि बाहर से लोग यहाँ आते हैं, जर्नेलिस्ट हैं या दूसरे बैंक के साथी आते

Grants
(General)

हैं, उन के ऊपर क्यों खर्च किया जाता है। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें वह जमाना याद है जब दूसरे प्लान पर बहस हो रही थी तो यह कहा गया था कि ८०० करोड़ रुपया बाहर वाले नहीं देंगे। लेकिन इतिहास ने साबित किया कि ८०० करोड़ नहीं बल्कि १५०० करोड़ रुपया बाहर के देशों ने हम को देने का वादा किया और दूसरे प्लान के बीच १२०० करोड़ के करीब रुपया आयेगा। सहायता को हासिल करने के लिये अगर हम फुछ लोगों को यहाँ बुला कर दिखायें तो इस पर वे एतराज करते हैं। अजीब हालत है उन के एतराज की। कभी कहते हैं कि हम को कोई पैसा नहीं देगा; कभी कहते हैं कि हम उस को वापस नहीं दे सकेंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि उन लोगों को ला कर यहाँ क्यों दिखलाते हो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं।

मैं एक और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ डिमांड नं० १५ पर। आफिशल लैंग्वेज कमिशनकी सिफारिश के तौर पर एक कमिशन बनाया गया है जो सायंस और दूसरी बातों की टर्मिनलोजी तैयार करेगा, लेकिन जिस बंग से सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड १००० रु० की रक़्सी गई वह जाहिर करती है कि इस की तरफ हमारा कितना जोश है, कितनी हमारे दिल में तड़प है कि देश की भाषा के अन्दर तालीम दी जाये और सरकारी कामकाज चलाया जाय। मुझे अभी भी याद है कि जिस वक्त इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही थी, उस वक्त मैं ने कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चाहती है, जोकि मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की एकता के लिये जरूरी है, कि इस देश की कोई एक भाषा बने, जोकि हिन्दी ही हो सकती है, अगर सरकार चाहती है कि जो भाई आज हमारे सेक्रेटेरियट में बैठे हैं, जोकि हमारी किस्मत के मालिक हैं, और इस सदन के अन्दर जो सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं, जोकि देश की किस्मत के मालिक हैं, जिन को हिन्दी नहीं आती है, वे हिन्दी पढ़ें, तो उन का सही तरफ कदम उठेगा। जो भी हिन्दी पढ़े और परीक्षा

पास कर ले अगर उस को सरकार २,००० रु० इनाम के तौर पर दे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सब लोग हिन्दी पढ़ेंगे और यह देश की बहुत बड़ी सेवा होगी। यही वे आदमी हैं जो देश को एक तरह से ठीक रास्ते पर नहीं जाने देते हैं। जिस चीज को देश के विधायकों ने कबूल किया, जिन्होंने कि देश की भाषा का निर्णय लिया था, उन के रास्ते में रोड़े हैं! उन रोड़ों को बिना किसी विरोधी प्रचार के, बगैर किसी तरह से उन के खिलाफ कुछ कहे हुए, बगैर किसी तरह से उन को बाध्न किये हुए, अगर थोड़े प्रलोभन से मना सकें, तो वह सही रास्ता होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस डिमांड के लिये कम से कम अगले बजट में वे यह डिमांड करें कि जो भी अन्दर सेक्रेटरी से ऊपर और सेक्रेटरी के लेवल तक के लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, या जो पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में मेम्बर हैं और हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं, अगर वे हिन्दी की परीक्षा पास करें तो हर एक को दो दो हजार रुपया इनाम के तौर पर दिये जायें। और उस के लिये बजट में पैसा रखा जावे।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
(Ludhiana): Sir, I will refer to only one item—No. 72—which pertains to the Rehabilitation Ministry. The amount asked for is only Rs. 10,000 to pay off eight court decrees against the Government. The amount as much is small and I do not want to go into the details thereof. But certainly a matter of principle and policy is involved in this litigation that is going on under the administration of the Evacuee Properties Act as well as the Displaced Persons Relief and Compensation Act. I want to ask the Deputy Minister: what is the policy of the Government with regard to it? We have got two Acts at present. There were eight categories of evacuee properties which were exempted from acquisition under the Displaced Persons (Relief and Compensation) Act. Still those categories are evacuee properties and they have not been ac-

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

quired and they could not be given to the displaced persons. We are at present in the stage of payment of compensation against the claims. I know that the hon. Minister is keen to have the Ministry liquidated. But it would be appreciated that the forums of litigation under both these Acts are so many and so diverse that they shall have to be looked into. We have got managing officers at one level, then the Assistant Settlement Commissioners decide the matter and then they go in appeal to the Chief Settlement Commissioner. Then there is the residuary powers under section 33 and then there is the high prerogative with the High Courts under articles 226 and 227. There are 1100 cases pending articles 226 and 227 at the present moment. Leaving aside the petitions pending with the High Court, there is enormous litigation that is pending with the Chief Settlement Commissioner and the Assistant Settlement Commissioners. There are thousands of applications pending under section 33 under the residuary powers of the Government I am asking this question: have we not reached a stage at present, particularly when the Ministry to be liquidated, when some method should be found out whereby this litigation is avoided. If any hon. Member goes to the Jaisalmer House, he will find thousands of people still there, paying stamp duties and running after the lawyers and pursuing their litigation. We have come to a stage when the word 'refugee' and the 'evacuee property' should be eliminated and earlier steps should be taken to end this litigation. The rules which supplement the Act provide the forums and at one stage or the other everybody wants to go to the logical end and use the prerogative of going to the High Court, under articles 226 and 227. That prerogative is bound to remain but the other forums that are there under these two Acts should be abolished. In order to give some finality to these things, I brought forward a private Bill of course, sug-

gesting that all properties that are permanently conferred to the displaced persons in payment of claim should not be reopened after six months have lapsed. That will give finality. But that is only one part of the case. There are other things also such as the failure of adjustment against claims, etc. The Budget discussion will come later and I shall have an opportunity to talk about it then at length. For the present, I submit that we have reached a stage when the Ministry should seriously think of reducing this heavy expenditure on litigation; it would save millions of people from the litigation if there is some finality is given as I have suggested.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I will not take long time. I wish only to point out that the State is getting heavily indebted from day to day and I appeal to the Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, to revise their expenditure and even if there are drastic cuts, they will be welcomed by Parliament. The expenditure is increasing every day and there are chances for effecting some economies. These are my general remarks.

State trading is involved in many of our transactions and only this morning we were told that there was a profit of more than Rs. 15-16 crores on fertilisers. We need them more and more for producing foodgrains. But to make profits out of the sale of fertilisers is something which Parliament would perhaps like to express its opinion on. Should Parliament permit the Government in its transactions, industrial as well as commercial to do so? Shall we not fix a limit to profits? Therefore, I suggest that the Government might see the logic of coming before the Parliament and get its overall sanction for the percentage of profit which the Government is entitled to make; the Government may vary the rates within certain range. I do not want to force this. I know the practical difficulties of the ad-

ministration. It is never possible always to limit the profits. But then they might get an overall percentage, say, 10 per cent and not more than 10 per cent. They might vary it according to the conditions of business or industry. When profits are so high and when they go to crores of rupees in the case of consumer goods such as fertilisers, cement, iron and steel and so many other things, and when Government are having such trades in their hands,—more and more business will be had by them—I suggest that, if Parliament consents, the overall profit may not be exceeded, and that a percentage may be fixed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. C. Jain. He must be very brief.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I will go through briefly—three or four points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take not more than one minute for each point.

Shri M. C. Jain: With regard to Demand No. 96, an additional sum of Rs. 4.29 crores is demanded for store purchase. I have no objection in granting this money. But I want to make this point. The Store Purchase Department of the Ministry should purchase as many articles of stores as possible from the small-scale industries and the small scale sector. There is generally a tussle about this. They generally used to purchase the stores from the large-scale sector. Now that the small-scale industry is coming into the picture, all manner of tussles have arisen. The Store Purchase Department does not want to purchase the stores from the small-scale sector though, during the last three or four years, there has been some improvement. But I wish that the Ministry takes this matter into consideration. The small-scale sector deserves encouragement. If you compare the figures, you will find that the amount of stores purchased from the large-scale sector is 97 per cent of the whole

quantity of articles which they purchase. This is a point which I want to stress.

The second point is with regard to Demand No. 59 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It comes under miscellaneous expenditure, and there is a provision of Rs. 1½ crores for flood relief in Jammu and Kashmir. A similar provision is made with regard to Tripura and Himachal Pradesh for the same purpose, namely, flood relief or drought relief, etc. I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that this method of giving gratuitous relief is very, very undesirable. I know that relief has been distributed freely during the last few months in Rohtak, Karnal, etc., in Punjab also. There is strong resentment from the public against this gratuitous relief. We are making the people beggars. It is wholly undesirable. Wherever there is a calamity, let some work be provided and those who work in such projects as may be provided be paid. But to give anything free is absolutely undesirable and I think the sooner our Government stops this practice, the better.

Then I come to Demand No. 92, in which a provision of Rs. 19 lakhs is made for the national highways. It is stated that because of the floods, this amount is required. I want to say that so far as the grand trunk road is concerned, it passes through Punjab and so many other areas, and because of the waterlogging there—even the water table is rising—the road is damaged. Unless Government does something for waterlogging and prevents waterlogging effectively, the need for supplementary grants for this purpose will always continue. I want to urge that the question of waterlogging must be tackled and the sooner it is done, the better.

My last point is with regard to loose budgeting. I find loose budgeting under various heads. Supposing there was an initial grant of Rs. 10 crores, there is a supplementary grant of Rs. 2 crores demanded. I think

[Shri M. C. Jain]

this is not fair to the House. Supplementary grants may go up to four, five or six per cent. of the original grant, but why should the demand for supplementary grants be so high as, say, Rs. 2 crores, when the initial demand is Rs. 10 crores

I have collected some instances in this regard. For example, in Demand No. 54, the original grant was Rs. 6.93 crores, now the supplementary demand is Rs. 82 lakhs. With regard to Demand No. 56, the original grant was Rs. 3.37 crores; now, an additional sum of Rs. 60 lakhs or so is required. It is about 20 per cent. Similarly, with regard to Demand No. 57 the original grant was Rs. 4.26 crores. Now they require Rs. 50 lakhs more. It is loose budgeting. I would urge that the Ministries should be more careful when they frame their original budget and make their initial demands.

The Minister of steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have sought clarification with regard to the revised estimates for Demand No. 82. I would attempt to clarify the position in a very few words. The major change in the provision is for payment to the marginal producers and re-rollers. Under this head, all the payments to the producers including the adjustment and arrears of retention price are made. Then, the payment due to the provisional increase in the retention price by about Rs. 45 per ton has been indicated in the explanatory note. This increase in the retention price was communicated to the Iron and Steel Controller on the 1st February, 1961. This increase has also been communicated to the main producers, and so there is no secrecy about it.

This increase is the average of the increases that have been granted for various categories. In the communication to the producers, no average has been communicated. The retention prices have been fixed for diffe-

rent categories, and that the communication has already gone to the producers. For convenience of expression and calculation, it has been mentioned as an average increase of Rs. 45 per ton. This increase is the overall price which prevailed in the previous five-year period. This was Rs. 474.59 per ton. The basic retention price for the five year period was fixed on the basis of the total production assumed for the entire period by the Tariff Commission and on a level of estimated costs. I was a weighted average price. The various increases given from time to time were also granted on the weighted average basis, that is, on the assumed production for the entire period of five years. If instead of expressing the cost on the weighted average basis, the increase in cost had been given on a straight-line basis, from the respective dates on which the increase has actually occurred, the average price at the end of the five year period would have been about Rs. 496 per ton. Therefore, the retention price on the 31st March, 1960 was about Rs. 20 odd less than what it would have been if escalation had been done in the normal straight-line manner. The five year structure of prices ended on the 31st March, 1960, and the new retention prices have to be fixed from the 1st April, 1960.

Thri Tangamani (Madurai): For how many years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am coming to that. According to the agreement entered into with the two steel companies, that is, Tatas and Indian Iron, new retention prices have to be fixed in consultation with the Tariff Commission. As a preliminary to a reference to the Tariff Commission, our cost accountants undertook a preliminary cost examination of Tatas and Indian Iron. They went into everything in considerable detail and took four to five months and reported in November, 1960. A study of this report reveals that on account of the

increase in cost calculated according to established principles, the retention price is likely to be revised upwards. The price is provisional and is liable to further adjustment. A reference to the Tariff Commission is separately being made. The price fixation for the new period will involve consideration of many new factors, and therefore, a final decision will take several months. It is precisely to avoid hardship by this process that Government have granted a provisional increase subject to adjustments. The provisional price has been communicated to the main producers for expediting the adjustments. There is no secrecy about it.

Shri Somani mentioned about speculation in the market. Speculation in the market is very difficult to prevent, but I do not see any reason for speculation because the increases that have been allowed are supposed to look after the cost. They have not got much to do with the declaration of dividend and there is no major change in the policy of declaring dividends. Therefore, if there is any speculation, that is part of the functioning of the stock exchange for which there is little justification. Whatever may be the normal appreciation, depreciation or fluctuation, that is a matter which it is not for me really to express any opinion upon.

My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, has repeated his grievance again, which he does almost every year. His arguments are the same and my reply would be the same. Therefore, I would not like to repeat it. He is not satisfied with the policy of subsidising high-priced imports from the equalisation fund and he is opposed to the principle of making imported steel available to the consumer at the same price as indigenous steel. We have given very careful consideration to this matter and it is an equitable decision that the imported steel and the indigenous steel should be made available to the consumer at the same price. That is a well established principle and I need not elaborate on it...

Shri Tyagi: Will the rate vary when you make lesser imports than what you did last time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is perfectly correct, because the volume of imports now decreases. Therefore, the outgoings from the equalisation fund will be much less. That means larger accumulations and additions to the resources which go to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister....

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Back to you again.

Sardar Swaran Singh: .. and back to the country for the interest of the community as a whole.

Shri Tyagi: It will again accumulate:..

Sardar Swaran Singh: You say on the one hand that we are spending so much and our loans are increasing and on the other hand it will accumulate. Anyhow, that is a matter into which at this stage I need not go. I have tried to clarify the position so far as the increase in the retention price is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: How long will this increase of Rs. 45 per ton in the retention price continue?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already said that this will be subject to adjustment depending on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I have said that a reference is being made to the Tariff Commission. After going into the various factors, if the Commission recommend a higher price, something more will go out of the equalisation fund. If they recommend a lower price, that will be adjusted.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, only a few points have been raised in regard to the Home Ministry. I would first deal with Manipur which is a Union Territory. My friend who had been in detention for nearly one year was repeatedly saying that the agitation that had been started

[Shri Datar]

there was peaceful. May I point out that it was never peaceful? In fact, a number of acts of great violence had been done and attempts were made to paralyse the whole administration. That is why Government had to take certain special steps.

The subject-matter of the agitation itself was one which did not admit of any agitation at the other end. If, for example, the hon. Member or any other hon. Members were not satisfied with the form of the administrative set-up there, it is perfectly open to them to follow constitutional methods or to move this House. That was not done at all. So long as the States Reorganisation Act remains as it is, the Government had to carry on the administration and had to meet also the threat that was raised by my hon. friend and by other friends as well. That was why certain amounts had to be spent over the police administration and also on other items of administration.

In respect of the amounts that were given to Assam police, may I point out that they were not for the present year? They were for previous years and it is only during this year after the last budget had been accepted that this demand was made. That was why they had to be included in the supplementary budget.

Another contention was raised regarding Saraikalla-Kharswan. Shri Panigrahi contended that there Oriya-speaking people had not been appointed and Oriya forms had not been given. That is not correct at all. Often times questions have been asked and this matter had been settled. When the States Reorganisation Act was passed, there was a long discussion also. Inasmuch as there are a certain number of Oriya-speaking people there, Government were anxious to see to it that the enumeration work was carried on quite efficiently and impartially. That is why the Registrar-General of Census

Operations himself went there and made certain arrangements to the satisfaction of all the persons concerned. Even more forms were given than the population warranted. 1,25,000 individual forms were given and 30,000 forms in respect of the population also were given. The Oriyan population is roughly about 50,000 and not more. All the same, so far as census operations are concerned, Government are anxious that accurate information is received and a number of Oriyan persons knowing Oriya language have also been appointed. About 25 Oriya supervisors and 239 Oriya enumerators have been appointed. Under these circumstances, it would not be fair to say that persons knowing Oriya were not appointed at all. Therefore, in regard to this point Government have taken proper steps.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Jain contended that even when there are natural calamities like floods, the Government of India should not give any help at all. That is not quite correct. In respect of Jammu and Kashmir, there were severe floods in 1957 and 1959. The note makes it clear that this amount was given only for the purpose of establishing the prices, not for any other purpose, by way of charity or only to help the people in a gratuitous manner. Jammu and Kashmir experienced severe floods in 1957 which caused considerable damage to the crops. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir approached the Government of India for additional grants to cover the losses incurred by them on the sale of foodgrains at subsidised rates.

In respect of natural calamities, we have got certain rules under which we give grants to all the States whenever there are similar calamities. That is why in this particular case help had to be given to Jammu and Kashmir. As that help was asked for after the budget estimates had been

prepared and passed by Parliament, it had to be included in this supplementary budget.

14 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, hon. Members from West Bengal were naturally anxious to know about the position of the Ganga barrage. Shri Chaudhuri told the House the importance of the project in view of the deteriorating condition of the port of Calcutta. The Government is fully alive to the problem and in spite of the various difficulties that have been mentioned to the House earlier, the technical examination is practically over and I may inform the House that the Government have decided to go ahead with the further construction of the project.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): That is why I wanted him to speak first.

Shri Hathi: That project has been included in the Third Plan and a suitable provision is being made. We have also informed the Pakistan Government of this decision and the progress on the project.

So far as the estimate was concerned, Shri Chaudhuri said that this Rs. 56 crores was mentioned even in early 1954. The earlier estimate was not Rs. 56 crores but Rs. 39 crores. The latest estimate is Rs. 56 crores. Yet the detailed designs have to be made. But we do not want to wait for the detailed designs. The progress on the construction will go on while the designs may come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it for all the three parts which have been mentioned of the project?

Shri Hathi: Yes for all the three.

So far as the present position is concerned, we have already made some progress. The main road and rail communication to Farraka has

been completed. The national highway from Calcutta on one bank and Khajuriaghat to Malda are also complete. The railways have completed the conversion of the metre-gauge line between Malda and Barsloi to broad-gauge, a distance of 90 miles, the new construction from Khajuriaghat to Malda (20 miles) and from Tildanga to Farraka (8 miles) and the goods and passenger ferries at Farraka. With the completion of the railway work, 20 miles of the left afflux bund of the project also has been completed. Further construction of the project is proceeding and detailed designs are going ahead.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am glad to place before the House the new services that we are starting in the current year, and about which a few members opposite also made a reference in this House. That is about the establishment of the Hindustan Organic Limited, which will need an investment when the whole project is fully enlarged and completed of about Rs. 25 crores and will produce, in our opinion, some of the most difficult chemicals throughout the country, not only in India but in the whole world. Therefore, when we wanted to establish this project for the intermediates, we approached practically every country for collaboration and it was only this German combine of Bayers, Badische Aniline and Hoechst who came forward with a practical proposal to enable us to manufacture these items. If the hon. Members go through the agreement which I had the pleasure of laying before the House during the last session, it includes 40 very highly developed organic intermediates and another 30 to 40 equally critical chemicals required for the entire base of heavy chemicals, organic chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and plastic industry in this country. It was because of this that in spite of the fact that we do not have in many of

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

the public sector enterprises the participation either by the private firms in India or abroad, here on our own we welcomed the financial participation to the extent of 10 per cent by this German consortium. The main reason which guided us in this judgment was that we wanted their technical and scientific help to continue and their interest to be maintained in continuously developing with the latest researches in this wide field of very important chemicals. Therefore, it was not a question of private enterprise trying to grab a portion of our public sector enterprise or any other consideration but of the highest national interest which made the Government of India take this decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that there is a clause which says that ten per cent can be increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, sir. There is no clause of that kind. The clause is that at the end of ten years the Government of India will be free to retire this capital and there also the capital appreciation, as already pointed out in the draft agreement, shall not exceed 25 per cent of the original value of the shares issued. I hope this House will appreciate that the appreciation of capital or capital gains in these cases are 100, 200 or 300 per cent. But we have limited that when we retire this capital at our will it will not exceed 25 per cent extra payment to this firm. This is an agreement which all the industrialists' experts whom we consulted throughout the various stages have considered to be very beneficial agreement both from financial and technical points of view.

The question came up of the capacity and structure of this enterprise. I can assure you that this project which is being established at Panvel in Maharashtra is a very broad-based project. Recently we have taken a decision that the pro-

duction of phenol and phthalic anhydride, which is fixed at 1,500 tons in the agreement, should be increased to 6,000 to 9,000 tons per year each in order to see that the growing needs of this country are fully met. So, as far as the organic intermediates are concerned, I do hope that with the collaboration of this German consortium we shall be able to establish that project within the next three years, which will lay a very strong foundation to the organic intermediate industry in dyes, drugs, pharmaceuticals and plastics.

Another point which was mentioned by Shri Tyagi . . .

Shri Tyagi: What is the total turnover?

Shri Manubhai Shah: When it starts production it will be about Rs. 10 crores. It might go to Rs. 20 crores or 25 crores, it depends on the future scope of expansion, but today it looks like almost having a very wide scope and very great potential as we go on.

Then the question was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, about the pricing of products in the public sector projects, when he mentioned about the fertilizer pool, cement and various other things. I know his great interest in public sector undertakings. It has been the wish of this House that a major source of revenue to the national exchequer in the Third Five Year Plan and the Plans to come shall be from the earnings of these public sector undertakings. Therefore, I am one with him and the Government is always very keen to see that the efficiency of the enterprises in the public sector will be judged purely by commercial standards, no mercy being shown in any quarter to inefficiency or any other consideration but commercial and business considerations. But having considered that and having looked into the consumers' inter-

ests that the product is not so much priced out that it has no relation to the general trend of prices in the world, or the international price of a similar commodity or that the burden on the ultimate consumer, whether agriculturist or the user of a machine tool or user or drug in a hospital, that is, the patient, or the person who is vitally affected by these products is broadly taken into consideration, I hope and he and all the hon. Members of this House will agree that our policy of pricing has to be flexible so that within the limits which I have already placed before the House, Government could have the maximum amount of return out of these undertakings so that the Plan finances can have a major source of revenue from these public sector undertakings. And I can assure the House that this is the basic consideration which I have several times placed before this House of pricing the public sector project products and any attempt at putting a ceiling will not only be impracticable but will be very difficult to carry out because we are now not confining ourselves only to one utility service or other but we are going into a very wide ambit of industrial products of a vital nature to agriculture and industry, filling up the gap and missing links in the national economy of various enterprises in the public sector. Therefore, that was the only basic approach. A sum of Rs. 15 crores or 16 crores on a fertilizer pool or a sum of Rs. 7 crores or 8 crores on cement, or a few crores here and there does not matter when we know that an enterprise in fertilizer entails an investment of Rs. 30 crores in each project. In the Third Plan there is going to be a national investment of more than Rs. 400 crores on public sector projects on fertilizers in each State, practically many of them in the public sector, and a few ones, about 3, 4 or 5 in the private sector, and if Rs. 400 crores of national investment is going to come into the fertilizers each one is expected to earn 10 or 20 per cent, which will run into a few crores. Therefore, the 1978(Ai) LS—6.

small profits which we are trying to earn within the limits of reasonable prices to the consumer should be considered a welcome feature of the public sector undertakings. I can assure him that the public sector is going ahead with their programmes and with the encouragement of hon. Members and we shall leave no stone unturned to see that they really work on commercial principles.

Shri Tyagi: My idea was not to prohibit any such profits. It must be run on commercial lines. What I meant was that sanction of Parliament may be had from year to year or from project to project, or a report may be placed before Parliament and Parliament's sanction may be had so that no revenues come to the exchequer without the sanction of Parliament.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This Hindustan Organic Ltd. on the starting of which I placed this demand before the House has over 60 products to be manufactured. Each product and its cost and price will depend upon its turn-over. It is very difficult to measure the price of one or the other product. So I would submit that as long as it is run efficiently and on a sound commercial basis, the hon. Member should be satisfied. Then I would submit that the overall picture the balance sheet, comes before the House. Hon. Members always examine it. They have the right to comment on the good working or the bad working of a particular component or the whole enterprise. Parliament is supreme to judge the good, bad or indifferent working of an enterprise. Every picture of every work is being placed before the Parliament as and when desired by the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the demands relating to my Ministry are Demands No. 41 and 119. With regard to Demand No. 41, none of the hon. Members who spoke raised any objection, but some criticism was levelled against the policy regarding Demand No. 119. This

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

demand consists of a proposal, which has been placed before the House, for an additional allotment of Rs. 36 crores.

When the Budget for 1960-61 was framed our estimates were that we should import 4 million 88 lakh tons....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It cannot be 4 million 88 lakh tons.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am sorry, 48,10,000 tons of foodgrains costing Rs. 1,99,30,00,000/-. At that time, as the hon. House knows, PL 480 agreement was not signed. The Budget was introduced in February and the PL 480 agreement was signed in May 1960. Imports under this agreement have been so planned that a sizable buffer stock will be built up.

According to the latest programme of imports for 1960-61 we would be purchasing 38.70 lakh tons of wheat, 7.03 lakh tons of imported rice, 4.40 lakh tons of internally procured rice and .52 lakh tons of imported milo. So because of this revised import programme and procurement programme we have to incur this additional expenditure of Rs. 36 crores.

Besides, when the original estimates for 1960-61 were framed provision was made only for the payment of an advance amounting to Rs. 5 crores to the Government of Punjab for the procurement of 1 lakh tons of rice on behalf of the Centre. It has, however, been possible to procure a larger quantity. The latest estimate is that it will be about 1.40 lakh tons for which a sum of Rs. 8 crores may have to be advanced to the Punjab Government. That is why a supplementary grant of Rs. 3 crores has been asked for under this item, As far as the State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the Central Government procures foodgrains direct and no question of an advance to the State Government arises.

Shri Panigrahi, who spoke on this Demand, namely, Demand No. 119,

referred to the answer that I gave to Starred Question No. 60 on the 16th February relating to whether the Central Government has made any estimate of the food deficits and of the import programme. It is true that when I answered that question I made a statement that it was difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the deficit of the country during 1961-62 or for a particular period in advance. We have to appreciate the difficulties of Government in making a firm estimate in advance in matters of this kind. Under conditions of decontrol it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the deficit in the country. The floating stocks with the trade and the carry-over stocks with the cultivators are indeterminate factors. Again, it is difficult to make any correct estimate of the consumption requirements, particularly of the producers.

A question might legitimately be asked, namely, on what do we base our import programme if we have not got any firm estimates of our internal production and deficit. In fixing the import programme we generally keep in view the quantities of foodgrains that we had to distribute in the past few years to maintain a reasonable level of prices in the country as also the quantity of foodgrains which we decided to put aside in the reserve depots for this purpose. Only broad estimates are made. As I have already mentioned, it is not possible to make any precise estimate of the deficit of the country except with regard to the quantities necessary for keeping a reasonable level of prices based on past distribution.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): How much are you going to import for 1961-62?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am coming to that. On the basis of the expected increase in population and per capita income of the country we have roughly estimated that the demand for foodgrains during 1961-62 would be about 80 million tons and we estimate that

there would be a production of about 76 million tons of total foodgrains. So we think that we would have to import about 4 million tons. This is only a broad estimate of the demand and availability of foodgrains and it is not possible to mention now what the exact deficit would be or what the quantity that would be imported would be.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Or whether there would be any deficit at all.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Two things I want to mention in this connection. One is that the demand of foodgrains is increasing in spite of the increase in production both on account of increase in population and improvement in the purchasing power of our people. There is also need for building up buffer stocks to meet the difficulties caused by fluctuation in production and for controlling the prices. For example, you find that we had a record production in the year 1956-57. But in 1957-58 production went down by about 6 million tons or something like that. Then again we are going to have a good production in the year 1960-61. These are indeterminable factors.

As the House knows, agriculture in India is generally said to be a gamble on the monsoon. So that indeterminate factor is also there. But I would like to mention before the House that we are not going to take any risk hereafter. After the record production in 1953-54 there was a drop in prices. Measures were adopted to lift all the controls that we were then having. We had also a sort of undue optimism about the food situation which led to the slackening of controls. Not only that but it also led to a slackening of efforts for increased food production. We do not want to take any further risks on that count at all. We want to concentrate our efforts on agricultural production. Simultaneously with that we also want to build up huge buffer stocks so that they may serve as an insurance against scarcity conditions, either man-made or because of natural calamities.

Viewed in the context of these two broad lines of approach that we have got, I do not think hon. Members will have any objection to our import programme and our policy to build up buffer stocks.

My hon. friend, Shri Assar, raised a point with regard to the deterioration of the wheat that has been procured in Madhya Pradesh.

Press reports to the effect that the wheat that was procured by the Madhya Pradesh Government has deteriorated or that a substantial quantity has been spoiled is not correct. I had recently been to Bhopal in order to have discussions on some matters raised by the Madhya Pradesh Government. They have got with them 1 lakh tons of wheat which they are trying to dispose of. We have assured them that a part of the loss that they would incur would be met by the Central Government. I am not disclosing the exact share that we would meet because they are going to call for tenders for the disposal of the stocks and it may have an adverse effect on the market if exactly the loss that is going to be shared by the Central Government is made mention of. We have also told the Madhya Pradesh Government that as far as the disposal of wheat stocks with them is concerned they can even authorise the dealers to export this wheat even outside the zone. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra form one zone.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Is the wheat in good condition?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is in good condition. A small quantity has been affected. By and large, it is in very good condition. This is what I was told by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Shri Assar also said that the wheat that we distribute to the fair price shops is rotten and some other things. There is absolutely no foundation for that charge.

An Hon. Member: There are so many complaints.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, it is good. Since we are distributing wheat in large quantities, it should not be understood that it is bad and it is not of the prescribed quality. Most of the wheat that is now being given from the Central stocks is consumed by the various flour mills and they have not raised any substantial complaints with regard to the quality of wheat that has been distributed by the Central Government.

Shri L. Achaw Singh raised a question with regard to the Manipur food situation. I may say that Manipur is normally a surplus area. But, in 1960, owing to shortfall in production partly because of the crops having been destroyed by rats in certain areas as was the case in Mysore, scarcity conditions developed in certain sub-divisions. There was a substantial drop in the production in 1959-60. But, we came to the help of Manipur Administration and they have been able to keep the price of rice at a reasonable level. The price of rice in January has been of the order of Rs. 14 per maund. It cannot be said to be high although in Manipur, the 1959 price was Rs. 10 per maund.

Another question was raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta saying that the State Governments are not falling in line with the policy of the Central Government. In a way, the points raised by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta have been answered by my hon. friend Ch. Ranbir Singh. I can very well understand the criticism of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. He does not lose any opportunity if he can have a dig at the Punjab Government on any question.

Some Hon. Members No, no.

Shri Tangamani: It is vulnerable.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It is wrong. I am not against any Government personally. I put questions and whatever I said was the answer given by the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: One question was raised by him with regard to state-trading in the matter of rice. It is known that Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi from one zone. Punjab Government is procuring rice. We are making advances and they are supplying the rice that is procured by them to us. With regard to wheat, they had been purchasing on their own account. That was primarily for the purpose of giving some price support to the producers. Even that would not have been necessary if our advice in that matter was completely heeded. The Punjab Government has procured some quantity and we have also acceded to the demand of the Punjab Government in the matter of suggestions made for the disposal of the wheat in their possession.

With regard to sugar, although it does not directly arise, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta is right. Although the profits made by the State in the matter of distribution of sugar will go to the benefit of the State revenues, we have taken strong objection to that with the State Government. I think the State Government might perhaps modify their policy in that matter. That is not because of the profits made by the State Government; that is mainly because it disturbs the Central Government regarding ex-factory prices, quantities to be consumed within the country and our export programmes. All these things are likely to be disturbed if the State Government charges any margins. Because, it would be difficult for us to have a uniform policy for the entire country, so that, we thought that the State Government would agree to our suggestion and would not be making any profit on state-trading on sugar.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY
in the Chair]

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Now they cannot make.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not want to take more of the time of the House. These are all the criticisms that have been made.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Madam, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi made a few observations while speaking on the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry. At the very outset, I would like to say that I agree with most of them. When the Act was passed and rules were framed many years ago we had to start from scratch and everything had to be evolved. Experience has shown that where the measures were meant with a view to help displaced persons, we have solved the problem in a practical manner and seen that pool is properly safeguarded and the displaced persons are paid compensation in the shortest possible period, some of the provisions, I am prepared to concede, have led to unfortunate results. The Act was passed and the rules were made with the best of motives. But, they have, in a way, I should not say helped; acted as a sort of incentive of unfortunate litigation more amongst the displaced persons themselves than amongst displaced persons and my Ministry. During all these years, more so in the recent past, we have noticed that the number of institution of cases is going up though the claims have been settled. Out of about 5 lakh claims that had to be disposed of, 4,80,000 have already been settled. But the pace of appeals and revisions and petitions under section 33 more or less remain the same. Hundreds of cases are being instituted every month. In spite of the fact that we have a large number of judicial officers with judicial experience, we are not able to cope with them. I do not say that there is no basis for these cases. I believe there is. But, I also feel that it is only in a few cases that there may be genuine difficulty. It is mostly a matter of exploitation. Large vested interests have been created over a span of these years and now I find that whether in the matter of

allotability of a house under Rs. 10,000, or whether in the matter of divisibility of a house or whether a house the value of which is under Rs. 10,000 and which is occupied by more than one displaced persons, should be allotted to A or B, there are cases going on.

14.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Yesterday, a father came to see me early in the morning, an aged father about 88 years old and his complaint was against his own son. What he had done was this. The house may have been divisible. There may have been separate claims between the father and the son. The son got the house. He asked me what was the remedy. I told him I was utterly helpless. There was the Assistant Commissioner, there was the Regional Settlement Commission, there was appeal under section 33. This is the process of law and all these years I have refrained from interfering in any judicial matter. But I feel Sir, as Sardar Ajit Singh has felt that if the displaced persons are to be helped, and helped genuinely and if the work of this Ministry is to be finished and finished in a satisfactory manner and expeditiously, we may have to do a certain amount of rethinking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now half past two and Private Members Business is to be taken up. If hon. Members agree we might push back that business for some time, so that we may finish the work that we have on hand.

Shri Tangamani: There are a large number of Ministers who are not present, the Works, Housing and Supply Minister for instance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *Perhaps that would be replied to by the Finance Minister. I got a telephone message from Jaipur this morning from the Minister of Works, Housing and Sup-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ply that he and his Deputy had to leave because they had an earlier appointment and that they had briefed the Finance Minister about that. They wanted me to convey their apologies to the House as well to the Speaker.

Shri Tangamani: What about the Minister for Transport and Communications?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Finance Minister must have been briefed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was saying Sir, that we have to do a certain amount of rethinking.

For some days now I have given deep thought to this matter and I have been discussing it with the senior officers in my Ministry. I do not think that an amendment of the Act would be necessary, but we may have to amend our rules. Rules in regard to divisibility have already been amended and they have been laid on the Table. I am referring to the question of valuation as well as the allotment of houses to displaced persons where the number of occupants or tenants is more than one. I wanted to tell Sardar Ajit Singh and hon. Members who have been taking deep interest in the refugee problem that very shortly—maybe within ten days or fifteen days or a month—I am going to place the amended rules on the Table which will help in two directions, one, in seeing that the refugee, the unfortunate person, is saved from this needless litigation and exploitation and number two, that the work of payment of compensation and giving these people their houses, their lands and their shops, is expedited as early as possible.

The second thing is in regard to eight or ten cases that are mentioned in this note. These cases happened many years ago. When I read them myself I felt a little sad and disappointed that for small petty items of Rs. 30, Rs. 40 or Rs. 100 Government had been sued, decrees had

been taken against them and I feel that is putting the Government and its fair name in disrepute. It does not redound to the credit of any Ministry or Minister that unfortunate people had to go to courts of law to obtain decrees. I have issued orders to every custodian in the country and to every regional officer that the moment he received notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, it will be his duty to bring it to the notice of the Ministry giving facts of the case so that immediate action may be taken in the Ministry, so that if the case is not to be defended and the unfortunate man is to receive his dues, prompt action is taken. I have further said that I shall take very serious notice of it if I find that the instructions given by the Ministry are not being properly and satisfactorily carried out.

With this assurance I can tell Sardar Ajit Singh and other hon. Members that I shall take immediate action and see that whatever possible is done. If I have to amend the Act I will come before the House. But the advice that has been given to me at the present moment is that amendment of the Act may not be necessary. Perhaps, we could achieve the object with the amendment of the rules.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Tangamani for providing me with an opportunity to place before the House once again the exact terms of reference which have been committed to the Hindu Religions Endowments Enquiry Commission. Sir, in my submission, terms (c) and (d) are most important in respect of which they are making their valuable investigation. (c) runs as follows:

"In particular, to enquire into the manner in which the holders of office in the Hindu religious endowments are being chosen, whether by way of succession, nomination or otherwise;

(d) To examine whether the existing arrangements in regard to the manner in which holders of such offices are being chosen are satisfactory and, if necessary, to suggest ways and means for improving the same."

It will be clear if we take into consideration these terms that the Bill which this House has sent to the Select Committee is extremely limited and narrow in scope, whereas information which is likely to be exceedingly important if and when this House turns its attention to this question, is being collected by this Commission. The scope of this enquiry into diversified institutions, which are controlled by customs, not only territorial customs, but local customs peculiar to particular institution is wide and it is likely to take a long time to be completed. The Government have been very fortunate in inducing that very great lawyer and public man Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar to accept the office of Chairman of this Commission. As far as we have been able to ascertain they have done a good deal of work already, but there are areas which they must visit before they make a complete report. Therefore, we have been required to extend the time within which the Commission has to submit its report. In the initial stages we had fixed six months as the tenure of this Commission, probably because we could not exactly make up our mind when their work would be completed; we had to give them six months to start with. After that there was an extension of six months. That brings us up to the 20th of February 1961. We have now been told that the Commission expects to finish its work in six more months. If we have regard, as I said, to the exceedingly complex questions which the Commission are investigating, I think the Commission will be entitled to the gratitude of the Government, the House and the people of this country, if they finish the enquiry within 18 months. I take this opportunity to convey on behalf of the

Government, our gratitude and our appreciation of the expeditious manner in which the work is being carried out. As you are aware, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar is advanced in age, but he is giving us the benefit of his ripe experience and vast erudition because he is impelled by a high sense of duty.

That would explain why, in the first instance, we had asked for moneys which would enable us to meet the demands of this Commission for merely six months. The point was raised—I do not believe it is a point which is worthy of the seriousness which Shri Tangamani brings to bear upon public questions—that if the Commission was set up on the 1st March, why was it that it was not included in the earlier budget. The Commission came into existence a day after the Budget, and I am quite sure the hon. Member also realises that there is a hiatus between the presentation of the Budget and the formulation of the Budget proposals. The Budget proposals have to come a good deal earlier. They have got to be examined, tabulated, formulated. All it means is that by the time the proposals were sent, we had not made up our mind finally as to the date from which the Commission would function, and its personnel.

Again, it may be taken into consideration that this Commission is not a statutory commission with fixed emoluments, with the number of personnel fixed, so that we could easily find out by simple arithmetic the extent of expenditure. Every question had to be given individual attention, all the details had to be fixed, before the Commission was set up.

Then again, the particular Demand for six months had already been passed by Parliament, had met with the approval of Parliament. Therefore, it is rather late in the day to complain about that Demand as having been put before the House too late.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Our approach generally of extending the life of the Commission by short intervals is, in my opinion, the correct one, because it does not allow us to be complacent. We only extend the life to such a period as we think is absolutely necessary. If we had asked for a year or two or three years, it might have given the impression that we ourselves asked the Commission to function in a leisurely manner.

I hope I have convinced the House and the hon. Member that what has been done has been done properly.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): It is very exhilarating to know that the House takes such keen interest in this last bunch of Supplementary Demands, because, as is obvious, as against the time allotted of two hours, we have spent quite a good deal of time, and I on my part, welcome such close scrutiny by this August House.

Some of my hon. colleagues have replied to the points made in the debate. To that extent, my task has been lightened, but still there are some points which need explanation, and it would be my effort to offer explanations as best as I can.

To begin with, the hon. Member, Shri Tangamani, raised one or two points regarding the work of the Supply Ministry, and my colleague has sent me the brief, and I will try to answer the points.

He wanted to know how such excess had occurred in the supply of stationery, the items in which the excess had occurred, and the extent to which it was due to rise in prices. The main excess that has occurred is in regard to paper. As against the provision of Rs. 4 crores, the actual expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4.56 crores. The rise in the expenditure is due to the following reasons: increased supplies from indigenous sources, step up in the

rate of contract from Rs. 1577.90 to Rs. 1598.60 per ton, and import of 570 tons of paper from Japan. As against the provision of Rs. 60 lakhs made in the current year's Budget for the purchase of stationery stores, the actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 72 lakhs. This is due to the increased tempo of supplies from indigenous sources which have developed better capacity due to expansion in industrialisation. The excess expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs cannot be found from the savings of the Grant already voted by the House. So, the bulk of this increase has occurred under these two heads.

Then, he asked why there had been excess in the Indian Stores Department, London. The excess had occurred as a result of two reasons. The first is the increase in the pay and allowances of the locally recruited staff. They are paid at the rates prevalent in UK. As a result of the Pay Award, we had to go in for an increase in the pay and allowances. Then there is an item, a small item, of increase in contingencies, postage etc., to which he objected, stating that we could not estimate correctly and precisely even how much stamps, telephone charges etc., there would be. But the India Supply Mission is such a huge organisation which undertakes purchases of crores and crores. At one time, the annual purchase was Rs. 90 crores. It is now somewhat less because of the tempo of industrialisation in the country, and our requirements may be less but still the purchases are huge. So, if an undertaking which goes in for crores and crores worth of transactions, has an increase in the telephone and other charges to the extent of a few thousands, that cannot be said to be very loose estimating.

The hon. Member Shri Chintamani Panigrahi raised the point why we were incurring so much expenditure over trips of foreign journalists and bank missions. He vaguely hinted

that the expenditure on these trips organised by the Government for these distinguished journalists from the U.K., U.S.A., and Germany, as also the bank missions, had not resulted in a commensurate increase in the tempo of foreign assistance. I fail to understand the logic and also the facts behind this argument, because, as the House is aware, over the two Plans, the tempo of assistance has been considerable, whether it is from Governments, through the Colombo Plan, through loans, private investments or through the World Bank. So, even from that limited point of view of self-interest, the trips have not been unsuccessful. On the contrary, they have been quite successful.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: To what extent has it been successful in getting more finance for the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That would be known only in future. We can only make an estimate about that. The experience of the past tours has been good. We had organised such tours towards the beginning of the Second Plan, of distinguished journalists and newswriters from the various creditor countries, and they have borne good dividends. My point, however, is different. Of course, from that limited point of view, it is worth-while, but these tours have been organised from another point of view also, namely to make our plans and our developmental activities better known in those countries. As a part of good public relations, our activities are better known in those countries.

Of course, it may be said that our Embassies abroad can take care of this external publicity and make known to the people at large all our economic activities. That is true, and they are doing their best. And progressively, we have been strengthening our external publicity. But this is publicity of a specialised kind which cannot be undertaken in a routine manner by a routine organi-

sation like our Missions or Embassies abroad. Moreover, if we throw out hand-outs to the people in the capitals of the other countries of the world, it has a different impact altogether; it does not have that emotional and intimate impact which will be there when we invite a number of friendly journalists or leading news-writers to go round the country and see the things that are being done here and have a feel of the whole situation; and when they go back to their countries, their write-ups and other things bring out a different picture altogether, and they bring colour and life into them. It is rewarding in many other aspects as well. So, I think it is an expenditure which is worth-while, both from the limited point of view of attracting more foreign assistance as also from the more important point of view of making the citizens or the tax-payers in the creditor countries such as U.K. or U.S.A. or Germany, much better informed of the tasks that we are undertaking and the way we are tackling our problems.

A number of hon. Members spoke about the Indian Investment Centre which has been set up here recently, and only the other day, the Finance Minister inaugurated it in Delhi. Shri Naushir Bharucha raised the point that branches of this Centre should be opened also in other cities like Bombay, Madras or Calcutta. In fact, I am very glad to inform him that the Centre does propose to have such branches at other places in India like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, as and when that becomes necessary. We have just made a beginning, and when the activities expand.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You can make a start simultaneously at Bombay and Calcutta also.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: A small good beginning is always desirable. But I may assure my hon. friend that it is in the contemplation of the Centre to have branches at these places also, when its work expands, and when it finds more branches necessary.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are more investors in Bombay than in Delhi.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true, but those centres also will come up.

The larger point regarding the Investment Centre was raised by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She asked what the policy about private foreign investment was. The Investment Centre seeks to popularise the policies, the laws and the practices, with a view to attract more private foreign investment. But she goes to the basic problem and asks what the policy is, and she says that Government have not announced their policy, Government have not laid down their policy and so on. And she quoted the Commerce and Industry Minister as having said in a speech before the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce that he was undertaking to lay down such a policy. I would submit that the two are not in the same context.

As for the policy regarding private foreign investment it is not correct to say that Government have no policy. The policy has been laid down before the House from time to time and on the inauguration day of this Investment Centre the Finance Minister, in his inaugural address, dwelt at considerable length on the desirability of having private foreign investment in the context of the present economic situation. He said:

"Private foreign investment in this country is essential not only for the foreign exchange that they bring in but also for bringing in know-how, new managerial techniques and also for giving new ideas of efficiency which they have evolved as a result of long experience not only in management but in other walks of life as a result of the advancement that they have made in industries and science."

So, it is not as if the policy regarding private foreign investment is a vague one or it has not been given out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: So, the Minister's statement becomes the policy?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point is different. This may have been just a generalised statement made by the Finance Minister while inaugurating this Investment Centre. My point is that there must be a clear enunciation of policy just as there is in the Industrial Policy Resolution. As far as I remember, this matter has never been discussed in detail. What exactly is the implication of these three terms, namely 'improved techniques', 'know-how', as well as 'foreign exchange'? Up to what limit shall we take it? How shall we take it? These are things which have never been placed before the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It cannot be adumbrated within the close precincts of a resolution, for, that would be either too inadequate or too rigid, so as to exclude certain things. For, this question deals entirely with specific items. For example, we have definite and clearcut policies about this private foreign investment, in regard to repatriation of capital, and recently, we have had the policy regarding favourable treatment as regards interest, or remittances of capital etc., in what items of industries foreign investment should come, and so on. Firstly, it must broadly fit, into the pattern of the industrialisation envisaged in the Third Plan; secondly, we should allow foreign private investment in those industries in which technical know-how is most important, and which in the absence of such know-how cannot be developed. For example, the Minister of Industry spoke about the basic chemical industry. Such are the practical considerations that we go into with great care and we scrutinise these things very strictly and then only allow foreign private investment.

Now, the purpose of this Investment Centre is this. At present, there is a lot of misunderstanding in the financial and industrial capitals abroad, which are without any

grounds, simply because the foreign investor who comes here has to move from one Ministry to another, and he is subject to so many delays, and he is not able to know, as the hon. Member just now said, what precisely the policy is as regards private foreign investment. Similarly, a foreign investor would like to know what precisely the laws are, what the policy regarding remittances of capital is, or regarding participation of equity capital, or whether it should be loan capital and so on. Although, at various bits and ends, the policy and practices are there regarding all these things, and we have defined them, and our ideas are quite clear, and they are there in writing still, it is difficult to pin-point them at one place, as we have, for instance, in the Industrial Policy Resolution. Of course, that may be a better way of doing it, but because the problems involved are different and more intricate, because we have to move from one item to another, we cannot shape these things in terms of a coherent unified policy. All the same, if you piece them together, there is a policy. The purpose of the Investment Centre is to familiarise the foreign investors with the laws and policies as regards remittances and other facilities that they have here. It is also to give them assistance so that they do not have to go from pillar to post, from one Ministry to another, so that they do not go back in disgust. It is to have all the facilities at one place so that they might at least know that these are the facilities. This will avoid delay as much as possible so that these details which are inhibiting the coming of the foreign investors here are not there. There is also the aspect of psychology, to make them know the general economic background and prospects, and have a sort of exchange between Indian businessmen who need capital and the foreign investors who want to invest. That is the purpose of the investment Centre. This has been established after a good deal of consideration over three or four years.

15 hrs.

Shri Assar asked what the policy of Government was regarding the translation of technical and scientific terminology. My hon. colleague, the Education Minister, has given me a paper which says that there is a definite policy regarding this. It says that in selecting or evolving Hindi equivalents for technical words, as far as practicable we should choose words subject to the requirements of easy intelligibility and accuracy of meaning which are common between as many of the regional languages as possible, apart from transliteration to suit the different grammars. In seeking to make scientific words or roots of words common between different languages, care must be taken not to make the terminology terse, purist or remote from the users of that terminology who in general will possess little knowledge of classical language or etymology. In inventing new Hindi words, the possibility of using the current English words should always be kept in view, as also incorporation of suitable English words in whichever language; new words should not be coined merely for the sake of it.

This is the broad policy regarding translation of scientific and technical terms. But we are aware that so many archaic words have come, in and so many unintelligible words have also come in. So Government have decided to set up a Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology shortly. One of the functions of the Commission would be to review and go through all these things and to see that the translations of scientific and technical words are as practical and useful and accurate as possible.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What is the personnel of the Commission? Will there be more of technical people or of scholars?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The personnel have not been chosen. It would con-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

sist of both technical people and scholars. Some of the technical people will also be scholars.

Shri Assar also complained that stationery was not supplied to the Satara District Central Excise Office. He also said that stationery for the year 1958-59 was lost in transit on the railway. The first complaint is not correct. Indents by the Superintendent, Central Excise, Satara District for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were duly complied with. In 1958-59, out of 64 items admissible, 35 were supplied; in 1959-60, out of 71 items admissible, 43 were supplied. As regards the second point, no such loss was reported to the Government of India Stationery Office. So I do not think that the complaints he has made are justified.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Was the loss reported to the Railways? It must have been reported to them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know about the Railways.

Shri Tangamani: Earlier, under Demand No. 84 concerning the Ministry of Transport and Communications, I raised the question of two employees who were dismissed. Rs. 6000 had to be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund. I wanted to know what the position was and whether such things are happening even now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says that he had raised a point earlier in regard to the Ministry of Transport and Communications and no Minister was there to answer it.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Speaker also was pleased to ask whether the money had to be paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two employees had been dismissed. The hon. Member wanted to know whether the same policy was being continued.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Although my hon. colleague is not here....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He ought to have been here when such questions had arisen. He should otherwise have briefed the Finance Minister as others had done.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true. But I am told that in that particular case of the two employees, the officers *bona fide* held one view which the court reversed. Sometimes this does happen, but we cannot penalise the officers for *bona fide* views that they held. But so far as future cases are concerned—cases relating to the post-strike period—we will see that no such discrepancy occur and all points will be considered in as judicial a manner as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put any one cut motion separately or all of them together?

Some Hon. Members: All together.

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

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. 1, 15, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 41, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 70A, 80, 82, 83, 85, 92, 95, 96, 97, 106, 114, 115, 119 and 124".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 1, 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 15—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 15, 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 21 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 28—CURRENCY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 28 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,01,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 31 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 32 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENT:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 34 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,36,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 41 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 49—POLICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 49 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 50—CENSUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 50 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 54—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 54 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—MANIPUR

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,52,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 56 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 57—TRIPURA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 57 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 59 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 70A—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 70A 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 80 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,42,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 82 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANS-

PORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 83 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 85—P. & T. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,30,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 85 'P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 92 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,04,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 95 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,23,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 96 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 97 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 106—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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 106 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 114—COMMUTED VALUES OF PENSIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,59,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 114 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 115—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 115 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-
GRAINS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 119 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"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, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 124 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

15.08 hrs.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2) by Shri C.
K. Bhattacharya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Narayan-an kuttu Menon and Shri Kesava are absent. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bahattacharya: I introduce† the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 107, 129, 144
AND INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 131A)
by Shri Tangamani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Tangamani on the 23rd December, 1960:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be taken into consideration".

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 40 minutes have already been availed of on the 23rd December 1960, and 20 minutes are now available. Shri Sadhan Gup'ta had to continue. But as he is absent, his speech will be deemed to have concluded. The hon. Minister.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): I want to speak for five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called the hon. Minister. Only 20 minutes are available and that would be taken up by the hon. Minister and the hon. Mover.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a matter which is often coming up before this House and the other House. On an earlier occasion, a similar Bill, perhaps wider in extent, had been brought forward in this House for deleting certain sections. In the other House also, a similar but naturally abortive attempt was made. Now we have got another Bill dealing with almost the same sections of the preventive portion of the Criminal Procedure Code.

So far as this matter is concerned I may point out that the preventive

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 24-2-1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.