

the target that was fixed. Therefore it became necessary for the Government to revise the target, and we now hope to get all the parts and components from the United Kingdom according to the latest agreement arrived at.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether the Government of India propose to take up with the company its failure to fulfil the terms of the agreement?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The United Kingdom had their own special difficulty. The position deteriorated mainly on account of shortage of steel. The position, however, is under constant review and discussions between Locomotive Manufacturing company and Government of India.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि चित्तारंजन में अभी तक कितने इंजन बन चुके हैं, और जो इंजन बने हैं क्या वह अच्छे साबित हुए हैं ।

[**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the hon. Minister please state the total number of locomotive-engines manufactured in Chittaranjan so far and whether those already manufactured have proved to be good?]

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : जी हाँ । अभी तक २७ इंजन बन चुके हैं और वह ईस्ट इंडियन रेलवे पर अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं ।

[**Shri L. B. Shastri:** Yes, Twenty-seven engines have so far been manufactured and they are giving good service on the East Indian Railway.]

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the extent of the loss suffered by the national exchequer due to the non-fulfilment of the agreement according to the time schedule by the United Kingdom company?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I am sorry I have not got that information.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether this factory produces any locomotive by the name of "Silver Arrow"?

Mr. Speaker: I do not see the point of the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government will insist upon the loss suffered by us being made good by the United Kingdom company?

Mr. Speaker: I think that question—about national loss—was put and it has been already dealt with.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know the average cost of production of each locomotive in this factory and how it compares with that of the imported one?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I shall require notice for that.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are having a proposal to start a metallurgical industry to support the Chittaranjan workshop?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI GORWALA'S REPORT ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

*352. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Report on Public Administration by Shri A. D. Gorwala has now been examined by the Planning Commission and final recommendations made thereon?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for eradicating nepotism and corruption and for promoting efficiency in the administrative machinery?

(c) Has the author of the said Report been examined by the Planning Commission and have the instances cited by him been duly examined?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (c). Shri A. D. Gorwala's report on Public Administration is under examination of the Planning Commission. The Commission discussed the Report with Shri Gorwala shortly after its presentation. In its final report on the Five Year Plan it hopes to make recommendations on a number of matters connected with strengthening and improvement of administrative machinery, specially in relation to implementation of development programmes.

(b) Does not arise, but as regards prevention of corruption, the recommendations made by Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand's Committee are under active consideration.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether the cases of nepotism and corruption referred to by Mr. Gorwala have been examined either by the Planning Commission or by the Home Department?

Dr. Katju: I have just said that the whole question about prevention of corruption—I am not talking of nepotism, that is a different matter—has been examined in great detail by a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand. That report is being examined actively by the Home Department.

As for nepotism, I may be permitted to say that while you would prevent me from being guilty of nepotism, may I venture to add as a fellow Member that all Members of Parliament would also not be guilty of nepotism.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I want to know if the cases referred to have been examined in fact.

Mr. Speaker: Of nepotism or corruption?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Both.

Dr. Katju: I do not know whether there are any specific cases.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

*353. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the estimated requirements of food-grains for the year 1952-53; and

(b) what will be the extent of deficit?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Basic Plan for procurement and distribution of foodgrains is worked for the calendar year and not the financial year. The present Plan—it is revised from time to time to take into account changing conditions—provides for Government distribution of 7.65 million tons out of which 3.65 million tons that are expected to be procured internally, leaving a deficit of 4 million tons to be met by imports.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know what will be the total stock in balance at the various Government godowns at the commencement of 1952-53?

Shri Kidwai: I can supply to the hon. Member or to all hon. Members, our stock position that they require on a particular date but the figures are not with me.

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice. He has not got the figure.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether for 1952-53 any import programme of food grains has been fixed and what will be the extent of the grains imported from outside the country?

Shri Kidwai: That information is supplied to the House on every question day, including today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether import of foodgrains to India by private companies will be allowed and what will be its repercussions on the prices? We have read in the newspapers that the hon. Minister is providing for foodgrains to make up deficit.

Shri Kidwai: I have stated in several places that if I find that private importers can get better terms or can secure better storage at less cost, I would consider this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in Madras certain merchants came forward saying that they would be able to import rice more favourably and why no facilities were provided for them?

Shri Kidwai: There were certain merchants in Madras who said that they can procure rice from Burma at cheaper terms, but they were not aware of the conditions in Burma. Our last agreement provided that out of the imports from Burma 250 tons will be imported by Government and 130 tons will be available to private importers and we have seen the result. While we have got at cheaper rates the exporter from Burma to India had to pay a higher rate and consequently our prices went up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how the Minister came to form such an opinion when the claimants from Madras had knowing the conditions in Burma offered to supply rice cheaper?

Shri Kidwai: There was some reference in the Madras Assembly and I had also heard that some Madras merchants were prepared to import rice and to get an allotment of quota. The Government of India at once wrote to Madras Government that if any one is prepared to import, he should be given facilities, provided the prices were reasonable.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.