

the reasons which have led to this delay?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The circumstances must be familiar to the hon. Member who has tabled the question. The claim arises out of the fact that the party concerned has not taken delivery of the goods and the goods have been sold in the open market resulting in a loss of Rs. 15 lakhs which is the subject of the claim. The party is not able to pay and if the party is not sound there is perhaps no use going into the court. The matter is now being investigated. If it is possible for us to recover the money by judicial process the Government will certainly do so.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the year since which this claim has been pending?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It extends to over three years.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has any attempt been made to find out who was responsible for the ultimate loss and has any responsibility been fixed on any particular person?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, this relates to part of a total loss that the Government has incurred and I do not know if the hon. Member is familiar with the fact that it goes as far back as 1946 when the Government of India purchased certain textile goods in Japan. The present position is merely that the party refused to take delivery of goods which he agreed to take delivery of and therefore the goods were sold at his risk. Government is trying to get out of the party the resulting difference, somewhere in the region of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that legal proceedings were to have been taken, but on the application of the buyer the whole question was reviewed, and if so, what is the result of the review?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have stated before that legal proceedings could be taken if the possibility of recovery is there. Government are examining the question whether there is possibility of recovery. If there is no possibility of recovery legal proceedings will become infructuous.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS OF ENQUIRY

*1447. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to my starred question No. 163 asked on the 10th August, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the summaries of the reports of the Commissions of Enquiry set up to enquire and report on the causes and extent of disturbances under clause C(VI) of Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April, 1950 have been published;

(b) if so, the date of its publication in India and Pakistan; and

(c) whether copies of these summaries will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). No.

(c) There has been prolonged correspondence between the two Governments about the actual text of the summaries as well as the date of their publication. As soon as a decision is reached, copies of the summaries will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the fact that the reports of these enquiry commissions are not going to be published, will Government at least lay on the Table of the House the important recommendations of the Commission?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is exactly what I have said?

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any action has been taken on the recommendations of these Commissions?

Shri Satish Chandra: The reports have been exchanged by the two Governments. But there is difference of opinion about the recommendations and about the contents of these reports.

Shri S. N. Das: What were the important causes that led to these disturbances?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. member wants to know the causes of the disturbances that took place in February-March 1950. That is too large a matter to be answered in reply to a brief question.

Shri S. N. Das: What I wanted to know, Sir, was what were the findings of the commission with regard to the causes of the disturbances?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how to deal with such a question; people may hold different opinions.

RIVER PROJECTS

*1449. **Shri Altekar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made by a Committee led by Shri B. S. Hiray, the President of the M.P.C.C. for the inclusion of (i) Khadakwasala (ii) Vir (iii) Kukdi (iv) Mula and (v) Girni River Projects in the Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at regarding these Projects?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Shri Altekar: May I know the area and quality of land that could be irrigated by these projects?

Shri Nanda: I would ask for notice of the question.

Shri Altekar: How many times in a decade has there been failure of crops due to want of rain in the area to be covered by these projects?

Shri Nanda: I have got with me figures regarding the acreage to be covered by these projects. It is as follows:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Vir | 1 lakh acres |
| (2) Khadakwasala | 75 lakh acres |
| (3) Girni | 1.15 lakh acres |
| (4) Mula | 1 lakh acres |
| (5) Kukdi | 2.20 lakh acres |

Shri Altekar: May I know whether these projects were placed by the Bombay Government before the Planning Commission at the time the draft Five Year Plan was prepared?

Shri Nanda: These projects were not before the Planning Commission at that time.

Shri Altekar: May I know whether the survey plan of the Girni and Kukdi project was ready two years back?

Shri Nanda: This must have been done by the Bombay Government.

Shri Gadgil: May I ask whether, as a result of increase in population in Poona, Khadakwasala now caters for less irrigation and, therefore, there is greater need to take that project in hand immediately?

Shri Nanda: That is correct. The requirements of water-supply of Poona will take away some of the supply that is going for irrigation now. That aspect will be kept in view when the project is examined. I may, in this connection, inform the hon. member that on the 18th June a letter was sent to the Bombay Government asking for details of all these projects and on the 27th a telegraphic

reminder was sent. We have received a reply by telegram on the 28th that the Bombay State is despatching details regarding all these projects. They will be considered when received.

Shri Gadgil: May I ask whether the Post-war Development Committee of the Bombay Government recommended that all these schemes should be given high priority, but, suddenly, in 1950, the Government of Bombay turned down these schemes and recommended others?

Mr. Speaker: I want to be clear on one aspect of the question. Has the Centre any control over these schemes in the matter of priorities?

Shri Nanda: Sir, the Centre can influence the allocation of priority.

Mr. Speaker: I am asking with respect to particular schemes.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. The States can submit their schemes and out of those schemes, on their relative merits, some selection is made, in consultation with the States.

Mr. Speaker: My point of enquiry was that it will be tantamount to discussing certain things which are under the control of the State of Bombay. Any questions on that issue can more appropriately be put in the Bombay legislature. Am I right?

Shri Nanda: Not entirely.

Shri Bogawat: Is it the intention of Government to give priority to projects meant to cover areas where there is very little rainfall and the soil is fertile. There are better chances of success for agricultural development and the Grow More Food campaign in those areas and Kukdi is such a project.

Shri Nanda: These considerations are going to be taken into account at the time of the examination of these projects when the material comes to the Planning Commission.

Shri Gadgil: My question was whether the post-war development committee appointed by the Bombay Government recommended high priority for the projects of Vir, Khadakwasala and Mula, but in 1950 the Government of Bombay excluded these and recommended priority for other projects?

Shri Nanda: What the Bombay Government did at a certain time, is not concern of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is certainly interested in the choice of the future schemes. Therefore, they are considering all the suggestions made by the Bombay State. Whether the Bombay State

recommended certain projects which previously had not obtained high priority and excluded others is no concern of the Centre.

Shri Pataskar: If the survey plans and estimates of the Girni project were ready two years back what is the reason for the delay in the construction of the scheme?

Shri Nanda: That is a matter for the Bombay Government to decide.

Shri Gadgil: Is it not one of the principles of planning that there should be regional justice done to every part of the country?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is tendering some advice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास-स्थान

*१४३८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या निर्माण, गृह-व्यवस्था तथा रमद मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केंद्रीय सचिवालय, दिल्ली में काम करने वाले ऐसे प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदाधिकारियों, प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय वर्गों के कलकों और चपरासियों और इस वर्ग के अन्य कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है, जिनको अब तक रहने के लिए निवास-स्थान नहीं बिये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): In Delhi and New Delhi residential accommodation is allotted to Government servants, other than Class IV Government servants, according to certain pay groups and not according to their class of service or their office. Information regarding number of employees entitled to different types of accommodation, number of such employees who have been actually allotted accommodation and number on the waiting list has already been given in my reply to parts (a) to (c) of unstarred question No. 76 by Shri Mohanlal Saksena on 4th June 1952, which covers all Government employees entitled to accommodation controlled by this Ministry in Delhi and New Delhi. The labour and time involved in tabulating the information in the form asked for by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with the results obtained, particularly when detailed information in this connection has already been placed on the Table of the House.

तेरिल्ला कपास

*१४३९. श्री जांगड़े : (क) क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बरार की जोरिल्ला कपास के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार, द्वारा निश्चित किये गये अधिकतम और न्यूनतम दाम क्या हैं ?

(ख) क्या सरकार को बरार के कृषकों के प्रतिनिधियों की ओर से इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The basic minimum and maximum price for "Jarilla" was Rs. 495 and Rs. 828 per candy respectively for 1951-52 season. The floor price has been increased to Rs. 550 for Jarilla for 1952-53 season.

(b) Yes.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

*1445. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state what were the quantities of petroleum products imported in the years 1950 and 1951?

(b) What is the quantity that we required for consumption per year?

(c) From what countries do we import petroleum and in what quantities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 3,103,000 tons and 3,648,000 tons of Petroleum Products were imported in India during 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(b) 2,916,000 tons and 3,539,000 tons of Petroleum Products were consumed during 1950 and 1951 respectively.

(c) The present sources together with the percentages of imports from each source, are as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Saudi Arabia | 28 per cent. |
| (2) Bahrein Islands | 24 per cent. |
| (3) U.S.A. | 10 per cent. |
| (4) France | 10 per cent. |
| (5) Italy | 6 per cent. |
| (6) United Kingdom | 4 per cent. |
| (7) Germany | 2 per cent. |
| (8) Singapore and Indonesia | 11 per cent. |
| (9) West Indies | 5 per cent. |