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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n. P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred* Questions Nos. 241-243, 244, 245, 248-255, 257, 259-261, 265, 266, 240, 266-A and 267	1201-37
--	---------

Short Notice Question No. 2	1237-39
---------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 243, 246, 247, 256, 258, 262, 263 and 268 to 279	1239-49
--	---------

Unstarred Question Nos. 313 to 315 and 317 to 358	1249-70
---	---------

Papers laid on the Table	1270
------------------------------------	------

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance —

Strike by workers in Rourkela Steel Factory	1271-73
---	---------

Correction of Answer to a Supplementary on Starred Question No. 135	1273-74
---	---------

Statement <i>re</i> : Suicide by a student of the Delhi Polytechnic and Strike by other students	1274-82
--	---------

Statement by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on his resignation as Finance Minister	1282-94
---	---------

Business Advisory Committee—

Eighteenth Report	1294
-----------------------------	------

Motion on Address by the President	1295-1324, 1364-94
--	--------------------

Shri Barman	1295-98
-----------------------	---------

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad	1298-1301
----------------------------------	-----------

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria	1301-07
--------------------------------------	---------

Shri Shobha Ram	1307-11
---------------------------	---------

Giani G.S. Musafir	1311-17
------------------------------	---------

Shri Nath Pai	1317-22
-------------------------	---------

Seth Achal Singh	1322-24
----------------------------	---------

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	1364-86
---------------------------------	---------

Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider	1325-48
------------------------------	---------

Shri Warior	1325-28
-----------------------	---------

Shri Bhakt Darshan	1328-31
------------------------------	---------

Shri D.C. Sharma	1331-35
----------------------------	---------

Sardar Majithia	1335-41
---------------------------	---------

Clauses 2 and 1	1341-48
---------------------------	---------

Motion to pass as amended	1348
-------------------------------------	------

Demands for Supplementary Grants, 1957-58	1348-64, 1394-1408
---	--------------------

Shri Tangamani	1360-64
--------------------------	---------

Shri Narayanankutty Menon	1394-1400
-------------------------------------	-----------

Shri Dasaratha Deb	1400-02
------------------------------	---------

Shri Naushir Bharucha	1402
---------------------------------	------

Daily Digest	1409-14
------------------------	---------

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1201

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 18th February, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Questions Shri Radha Raman.

Shri Radha Raman: 240

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is not here. Next question.

**Central Fuel Research Institute,
Jealgora**

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*241. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) whether the pilot plant for the production of coalene has been set up in the Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, Bihar;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the plant;

(c) the monthly production of the plant;

(d) the various uses of coalene; and

(e) its imported price and the total quantity annually consumed in this country?

1202

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19].

(e) There is no import of coalene into India, and hence no imported price can be given. Also, there is no consumption of coalene as it is being neither produced in India nor imported.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether a committee was appointed to examine the details of the scheme of setting up a pilot plant?

Shri M. M. Das: Yes, Sir; it is a fact that a committee was appointed by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under the chairmanship of Prof. Thacker, Director-General of the CSIR to go through this scheme of a pilot plant.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether any recommendation was made by the committee and if so, what is that?

Shri M. M. Das: The committee after discussion thought that some more information was necessary. So, they issued directions to collect more information which they would consider later.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether any estimate was made by the committee about the expenditure that had to be incurred for the pilot plant?

Shri M. M. Das: A rough estimate was made for the pilot plant. The cost of erecting the plant was estimated at about Rs. 8 lakhs and the recurring cost was estimated at Rs. 1.8 lakhs.

Shri Radha Raman: On a point of information. The Law Minister was not available and therefore the first question could not be answered. Will it be taken up as soon as he comes?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, as soon as he comes, I will call the question.

Shri Tyagi: It is unprecedented that a question is postponed because the Treasury Bench representative is not there. The convention is that if a Minister is delayed, he passes on his questions to some other Minister to answer.

An. Hon. Member: What about the Deputy Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Both are absent. Very well; the House notes it. Next question. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.** The Member is absent. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia.**

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The next name is mine.

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Tantia's** name is earlier.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: You may please read it carefully.

Mr. Speaker: **Shri Tantia's** name is added here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It can be added at the end.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but in my copy it is added in the beginning. I shall make enquiries as to how it happened. All right, I will call both **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh** and **Shri Tantia.**

Loan from Japan

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Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:
 *242. **Shri Jhunjhunwala:**
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shobha Ram:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Asrar:
Shri Nausbir Bharucha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer from the Government of Japan for a 18,000 million Yen loan;

(b) whether the offer has been accepted;

(c) if so, what are its terms and conditions; and

(d) the purposes for which it will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A copy of a joint communique regarding Yen credit from Japan, issued on 4th February 1958 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when the amount will start coming to India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We sent a delegation; they have been able to negotiate the details of the credit and a communique was issued on the 4th February. The terms of the loan are that within three years, the entire loan will come. But actually when it will start coming it is difficult to say; it may start shortly.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Does it mean that there is no other information except that which came out in the communique?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What information does the hon. Member want? Whatever information is here, I am prepared to give.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia rose—

Mr. Speaker: You have been authorised?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will not call you now. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the total amount of indebtedness which the Government have agreed to incur this year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This credit is from Japan. As for the total indebtedness that the Government have incurred, I want separate notice.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: To my knowledge, I think the interest rate that is going to be charged on this loan is much lower than the interest-rates charged by the World Bank and other agencies. It is also lower than the interest-rate charged by Japan itself in the internal market. In view of this fact, may I know whether India is going to give certain concessions under the GATT or under the trade agreement, because of this concession granted to India?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The interest-rate charged on this credit is dependent on the rate charged by the World Bank. It is neither lower nor higher. It just corresponds with that. That is one of the terms of the agreement. As for the other question, that does not arise from this.

Shri Hem Barua: In the case of our Government's inability to pay in Japanese currency, is it a fact that Japan is prepared to accept payment in sterling pounds?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a Yen credit to be paid in Yen. So far as the foreign exchange is concerned, it does not make any difference, because ultimately it is accountable to us, whether it is in sterling, yen or any other currency.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वर्ल्ड बैंक ने हिन्दुस्तान को जो लोन दिया है वह चार से लेकर पांच पर सेंट इंटिरेस्ट पर दिया है और रूस ने जो लोन दिया है वह ड्राई पर सेंट के हिसाब से दिया है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट होगा वह इंटर नेशनल बैंक के रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट के अनुसार होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट चार-पांच पर सेंट होगा या रूस के रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट के बराबर होगा, जो कि ड्राई पर सेंट है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह कहा है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक का जो रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट है उसके अनुसार होगा। वर्ल्ड बैंक का जो रेट है वह पांच पर सेंट नहीं, करीब करीब छः पर सेंट है। वह बढ़ गया है। उसी के अनुसार इस लोन पर भी इंटिरेस्ट दिया जाएगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक स्टेटमेंट दी गई है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट चार पर सेंट और साढ़े पांच पर सेंट है और उसी पर हमको उसने लोन दिया है। रूस ने जो लोन दिया है उस पर ड्राई पर सेंट के हिसाब से इंटिरेस्ट देना होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान ने जो लोन दिया है, उस पर क्या रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट चार्ज किया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह कहा है कि पहले वर्ल्ड बैंक का जो रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट था वह चार-पांच पर सेंट के करीब था। लेकिन अब जो इंटिरेस्ट वह चार्ज करता है वह करीब कर ब छः पर सेंट है। जो एग्रीमेंट हमारा जापान के साथ हुआ है उसमें यह तय पाया गया है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक के रेट भाव इंटिरेस्ट के हिसाब से ही वह हमसे इंटिरेस्ट चार्ज करेगा। इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरी बात नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement a long list of goods is given. May I know if any priority has been settled with regard to the purchase of these goods or they are going to be ordered at one and the same time?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Priorities are determined by the Second Five Year Plan. Mainly, they are capital goods which will go towards the implementation of the core of the Plan and the names mentioned are those which go into the core of the Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Part (d) of question is concerned with the utilisation of the loan. May I know whether some part of the loan is also going to be used for purchasing a teleprinter which can transmit messages in both Hindi and English?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know. In the general list, broadly, the projects would be transmission, dam construction, coal mining, railway equipment, caustic soda plants and others. I do not think teleprinter comes in there.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether this loan credit is to be used—a portion of it—with respect to the earlier commitment made by the Government of India in getting certain capital goods for which they have already placed orders and which are on the way?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Orders where?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: In Japan.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That would be used to purchase Japanese goods for these various projects. I do not know whether that would be for purchases which have already been committed or not; I am not in a position to say.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact that this loan would be made available to us for purchases to be made in Japan, may I know whether the Government will be able to place all the orders so as to take advantage of this loan within the period mentioned, three years?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly; that is our intention.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this is a simple loan or any condition has been put that we have

to buy Japanese machinery against this loan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is a very simple loan. The condition is that we will buy Japanese goods.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Law Minister is here.

Mr. Speaker: I am also able to see the Law Minister here. There is no harm if the Law Minister waits for some time. Next question.

Interim Relief to Employees of Union Territories' Administrations

*244. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2090 on the 20th December, 1957 and state whether Government employees under the different Union Territories' Administrations have been granted the interim relief of Rs. 5 p.m. available to the Central Government employees under the recommendations of the Pay Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Employees of the Union Territories' Administrations who are in receipt of dearness allowance at Central Government rates have been allowed the interim relief of Rs. 5/-.

Other employees whose scale of dearness allowance is based on that admissible to employees of neighbouring State Governments have not been granted the interim relief.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Am I to understand that the Government employees in the Union Territories' Administrations will not be entitled to the interim relief of Rs. 5/- which has been recommended by the Pay Commission?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that this interim relief, according to the Pay Commission's clarification that we

sought is applicable only to those persons who are included in the Central pay scales and dearness allowance. In the Union Territories, there are some territories to which the Central pay scales apply whereas there are others to which it does not. According to the clarification of the Pay Commission, only those Territories where the Central pay scales apply, will be entitled to this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन टैरिटोरिज में कौन कौन सी ऐसी स्टेड्स हैं जिनमें यह पे स्केल लागू होंगे और क्या उनमें दिल्ली भी शामिल है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दिल्ली शामिल है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : और कौन कौन है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मिनिस्टर महोदय ने मेरे पूरे प्रश्न का का उत्तर नहीं दिया है, प्रश्न का कुछ भाग उत्तर देने में रह गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि ऐसा हो तो वह पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दिल्ली शामिल है । उसमें और दूसरे प्रदेश हैं जैसे मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और हिमाचल प्रदेश, इन पर यह लागू नहीं होगा क्योंकि इन के जो पे स्केल हैं, जैसे मनीपुर में ग्रासाम का स्केल होता है, त्रिपुरा में वेस्ट बंगाल का और हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजाब का स्केल लागू होता है ।

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister said that only a certain percentage of these employees in the Union Territories Administrations will get the benefit of this interim relief. May I know what percentage of the total employees would be benefited—the number and if the number is not possible, the percentage?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I did not say percentage. I said some territories like Manipur, Tripura and Himachal

Pradesh which are governed by the scales in the neighbouring States, will not be included in the interim relief awarded by the Pay Commission because the Pay Commission in their clarification said that they did not go into the question of such territories. But, other territories like Delhi, Andamans and Nicobar which are governed by the Central Pay scales will be entitled. The Government is actively and expeditiously considering the question of giving some interim relief to the employees of these other territories to which the State pay scales apply which may not be covered by this. That is under active consideration.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know why the Central Government discriminates in this fashion?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I refute the insinuation. I said, in their clarification, the Pay Commission said that according to their formula or arrangement, this will not apply to those areas where the State pay scales apply. It is not discrimination. As I said, we are actively considering to give some interim relief to the employees of these Territories to which this will not apply.

Hills-Ministry

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[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

*245. Shri D. C. Sharma:

[Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation led by Rev. Nichols Roy has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister during his tour of Assam in the last week of December, 1957 demanding a separate Hills-Ministry there;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that memorandum and communicated their views to that delegation; and

(c) the nature of the reply sent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Several other representations have also been received about the autonomous hill districts. The whole matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Ministry suggested by Rev. Nichols Roy was on the British pattern of the Ministry for Scottish Affairs or only a dyarchical pattern, Ministry within Ministry?

Shri Datar: We need not go back to the British days. We are governed by the Constitution. Schedule VI may be looked into in this respect.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the present incorporation of the Tribal union in the ministerial level is on the pattern suggested by Rev. Nichols Roy or in the present pattern altogether?

Shri Datar: May I point out that the question relates to representations received from certain Associations and persons. They are under consideration. I am not going to give any particular information about the hypothetical question the hon. Member has put in.

International Geophysical Year

+ ~~Shri~~

*248. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any special amount in connection with the observance of International Geophysical Year in India;

(b) whether help has been given to any institution carrying on scientific research in the country for this purpose; and

(c) the manner in which it has been or will be utilized?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix II, annexure No. 21).

Shri Panigrahi: May I know what special successes we have achieved during the course of the International Geophysical Year in the field of science in India?

Shri M. M. Das: The International Geophysical Year has begun only in July. It will continue for 1½ years. According to the scheme which has been drawn up by the scientists of other countries also—international scientists—we are carrying out the investigations that have been allotted to us. The results of these investigations will be sent to some world centres and from there, they will be disseminated.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the neutron monitors which were intended to be used in Gulmarg and Darjeeling are now used?

Shri M. M. Das: If all these details are wanted, if the hon. Member gives notice of a separate question, I will be ready to answer them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस भू भौतिकी वर्ष के लिए कितने रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है और कितना अब तक व्यय हो चुका है ?

Shri M. M. Das: These investigations will be carried out by different scientific organisations in this country. The expenses will be met by these organisations; in some cases by the Central Government and in some cases by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

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*२४९. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० रं० नायक :

क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक मन्त्रालय मंत्री २६-नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या

४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की विज्ञान कक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों की प्रवेश-संख्या बढ़ाने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में इस बीच क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) इस समय विश्वविद्यालय की प्रत्येक विज्ञान कक्षा में अधिक से अधिक कितने विद्यार्थियों को प्रविष्ट किया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) नये प्रस्ताव कार्यान्वित होने पर यह संख्या कितनी बढ़ जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बेझिचे परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२]

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जुलाई, १९५७ में कितने छात्रों को बी० एस सी० और एम० एस सी० की कक्षाओं में प्रवेश नहीं मिल सका, जिस की वजह से यह समस्या उठी है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : यद्यपि यह संख्या बहुत नहीं है, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि कई छात्रों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाया।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में इन संख्याओं को बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई विशेष अनुदान दिया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : जी हाँ, यह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है। इस का कुल खर्चा यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन उठाता है।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह आया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की कक्षाएँ केवल दिल्ली के छात्रों के लिये नहीं खुली हुई हैं, बल्कि

पड़ोस के उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के बहुत से छात्र भी यहां आते हैं। इस में जो व्ययस्था की जा रही है वह कोई २० प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष है। क्या इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि और अधिक छात्रों को बढ़ी संख्या में लिया जा सके ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I ask . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed several opportunities. Hon. Member might have got up earlier.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I was getting up.

Mr. Speaker: I did not notice.

University Teachers

*250. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far paid by the University Grants Commission for up-grading the salary of university teachers; and

(b) what is the extent of co-operation received in this regard from the universities and State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 20,29,934.12/-. This amount, however, does not include the expenditure on revision of scales of pay of the teachers of the Central Universities in the Second Five Year Plan as this forms a part of the Block Grants.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether the provident fund benefit is to be taken account on these increased emoluments being given to the teachers of the universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: This question refers to the increments in the salaries of teachers. As the House is aware, the University Grants Commission is giving assistance to the universities

for the increment in salaries of teachers. The question of provident fund does not arise here.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: From the statement I find that the Government of Bombay and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet agreed to share this expenditure. What are the reasons given by them for this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The universities which have not been able to increase the salaries have not been able to find the matching funds. These grants are given on a matching basis. The University Grants Commission bears 80 per cent of the expenditure, and expect either the State Government or the universities to bear the remaining 20 per cent. In those cases where either the State Government or the universities have not been able to find their share, they have not been able to increase the salary.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what steps have been taken to see that uniform scales of pay are being given to college teachers who are working in the Government or private colleges?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question refers to the university teachers only. I am not dealing with college teachers at the present moment.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these upgraded scales recommended by the University Grants Commission are being paid to the professors, readers and lecturers of the Madras and Annamalai universities, and whether the Madras and Annamalai Universities are contributing their 20 per cent. share?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If individual Members are interested in individual universities, I will be very glad to place the whole information on the Table of the House. I think that would be better.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement itself the names of certain universities are given.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go on like this. There are 30 universities in this

country. A separate question may be tabled.

Shri N. E. Munisamy: May I know how this 20 per cent is to be born between the universities and the State?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is for the universities to decide. Wherever there are State universities, naturally the State finds the funds; in the other cases it is ultimately for the universities to decide.

Income Tax Investigation Commission

*251. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the amount of income-tax settled under the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act by the Commission has been realised from various assesseees;

(b) if not, the total amount realised so far;

(c) the remaining amount to be realised; and

(d) the reasons for delay in realising the remaining amount?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 10.21 crores.

(c) Rs. 7.93 crores.

(d) A statement indicating the reasons is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 24].

Shri Ram Krishan: From the statement I find that these assesseees are not honouring their settlements. May I know their names?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We cannot disclose the names, nor do we have it ready in the file.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know what steps have been taken to realise the amount which is still pending with them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As a result of the various judgements of the Supreme Court, there were very complicated legal difficulties in the matter, and it

was only in June, 1957 that the Attorney-General confirmed that in the settlement cases that had been completed we could realise the amount. Since then we are vigorously pursuing all coercive methods to realise the amounts. We have been able to realise quite a good deal, and the balance we are pursuing.

Indonesian Air Force Personnel

*252. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesia has sought India's help in training her Air Force personnel;

(b) if so, what facilities are given to the Indonesian Air Force personnel by the Indian Air Force; and

(c) whether the Indian Air Force instructors have been assigned to Indonesia to train Indonesian Air Force personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). We have certain friendly arrangements with the Government of Indonesia to assist in training and in the supply of essential stores, just as we have had with some other countries friendly to us in respect of our Armed Forces. If the House desire further information to be made public, we would, out of courtesy to the Indonesian Government, have to obtain their consent for publication.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if some Indonesian students are being admitted in our military academy for study?

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir. They have not asked for arrangements of that type, but I should like to add that we have trained certain of their personnel in the Indian Air Force.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Deputy Minister said in reply to the question that some essential stores were being given to the Government of Indonesia. May I know if these essential stores are Indian made?

Sardar Majithia: I could not say off-hand at the moment. Besides, I have already said that if the House wants further information, it would be only right that we ask the permission of the Indonesian Government to give publicity to the information.

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know whether under this scheme of training Indonesians in the Indian Air Force, the trainer aircraft manufactured by Hindustan Aircraft will be sold to that country?

Sardar Majithia: That is an entirely separate question. It does not arise out of this.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it not a fact that one of the results of this friendly co-operation has been that HT-2 has been in increasing demand in Indonesia?

Sardar Majithia: So far as HT-2 is concerned, we have demonstrated it in Indonesia, but no further progress has been made regarding the sale there.

Shri Biren Roy: Can we not adopt the principle of training their personnel here in India instead of sending our personnel over there?

Sardar Majithia: That is exactly what we are doing, but we have got two offices which have been seconded to the Indonesian Air Force at their request, which is for mutual benefit.

Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry Commission Report

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 { **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Heda:
 *253. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the trans-

actions of the Life Insurance Corporation relating to the purchase of shares in Mundhra Group of Companies has submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the findings arrived at;
- (c) the action taken thereon; and
- (d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a), (b) and (d). A copy of the report submitted by the Commission of Inquiry has been laid on the Table of the House on the 13th February, 1958.

(c) The report is under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any action has been taken against Shri H. M. Patel, the Principal Secretary?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No action has been taken against anybody. It is under consideration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: We are having a discussion tomorrow.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a matter of clarification. May I know whether in the enquiry the Attorney-General was acting under the instructions of the Government of India or acting on his own?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Attorney-General's services were placed at the disposal of the Commission. No particular instructions or brief was given to him. So, presumably, he functioned according to his own understanding of the situation.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The Leader of the House has told us that no action has been taken against anybody. Is the story correct that Mr. Mundhra had been arrested this morning?

Mr. Speaker: Is he one of the officers of the Government of India? Let us go to the next question.

Shri Mohamed Imam: May I know whether there is going to be any further enquiry into the conduct of the officers that are involved?

An Hon. Member: Further probe into the matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This question is going to be discussed in the House tomorrow. So, I do not strictly understand the relevance of these supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I will not allow any more. Now, next question.

Shri Tangamani: On a point of information....

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow, the whole information will be given.

India's Foreign Indebtedness

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- *254. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) India's present foreign indebtedness country-wise; and

(b) the rates of interest paid on various categories of loans?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 25].

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेटमेंट के देखने में जाहिर होता है कि हमारी फारिन इंडेब्टेडनेस २४४ करोड़ रुपया है। आपने जो लोन लिया है वलड बैंक से उसका रेट आफ इंटरेस्ट ४ पर सेंट से साढ़े पांच पर सेंट तक है। यह लोन आपने रेलवे के वास्ते लिया, आयरन ऐंड स्टील के वास्ते लिया, ट्रांवे के वास्ते लिया। हम हर साल ८० करोड़ रुपया फ्रेट के रूप में फारिन शिपिंग कम्पनीज को देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने शिपिंग की उन्नति के वास्ते भी कोई लोन लिया ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question does not relate to shipping.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to foreign indebtedness country-wise. The hon. Member wants to know how much of this goes to shipping.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The statement has been given.

The Minister of Home Affairs External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): If the hon. Member wants information, we shall collect it and place it before the House. In regard to the present question, it was not obvious that this would be required.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Out of this loan, how much has gone to the public sector, and how much to the private sector? Can the Minister clarify that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We will work it out. We have given the specific loans, but we have not worked out how much of it is in the private sector, and how much of it is in the public sector.

Shri Tyagi: Does this amount of Rs. 221 crores include the indebtedness which the private sector has incurred on account of importing machinery etc. on deferred payments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the statement, we have given the figure for deferred payments for the public sector, which is Rs. 22.61 crores. As for the private sector, our information is that the actual indebtedness on account of the deferred payment that has been agreed to is about Rs. 39 crores.

Shri Tyagi: Is it included in this sum of Rs. 221 crores?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No. We have given a foot-note that deferred payment commitments for the public sector only have been given. We were not in a position to give the country-wise break-up for the private sector, because that information was not readily available.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the value and quantum of the loan which was to be repaid by the end of 1958, and by what time the time-limit for its repayment has been extended?

Mr. Speaker: These are details.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For these details, I would require notice.

Prohibition

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*255. { **Shri Sanganna:**
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of States that have introduced prohibition so far;

(b) whether any economic survey has been carried out in the areas where prohibition is in force; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 26].

Shri Sanganna: From the statement, I find that some States have not introduced prohibition at all. May I know the reasons therefor?

Shri Datar: They are trying their best to introduce it. In some States, there is prohibition in the whole State, and in others, in some parts, and they are considering the question of extension, whenever it is practicable to do so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know the States which have not introduced prohibition?

Shri Datar: This information has been given in the statement.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether it is the view of Government

that total prohibition throughout India would be very necessary for the successful implementation of prohibition?

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of opinion.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what has happened to the recommendation made by Shriman Narayan that total prohibition should be introduced by 1958?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It is kept in view.

श्री भक्त दत्तन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि दिल्ली प्रान्त में मद्य निषेध जारी नहीं किया गया है। क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि कुछ दिनों पहले होटलों में जो शराब बन्दी का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया था वह कुछ ढीला किया जा रहा है और यह अफवाह है कि पहली अप्रैल से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ छूट दी जायेगी? क्या इस बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण किया जायेगा?

पंडित श्री ० ब० पन्त : डीलापन कही नहीं आया है। जहाँ तक अफवाहों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें सुनने के लिये आदमियों को बक्त नहीं होना चाहिए।

Shri Mohamed Imam: Before it is extended to the other States, will Government investigate the benefit conferred or the harm done in these States as a result of the introduction of prohibition, especially in view of the fact that many prominent people and committees have found that prohibition has been working prejudicially to the States?

Pandit G. B. Pant: We will take note of the suggestions made by the hon Member.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Polytechnics in Kerala

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*257. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the question of establishment of new polytechnics in private sector in Kerala State; and

(b) the decisions already taken as to their locations?

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Central Government have approved so far establishment of 4 private polytechnics in private sector in Kerala State. Three of the institutions are located in Alagappanagar, Pandalam and Quilon. For the fourth polytechnic, Kalady had been approved at the instance of the State Government. The State Government have now proposed that the polytechnic be located in Tripurayur.

The establishment of a fifth polytechnic in private sector in Alleppey is under consideration.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the number of applications received with regard to the opening of polytechnics in the Kerala State, and how many have been recommended by the State Government?

Shri M. M. Das: I have not got the information at my disposal at present. If separate notice is given, I shall answer it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know what help will be given by the Central Government for these polytechnics in the private sector?

Shri M. M. Das: So far as the Alagappanagar polytechnic is concerned, we are prepared to pay—I think a part has already been paid—86-2½ per cent. of the capital expenditure. So far as the recurring expenditure is concerned, the trust will bear that expenditure.

"So far as the other three namely, the Pandalam, Quilon, Kaladi and Triprayar polytechnics are concerned, we will pay 50 per cent. of the capital expenditure and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure. The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ranga: Why do Government distinguish between the private sector and the public sector even in regard to polytechnics, since polytechnics are not supposed to be profit-earning concerns, and they are all educational institutions? Are they not so?

Shri M. M. Das: It is true that they are all educational institutions. 'Private sector' means that a private trust comes forward with some money to establish the polytechnic, whereas 'public sector' means that the State Government is coming forward. So, there has to be some discrimination. The State Government has also got some responsibility in this matter.

Shri Punnoose: Three institutions have been sanctioned. May I know the total number of students that can be trained in these polytechnics?

Shri M. M. Das: Only two have been functioning now and the number of students is, I think, 120 in each case. The annual intake of students in each of the polytechnics is 120.

Compensation for farmers at Babina

*259. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1341 on the 30th August, 1957, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Uttar Pradesh Government has represented to the Government of India that compensation offered to the farmers of Babina and surrounding villages is inadequate;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to see that the same compensation as was

paid for the adjoining land in Madhya Pradesh area is paid to Babina farmers also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The State Government's representation is under consideration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this business of compensation to the Babina farmers is more than ten years old, are the Government in a position to give some indication as to when it might be settled?

Sardar Majithia: This is a complicated question because, apart from the fact that the question of the land has to be taken into consideration as also the number of trees, the number of wells on the land and the buildings while deciding the compensation, there is some dispute about it. It has taken time, but I hope that it will be decided in the very near future.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the trees etc referred to by the hon. Minister were auctioned by the military authorities to a contractor who is not in a position to exercise his rights because the local people have strong resentment against this auction?

Sardar Majithia: They were auctioned because they were the property of the Government of India. It is true that the contractor who took the trees has been prevented from carrying out the contract by the local people. But then this is a question of law and order and I cannot do anything about it.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that the contractor is unable to exercise his rights and his partner has been murdered in this dispute, will the military authorities consider the advisability of returning the money to him as he cannot exercise the rights that he bought in the auction?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is a rather difficult question. I think it is necessary for the House to know that this land has been acquired under existing legislation. Comparison is made of the prices in Madhya Pradesh. There are two separate Acts, and what is more, the compensation paid by the Ministry of Defence was recommended by the local authorities of Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India have placed Rs. 3½ lakhs *ex gratia* at the disposal of the U.P. Government for carrying on certain improvements in consideration of the facts of the case. In spite of all this, in view of the representation received—rather late—the Government of India, are, as stated by my hon. colleague, considering this matter.

Shri Ranga: How long is it since the U.P. Government informed the Government of India that the rates fixed by the Defence Ministry were inadequate and, therefore, should be raised?

Shri Krishna Menon: As stated already, the rates are not fixed by the Defence Ministry. They are fixed according to the law that governs this in U.P.

Shri Ranga: I asked for the time and he gives some other answer.

Shri Nath Pai: As usual.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if there has been enormous delay.

Sardar Majithia: No, Sir. There is no delay because it is only recently that the U.P. Government has again represented that the previous rates require revision. We are looking into that.

Vettuvan Community in Kerala

*260. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Vettuvan Community of Malabar, Kerala, for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Such representations have been received.

(b) They were forwarded to the State Government for consideration, while formulating their proposals for the final revision of the list of Scheduled Castes with a view to include such castes also as are already not on the list but which still suffer from the stigma of untouchability. Recommendations from the Government of Kerala in this regard are still awaited. But pending the revision of this list, the State Government have extended the concessions admissible to the Scheduled Castes to the Vettuvan Community of Malabar also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Am I to understand that the decision of the Central Government will depend upon the recommendation of the State Government?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, the States have to recommend before we can bring in any amending measure to this House.

Shri Kodiyam: May I know whether any representation has been received from any other community in Kerala for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes?

Shrimati Alva: I have no other information with me.

Shri Punnoose: With regard to this particular community, have Government in their possession information as to the strength of the community and also the percentage of literacy?

Mr. Speaker: He wants details regarding the number of this community and so on.

Shrimati Alva: No, we have no information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are Government aware that this community has been

suffering from the stigma of untouchability? If so, why did not the previous Kerala Government recommend this community to be brought within the purview of the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955?

Shrimati Alva: How can we say about the past?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Naga Unit

*261. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the transfer of the Dimapur area from the newly constituted Naga Unit under Central Administration to the United North Cachar and Mikir Hills District which is predominantly inhabited by the Cacharis who have no cultural or social affinities with Nagas; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Dimapur area, which formed part of the Naga Hills District in the past, has now been included in the Naga Unit and it continues to be so.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the percentages of Naga and non-Naga population in the Dimapur area?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): It is difficult to give the exact percentages, but the non-Naga population probably exceeds the Naga population in Dimapur area.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether Government have realised the difficulties and hardships of these inhabitants of the Dimapur area under the present set-up, as they have no affinities with the Nagas?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Dimapur area was part of the Naga Hills district in

the past and it is still continuing to be so. There has been no change in its position vis-a-vis the Naga Hills district.

Shri Basumatari: Was this area under the Naga Hills district before 1947?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I cannot say exactly. I presume it was, but I am not sure.

Shri Basumatari: I know it.

Mr. Speaker: Then why does the hon. Member ask the question?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Dimapur area legitimately belongs to North Cachar and Mikir Hills district from the point of view of ethnology and history, and that feelings are considerably ruffled in this area over this transfer, have the Government had any discussion in recent times with the Naga leaders over this area?

Pandit G. B. Pant: We have not had any discussions with the Naga leaders about the various parts of the Naga Unit that has now been formed or about its reorganisation at any time so far.

Life Insurance Corporation

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*265 { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any brokerage was paid on any of the shares purchased by the Life Insurance Corporation since the 1st September, 1956; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the names of the parties to whom paid?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is understood that the prices at which shares and debentures of companies are purchased by the Corporation through brokers are inclusive of brokerage. It is not possible to indicate the amount of brokerage paid as

the brokers do not show brokerage separately.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount of shares purchased through the brokers and the total number of shares purchased directly by the Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Since 1st September, 1956, upto 19th December 1957 the Corporation has invested a total amount of Rs. 51.80 crores. Almost all except the shares purchased from Haridas Mundhra and a few cases in which the Corporation underwrote new issues of shares and debentures, have been purchased through brokers.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the rate of brokerage, if any, the Corporation paid on the underwriting of new shares?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In that connection, there was a question sometime ago and I have collected information and I am laying it on the Table of the House.

Refinance Corporation

*266. **Shri Bimal Ghose:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed for the establishment of the Refinance Corporation;

(b) if so, when the Corporation will start functioning; and

(c) what will be its constitution and capital resources?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Bimal Ghose: In view of the fact that the former Finance Minister has assured us quite a few months ago of the establishment of this Corporation, what difficulties are holding up its establishment now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The other party is the United States Government. Although we have finalised the details here, it has still to be finalised with

the United States Government; and once we get their consent, the Corporation would be floated.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Am I to understand that before the Finance Minister gave this assurance in this House, the details were not taken up and finalised with the United States Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of subdued noise in the House.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Before the former Finance Minister gave the assurance to this House, was not the matter taken up with the United States Government and certain agreements arrived at?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know the particular language of the assurance which the former Finance Minister gave. But, because the funds are of the PL 480, an authorisation has to be made by the United States Government. Their consent is also necessary. We have not been able to obtain that consent. There has been some delay in it. That is the reason why we have not been able to start this Corporation.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Am I to understand that the consent has now been obtained and that there will be no further delay in its establishment?

Mr. Speaker: Has the consent now been secured?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has been some delay on some others' part. Hon. Members are entitled to ask whether there has been any delay on our part. But, we cannot guarantee what might occur on the other side.

Mr. Speaker: We will now go back to question No. 240.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I am extremely sorry that I was a little late.

Election Petitions

+

Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of election petitions received by the Election Tribunals, separately for the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies;

(b) the number of election petitions pending;

(c) the number of elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies declared null and void so far; and

(d) the number of election petitions lying with High Courts and Supreme Court on appeal?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 27].

Shri Radha Raman: From part (d) of the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister, it appears that the Election Commission is not fully aware of the position of appeals filed against the orders of the Tribunals. May I know whether it is not obligatory on the part of the appellate authority to inform the Election Commission whenever an appeal is filed?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a matter of law and procedure and the appellant will be advised to consult his own lawyers.

Shri Radha Raman: According to the Representation of the People Act, all appeals that are filed before the Tribunal have to be decided within 6 months. May I know how many of these cases which are pending are over 6 months?

Shri A. K. Sen: For that a separate question should be asked because we have not calculated the exact number

of petitions pending for more than 6 months. I presume the number is not very large this time.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अभी तक ४६ परसेंट केसिस का कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है जबकि इस सदन में कहा गया था कि छः महीने के अन्दर सब केसिस का फैसला हो जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इतनी देर हो रही है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very difficult to give an answer relating to specific cases. But, in many cases, matters have been taken to the High Court, and, in some case, to the Supreme Court and orders of stay have been obtained. Naturally, the 'Tribunals' hands are fettered and they could not proceed. On the whole, we are satisfied that this time the Tribunals had worked with the utmost expedition. And, if, barring those cases where the Tribunals have been stopped from proceeding further, there has been delay for more than six months, then that has been because of the nature of the case, the evidence involved and various other points.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: How many writ petitions either against the orders of the Tribunal or otherwise are pending in the Supreme Court?

Shri A. K. Sen: For this a separate notice would be necessary.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement laid, we find that as many as 28 petitions out of 57 for the Lok Sabha elections and 178 out of 397 for the Assembly elections are pending. May I know whether they are pending before the Tribunals as a result of interlocutory applications in the High Courts or Supreme Court or whether they are just pending?

Shri A. K. Sen: A large number of them are pending because there have been proceedings taken in the High Courts and stay orders have been obtained. But, it is very difficult to ascertain the exact number of such petitions. If the hon. Member so chooses, a separate question may be put and I shall answer.

Slum Clearance

266-A. { Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee for Co-ordination on Slum Clearance has been constituted with Shri A. K. Sen as Chairman;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the Committee; and

(c) the time by which they are expected to submit their report?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Committee has held three meetings so far to discuss the various aspects of slum-clearance work.

(c) As soon as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if there is a proposal to co-ordinate the work of slum clearance with the work of the State Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: The work of all the agencies including those of the State Governments is contemplated to be co-ordinated.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the committee will be visiting Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and other urban areas?

Shri A. K. Sen: If necessary, they may do.

Kunzru Committee Report

*267. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakti Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state how far the recommendations of the English Committee headed by Pandit

H. N. Kunzru and set up by the University Grants Commission are being implemented during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The University Grants Commission has accepted the Report. It is too early to say anything about the implementation of its recommendations as it was only towards the end of December 1957 that the Report was sent to the Universities and State Governments for their consideration.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know how much time is contemplated to be taken to finalise the decision of Government with regard to the implementation of this report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as the University Grants Commission is concerned, it is the Commission which had appointed this committee. They have accepted the report of this committee; and they have also taken certain policy decisions in this matter. Now, they have written to the State Governments and the Universities to consider the matter and let them know their views as soon as possible.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this report will be laid on the Table of the House for the benefit of the Members?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I shall place a copy of this report in the library.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this report was considered by the Central Advisory Board for Education at its last meeting and if so what was its recommendation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as I remember, I do not think it was considered at the Board's meeting but this is subject to correction.

شکشا اور ویگھانک گوبھشا مذہبی
(مولانا آزاد): نہیں اس میں نہیں
پیش کی گئی ہے۔ وہ یونیورسٹیوں
اور اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کو بھیجی
گئی ہے اور ان کی رائے کا انتظار کیا
جا رہا ہے۔

[The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Asad): No. It did not come up before it. It has been sent to the universities and State Governments whose comments are awaited.]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the opinion or comment on this report is invited from various universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrinani: Yes, Sir. The report has been sent to the State Governments and Universities for their consideration and their reactions will be known in due course.

12-00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Working Plan for the Community Development Movement

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 2 { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the working plan for the community development movement in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the changes that are likely to be effected; and

(c) when the revised plan will be put into operation?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic changes proposed are on the following lines:

(i) Transfer of authority to people's institutions at and below the district level;

(ii) the merging of the N.E.S. and the C.D. stages into a single phase programme;

(iii) the staggering of the programme into the Third Plan.

(c) b(i) above was considered at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Development

Council on 12-1-58. States are now progressing the scheme according to local conditions. As for the rest, proposals have been sent for consideration of the State Governments and it is proposed to ring the revised programme into operation from 1-4-58.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the factors which led to the revision of the working plan for the community development movement?

Shri S. K. Dey: The desire to achieve better consolidation of the ground already covered and to overcome the increasing dilution in the quality of trained personnel which has been manifest lately.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that for the better implementation of the Plan, the Government had sent certain suggestions to the State Government for enlisting the co-operation of the non-official element and if so, may I know whether those suggestions have been given effect to by the State Governments and if not, why?

Shri S. K. Dey: There has been appreciable progress in that direction.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether, with the change-over that is proposed to be brought into effect, the chairman of the district development bodies in the country will be the non-officials or the district magistrates?

Shri S. K. Dey: This again has to be determined by the State Governments according to the local conditions.

Shri Kasliwal: If I understood correctly, previously the position was that three NES blocks were to be merged into one CD project. Am I to understand now that every single NES block has been converted into a CD project?

Shri S. K. Dey: The idea is that we shall have one single stage of operation under the community development programme instead of having two stages broken into NES and community development.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what is the difference between the gramdan movement and the changes that are brought about in the community development project areas?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is a separate question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नई संशोधित योजना तैयार की गई है यह कब से लागू की जा रही है? क्या यह तत्काल लागू की जा रही है या इसके लागू होने में कुछ समय लगेगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is expected that it will come into force from the 1st of April.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Should it be taken that the original target of serving the entire country by NES and covering at least 40 to 50 per cent by CD blocks by the end of the Second Plan will not be adhered to and achieved?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is expected that the country will be covered by sometime in 1963 instead of 1961. So, there will be a certain change in the original Plan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Review Board, Ministry of Defence

*243. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Review Board was constituted by the Defence Ministry in May 1957 for recommending Permanent Regular Commissions in the Army; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it was constituted; and

(c) what are its functions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the

House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 28].

मुद्रण-कला विभाग, दिल्ली

*२४६. श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसादर : क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुद्रण-कला विभाग दिल्ली पोलिटैकनीक के एक भाग के रूप में प्रारम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विभाग में कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इसमें मुद्रण सम्बन्धी किन-किन बातों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मीलाना अबुल कलाम खाजाब) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

उदयपुर और बाँसवाड़ा में मैगनीज के निक्षेप

*२४७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा हाल में उदयपुर और बाँसवाड़ा क्षेत्रों में मैगनीज के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह खनिज वहाँ किस मात्रा में प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इन क्षेत्रों के अन्य भागों में और कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री क० दे० मालवीय) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

State Bank of India

*256. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume of deposits with the State Bank of India increased after nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India; and

(b) if so, whether the progress of deposits was maintained last year also?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deposits continued to rise during the year 1957 also.

Neyveli Fertiliser Plant

*258. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the project scheme approved by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the Fertiliser Plant has since been sanctioned by Government;

(b) if so, whether orders for the supply of plant and machinery have been placed; and

(c) the value of the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, subject to adequate credit facilities being available in respect of the foreign exchange requirements of the plant.

(b) The draft tender specifications for the plant and machinery are being finalised and the possibility of obtaining foreign credit is being explored. Orders for the supply of plant and machinery can be placed only after these are completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Committee on Customs Procedure and Organisations

*262. **Shri Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on cus-

oms procedures and organisations has submitted any interim report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) The Committee has not submitted any interim report. It has, however, suggested a few reforms which need not await the report.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of the Official Language Commission

*263. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the translation of the report of the Official Language Commission into certain regional languages has been completed; and

(b) if so, when will it be published in the regional languages?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) The Hindi translation has been completed. The work of translation into other languages has been entrusted to different State Governments and is still in progress.

(b) The Hindi translation is under print, and may be published in about two months' time. The printing and publication of the report in other languages will be done as soon as possible after the work of translation has been completed.

H.T. 2 Aircrafts

*264. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any success has been reported in the sale of H.T. 2 aircraft in south-east Asian countries?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Not so far, Sir.

U.S. Aid to India

- *269. {
 Shri Ram Kishan:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Shobha Ram:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri B. S. Murthy:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shrimati Masda Ahmed:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinha:
 Shri Naushir Bharucha:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has finalised its scheme regarding aid for India's Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the Scheme; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). As recently announced in a press communiqué the U.S. Government have indicated their willingness to discuss a loan programme of \$225 million. A delegation is at present discussing various projects which can be financed under this arrangement.

National Theatre

*270. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the construction of the National Theatre; and

(b) the approximate date by which the construction would be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Preliminary designs for the building of the National Theatre have been prepared and are proposed to be submitted to the Cabinet shortly.

(b) The question does not arise as the construction work has not started.

Central Reference Library

- *271. {
 Shri B. C. Samanta:
 Shrimati Ila Palchandhuri:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how far the setting up of the Central Reference Library at Delhi has proceeded up-to-date;

(b) what is the estimated additional cost over and above the sum allotted during the First Five Year Plan;

(c) how much has been spent for the National Bibliography Unit already started; and

(d) when the Library is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 29].

Estimates of Steel Plants

- *272. {
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Nathwani:
 Shri Barman:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Mansada:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total fee paid to the Consultants for preparing the estimates for the steel plants; and

(b) the foreign exchange content of the latest estimates and how much of it has already been provided for?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 30].

मूँढा काँठ

- *२७३. {
 श्री मोहन स्वयंवर:
 श्री किशन चौधरी:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री हरिदास मूँढा तथा कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों पर होयर

झीर झरके हस्तांतरण का आरोप लगाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसी सिलसिले में ३० दिसम्बर, १९५७ को कानपुर ब कलकत्ता में इन फर्मों की तलाशी ली गई थी जिसके कलस्वरूप पुलिस ने कुछ कागजात जप्त किये; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (बंजित मो० ब० पन्त):

(क) तथा (ख). जी हां। भारत सरकार के स्पेशल पुलिस ऐस्टेब्लिशमेंट ने श्री हरिदास मूदड़ा और कुछ अन्य व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ मामले रजिस्टर किए हैं। उन पर घोषादेही तथा कुछ जाली शेरों को बेचने के आरोप हैं। श्री हरिदास मूदड़ा के कलकत्ता और कानपुर के मकानों की ३० दिसम्बर, १९५७ को तलाशी ली गई। उनके कलकत्ता स्थित कार्यालय तथा कुछ अन्य फर्मों की भी तलाशी ली गई। ये सब तलाशियां सम्बन्धित मजिस्ट्रेटों से प्राप्त वारंटों के अधीन ली गई। बहुत से कागजात जप्त किए गए हैं।

(ग) इन मामलों की जांच समाप्त होने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी न्यायालय में भेजने की सम्भावना है। जप्त किए गए कागजातों का हम समय विवरण देना जाच-पड़ताल और मुकदमे में हानिकारक होगा।

Neyveli Thermal Power Station

*274. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 21st November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the revised estimate of the cost of 2,50,000kw. Neyveli Thermal Power Station has since been worked out;

(b) if so, what is the revised estimate; and

(c) when the civil engineering works in this connection will commence?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The revised estimate of cost of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station and the date of commencement of the civil engineering works will be known only after the detailed project report has been prepared by the Soviet Experts. This would be about the middle of September next.

Secondary Education Commission

*275. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission regarding Triple Benefit Scheme, free medical aid to the teachers and free school education to their children in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrivallab): The matter is under consideration.

District Courts Buildings

*276. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Courts Buildings at Tis Hazari are ready and being used; and

(b) if not, to what extent they are being used now and when all the District Courts shift to these buildings?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The entire Court Building has not yet been completed. The portions which have been completed are being used by Tehsil Officers, Revenue Establishment, and newly created offices like the Delhi Municipal Corporation Election Office. Except the Litigants'

Shed the remaining buildings are expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year, and the District Courts will shift to the new buildings thereafter as soon as the furnishings and fixtures have been provided.

Scientific Civil Service

*277. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for creating a Scientific Civil Service has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the opinion of State Governments was ascertained in this respect?

The Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Kothagudium

*278. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 513 on the 26th November, 1957, and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the setting up of a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Kothagudium; and

(b) if so, when the same will be erected and when it is likely to go into production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The plant at Kothagudium is part of the short term plan drawn up by the Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Ghosh for

the production of about 5 million tons of domestic coke with consequential utilisation of the by-products. While the scheme is undoubtedly feasible, it has not been possible for Government to make any financial provision therefor and sanction scheme because of the difficult foreign exchange position and the difficulty of finding even the rupee resources.

Compulsory Deposits by Companies

*279. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received by Government or the Reserve Bank as compulsory deposits from the joint stock companies upto the end of December, 1957;

(b) the amount assessed for the above period by the Income Tax Officers which is yet to be received; and

(c) the amount which Government has permitted to be withdrawn or exempted the company from depositing?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The total deposits made upto 31st December 1957 amounted to Rs. 348 lakhs, according to information collected from the various Commissioners of Income-tax.

(b) Under the law, a company has to make the deposit *suo moto* according to its own computation without any specific demand by the Income-tax Department. Where the amount actually deposited is less than the amount of deposit found due according to the computation of the Income-tax Officer at the time of assessment, the Income Tax Officer may direct the company to make up the deficiency. The amount of such additional deposit demanded by the Income-tax Officers which was outstanding on 31st December, 1957 is Rs. 755.

(c) Till the end of December, 1957 the amount of exemptions granted by Commissioners of Income-tax and the Board of Referees is about 20 crores, and the amount permitted to be withdrawn (i.e. refunded) is of the order of Rs 25 lakhs

Kanpur Factories

313. **Shri S M Banerjee** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total value of articles produced (both for services and civil) during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 upto December, 1957 in

- (i) The Ordnance Factory Kanpur,
- (ii) The Small Arms Factory, Kanpur,
- (iii) The H and S Factory Kanpur and
- (iv) The Parachute Factory, Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah) It is not in the public interest to disclose the value of the articles produced for the services. However a statement is laid on the table of the House showing the value of civil trade work done in the four factories during the years in question [See Appendix II annexure No 31] The figures for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 are provisional

Income Tax Arrears

314 **Shri S M Banerjee** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

- (a) the total amount of income-tax arrears in Uttar Pradesh on 1st January 1958 and
- (b) the steps taken to realise this amount?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) Rs 15,87,25,000 (This includes EPT and BPT arrears of Rs 140,63,000 and Rs 23,54,000 respectively)

- (b) Statement showing the steps taken by Government to realise arrears of income-tax is enclosed [See Appendix II, annexure No 32]

Income Tax collected in Orissa

315 **Shri Panigrahi**. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

- (a) the amount of income-tax realised district wise in Orissa during the years 1952-53 to 1957-58, year wise, and
- (b) the amounts realised from persons falling under various income groups during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) (a) The amounts of income tax realised district wise in Orissa during the years 1952-53 to 1957-58 year wise are given in statement A [See Appendix II annexure No 33]

- (b) The amounts realised in Orissa from persons falling under various income groups during this period are given in statement B [See Appendix II annexure No 33]

Central Police in Kerala

317 **Shri V P Nayar** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of police officers of the Central Government detailed for duty in Kerala State in 1957 as against their number working in the area of the present State of Kerala in 1956?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) The Madras Branch of the Special Police Establishment serves both Madras and Kerala States. The figures of the sanctioned strength for 1956 and 1957 are given in the attached statement [See Appendix II annexure No 33A]. The slight increase is due to the reorganisation of the Special Police Establishment and increase in the work load of the Branch.

Defence Stores

318 { **Shri H N Mukerjee:**
Shri M. Elias

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the value of stores

purchased abroad and in India separately for the Defence Ministry during the last five financial years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): A statement showing the value of the stores purchased abroad and in India separately during the last five financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 34].

विमानों का निर्माण

३१६ श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में विमान बनाने के लिये अपेक्षित सामग्री की खोज व विकास के हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) इस खोज व विकास के परिणाम-स्वरूप आयात की हुई सामग्री के उपयोग में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में, जबमें हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट (प्राइवेट) न हवाई जहाज बनाने आरम्भ किए ह, ऐसे सामान को देश में बनाने की ओर पग उठाये गए हैं कि जो वर्तमान साधनों जैसे कि अलुमिनियम मिश्रित धातुओं, फोलाद, प्लाईवुड, स्प्रूस, कुछ बिजली के सामान, डोप और थिन्नर्स और रबड़ की चीजें प्लास्टिक आदि से प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में अधिक कार्य जो विशेष चीजों में सम्बन्ध रखता है, सम्पन्न होना बाकी है।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के रिसर्च और डिवेलपमेंट विभाग के अधीन एक टेक्निकल डिवेलपमेंट और प्रोडक्शन (एयर) डायरेक्टोरेट स्थापित किया गया है जो सामान शीघ्र उन्नति के कार्यक्रम में सम-उद्देश्य के लिए साथ देगा। आवश्यक तकनीकी भाकड़े और सामान के ब्यौरे सहित वर्ण, जो देश में बनाए जाने वाले मित्र हवाई जहाजों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, प्राप्त कर लिए गए

हैं। देश में ही प्राप्य आवश्यक सामान संभवता उनके स्थान पर प्रयोग हो सकने वाले सामान की उन्नति की सम्भावना को खोज के लिये, इनका अध्ययन हो रहा है। आवश्यक है कि इन सब विकारों के लिए साधन और समय चाहिये।

(ख) कमी उन्नतिशील है और मुख्यतः उस सामान की प्राप्यता पर निर्भर है जिसका आधार हमारे उद्योग की उन्नति है।

Voluntary Contributions for the Second Five Year Plan

320. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total value of voluntary contributions in kind and cash received from members of the public for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No record is available of the value of contributions in kind as Government accounts are maintained on a cash basis.

Information in regard to cash contribution is not readily available. It can be collected only by reference to all the accounting authorities and the various Ministries and Departments. This would involve considerable expense of time and labour disproportionate to the results achieved.

Colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

321. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many colonies and huts or residential accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been established in Orissa State with the financial help of the Central Government during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 dated 18th February, 1958 in the Lok Sabha in which it has been

stated that the information would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received from the State Government.

Cultural Agreements

322. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which cultural agreements have been signed during 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the main features of the agreements signed, agreement-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A Cultural Agreement has been entered into with Rumania only since 1-4-57

(b) The agreement provides for:

- (i) cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, literature and art,
- (ii) development of relations between the academies, universities, scientific and research institutes of the two countries,
- (iii) exchange of materials for study in scientific, technical and industrial institutions, and
- (iv) facilities for reciprocal visits of the representatives of library, artistic, sports and journalists' associations

Untouchability

323. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Bombay Government for removal of untouchability in 1957-58;

(b) whether any report has been received by the Government of India from the Government of Bombay regarding items on which the expenditure was incurred;

(c) whether any and if so, which of the non-official institutions were

given grants in the State during the same period; and

(d) if no grant was given, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 35].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments in Bombay

324. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the work of giving chemical treatment to the Ellora and Ajanta Caves at Aurangabad;

(b) the number of ancient monuments which have been given chemical treatment in Bombay so far; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on this account in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The progress of the work is shown in the attached statement. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

(b) 13

(c) Rs. 90,000 approximately.

Ratangir Excavations

325. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 532 on the 8th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the archaeological excavation at Ratangir in the District of Cuttack, Orissa has started; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the excavation work started only a few days back no substantial progress has been made.

Delhi Public Library

326. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering any scheme regarding the expansion of Delhi Public Library; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Ex-I.N.A. Men

327. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 25,000 Ex-I.N.A. men are still unemployed, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to offer them employment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the number of ex-I.N.A. men still unemployed. In this connection attention is invited to the replies given to parts (d) and (e) of Starred Question No 1432 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20-12-56.

Recruitment through U.P.S.C.

328. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the total number of officers of different categories recruited through the U.P.S.C. in 1957;

(b) the total number of officers of different categories recruited during the said period directly by different Government Departments;

(c) how many of the officers directly recruited in 1957 or previous to that, appeared before the U.P.S.C. in 1957;

(d) how many of them were rejected by the U.P.S.C.; and

(e) whether those rejected officers are still continuing in their posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e) The required information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Grants-in-aid to States

**329. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 146 on the 13th November, 1957 and state whether financial assistance given to States by way of grants-in-aid during the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan so far has been fully utilised by them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Honorary Magistrates in Delhi

330. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Honorary Magistrates in Delhi at present;

(b) the number of graduates among them; and

(c) the basis of their appointment?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) 27.

(b) 13.

(c) An Honorary Magistrate is appointed by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendation of the Selection Committee from amongst the persons who themselves desire to be appointed as such or recommendations on whose behalf are received from other sources including the Members of the Committee provided they are—

- (i) not less than 30 years and not more than 60 years of age;
- (ii) have passed an equivalent or higher than Intermediate or Higher Secondary examination;
- (iii) physically and mentally fit, have good reputation and are not financially embarrassed.

The Selection Committee consists of the following:—

- (1) District and Sessions Judge, Delhi
- (2) District Magistrate, Delhi and
- (3) Home Secretary, Delhi Administration.

Sangeet Natak Akadami

331. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state the amount of financial aid given by the Sangeet Natak Akadami to the Indian People's Theatre Association for their recent festival in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Rs. 500/-.

Development Schemes at Chandigarh

332. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Union Government for permission to utilize the current year's loan allotment for miscellaneous development schemes at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The State Government asked for permission to utilise the current year's allotment of Rs. 100 lakhs for miscellaneous development schemes on the Chandigarh Capital Project. This has been agreed to.

Art Purchase Committee

333. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Art Purchase Committee during 1957; and

(b) the details and price of the items purchased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 2,88,688.78 n. p.

(b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 37].

All India Correctional Conference

334. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the All India Correctional Conference held in Trivandrum in December, 1957 with particular reference to short term imprisonments, and

(b) what action Government propose to take thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No authentic copy of the recommendations has been received by the Government of India from the authorities of the All India Correctional Conference held at Trivandrum in December, 1957. However, a copy of the Resolutions said to have been passed at the Conference, relating to short term imprisonments is given in the attached statement. [See Appendix II, annexure, No. 38.]

(b) The question will be considered when an authentic copy of the recommendations is received from the authorities of the Conference.

Manganese and Mica Production

335. Shri E. M. Rao: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of manganese ore and mica produced in India during the year 1957,

(b) how much of these was exported during 1957, and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange realized therefrom?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c) A statement giving the information is attached [See Appendix II, annexure No 39]

Naval Ratings

{ Shri Warior:
336. { Shri Punnoose:
{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether naval ratings are allowed uniform allowance and Kit maintenance allowance, and

(b) whether commutation of pension is allowed to ratings?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia). (a) The naval ratings receive an issue of uniforms according to scales at the time of enrolment. Thereafter, they are paid a kit upkeep allowance as follows—

Petty officers and Chief Petty Officers—Rs 13 50 per month

Other ratings—Rs 12 50 per month

The kit upkeep allowance is intended to cover not only maintenance of uniforms but also replacement

(b) Ratings are not allowed to commute any part of their pension under

the existing regulations. The question of amending the Regulations to allow such commutation of pension is under consideration.

Co-operative Movement in Himachal Pradesh

337 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to examine the working of the Co-operative movement in Himachal Pradesh Government has submitted its report,

(b) if so, salient features of the report, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar). (a) No report from the Committee has yet been received

(b) Does not arise

(c) The first Chairman of the Committee resigned on grounds of health. His successor was appointed in December 1956 but the Committee did not start meeting before August 1957

Bicycle Thefts

338. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the total number of Bicycles stolen and recovered in Delhi during 1957-58 and state

(a) how do these figures compare with the figures of the previous year (month-wise), and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such thefts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) A statement containing the required information is placed on the

Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 40]

(b) (i) A special staff for the checking of cycles has been attached to each Police Station

(ii) Constables in plain clothes are posted at all important places such as banks, post offices, colleges, where a large number of cycles is kept

(iii) The public is repeatedly warned through cinema slides etc to beware of cycle thieves and to keep cycles locked

(iv) Surprise checks are carried out at important places

देवी प्रकोपों में सहायता

३३६. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह:
श्री वं० च० मलिक:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देवी प्रकोपो (श्रेणीवार) में सहायता—कार्यों के लिये १९५७-५८ में अब तक केन्द्र द्वारा किन किन राज्यों को कितनी—कितनी धनराशि दी गई,

(ख) ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में भ्रमण—भ्रमण कितनी धनराशि दी गई, और

(ग) कितनी सहायता वस्तुओं के रूप में दी गई?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री वं० रा० मल्ल)

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें मांगी गयी सूचना दी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध सख्या ४१]

(ग) वित्त मंत्रालय ने वस्तुओं के रूप में कोई सहायता नहीं दी।

Primary School Teachers

340. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the names of the States which have so far submitted proposals for

1958-59 under the Central Government's scheme of giving subsidy to States to increase Primary School Teachers' salaries, and

(b) the amount sanctioned, if any, to each State for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr K. L. Shrivastava): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 42]

Conference of Inspectors General of Police

341 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference of Inspectors-General of Police of various States was held recently;

(b) if so, the problems discussed, and

(c) the decisions taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) General problems relating to the police were discussed at the conference

(c) No formal decisions were taken

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूल

३४२ श्री पद्म देव क्या शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक मन्त्रालय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिन स्कूलों को लोअर मिडिल से मिडिल स्कूल बनाया गया है उनमें अब तक आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक मन्त्रालय मंत्रालय
में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० का० लाल जीवासी).

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल
रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २,
अनुसूच्य संख्या ४३]

अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण

३४३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-काय
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश
में अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिये
इस समय कितनी सस्याय चलाई जा रही है,

(ख) इन सस्याओं में किस प्रकार
का कार्य किया जा रहा है,

(ग) इन सस्याओं से अनुसूचित
जातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंच
रहा है, और

(घ) १९५७-५८ में अब तक सरकार
द्वारा इन सस्याओं पर कुल कितना व्यय किया
गया है ?

गृह-काय उम्मीदी (श्री मी० आलवा)

(क) तथा (ख) चमड़ा कमाने और चमड़ा
का सामान—जैसे जूते, सूटकेस, पेटिया आदि
बनाने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश
प्रशासन द्वारा सात प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन
केंद्र चलाए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) ३०।

(घ) ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक
१६४७३ रुपए।

Income-Tax Department, Punjab

344. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the
Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste
persons working in the Income-tax
department in the Punjab State,

(b) how many of them are holding
gazetted posts;

(c) whether all the vacancies
reserved for Scheduled Castes have
been filled up by them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) 51

(b) 2

(c) No

(d) There is dearth of suitable
candidates from amongst the Sched-
uled Castes

Ujjain Finds

345 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the
Minister of Education and Scientific
Research be pleased to state

(a) whether the Department of
Archaeology which has been conduct-
ing excavations in Ujjain has unearth-
ed wood-works containing foodgrains
believed to be 1,500 years old, and

(b) if so, their nature and quantity?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Education and Scientific Re-
search (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and
(b) Excavations at Ujjain have so
far exposed 18 wooden logs embedded
into the top of the mud rampart on
the river-side presumably as a pro-
tection for the rampart against ero-
sion by floods, but no food-grains have
been discovered

Nickel Deposits in Manipur

346 Shri L Achaw Singh Will the
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a team
of the Geological Survey of India has
recently discovered rich deposits of
Nickel in Nungow village of Ukhrul
Sub-Division in Manipur, and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity and
quality of the mineral?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri
K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b) No,
Sir Two officers of the Geological Sur-
vey of India, are presently undertak-
ing a detailed investigation of this

area. The quantity and quality of the deposits will be known only when the investigation has been completed.

Arson cases in Tripura

347. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arson cases in Tripura during the month of January, 1958:

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to prevent their recurrence?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Seven.

(b) and (c). The cases are under investigation and such further preventive measures as may be found necessary will be taken when the result of the investigation is known.

I.A.S. Emergency Recruitment

348. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of service officers who appeared in the I.A.S. Emergency recruitment held in December, 1956;

(b) the number of service officers who applied for civilian appointments in N.E.F.A. in 1956-57; and

(c) the main reasons given by the service officers in parts (a) and (b) above for preference of civil posts?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) 195.

(b) 19 officers of the Navy and 151 officers of the Air Force applied for recruitment to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service in 1956-57. In respect of Army officers, it was decided not to call for any fresh applications from them, but from amongst those who had applied for recruitment to the NEFA Administrative Service in 1953, the names of 546 officers were forwarded for consideration.

(c) These officers were not asked to give reasons for applying either for the IAS Emergency Recruitment or the civilian appointments in NEFA.

Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan

349. **Shri Shobha Ram:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how much of the amount given by the Central Government spent for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan in 1957-58 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Sealing of Ports

350. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of the ports which have been sealed for the purposes of foreign trade recently?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The following ports have been sealed since July, 1957 for the purposes of foreign trade:—

Gogha.

Dhollera.

Cambay.

Tankari.

Kavi.

Dahej.

Broach.

Bhagwa.

Surat.

Matwad.

Bulsar.

Umarsadi.

Navsari.

Billimora.

Beyt.

Madhavpur.

State Homes

351. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 1401 on the 20th December, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of State Homes and District Shelters established through the Central Social Welfare Board in Punjab; and

(b) their location?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Three State Homes at Amritsar, Faridkot and Karnal; and two District Shelters at Sonapat (District Rohtak) and Jullunder.

Foreign Investments

352. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms whose applications have been approved by the Government of India in the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far for starting business in India;

(b) the total amount of foreign capital invested by these foreign firms; and

(c) the terms, if any, under which the said firms have been allowed to start business in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Iron Sheets to Punjab

353. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total quantity of iron sheets allotted to Punjab State during the years 1956 to 1958 so far year-wise?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Allocations are not made category-wise.

Purchase of Stores in U.K.

354. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total cost of the orders placed by the Ministry of Defence in the United Kingdom for purchase of Stores in 1957?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The total cost of orders placed in the United Kingdom for purchase of Stores in 1957 is approximately Rs. 123 crores.

Poppy Cultivation

355. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total acreage of poppy cultivation at present in India, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

Name of State. Area under poppy cultivation during 1957-58 opium season.

	Acres
Uttar Pradesh	18,125
Madhya Pradesh	29,375
Rajasthan	18,125

Total: 65,625

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

356. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and ex-criminal tribes of Bamaria area of Punjab in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan under the centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) the items for which the above amount has been utilised;

(c) the amount of money lapsed or surrendered;

(d) the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the attention of the Government of Punjab was drawn towards this fact; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Ajva): (a) to (f). It is not clear which area is meant by Hamaria area of Punjab. If the Hon'ble Member could kindly clarify this further, enquiries will be made of the Punjab Government.

Aid to Nepal

357. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of projects for which Government of India has agreed to give aid, financial and otherwise to the Government of Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Government of India have agreed to give aid to the Government of Nepal in the implementation of Nepal's Five Year Plan. The projects to be included in the Plan are still under the consideration of the Government of Nepal. India's aid is being made available for the following categories of projects:

- (1) Community Development Projects
- (2) Minor Irrigation Projects
- (3) Water Supply Projects
- (4) Hydro-electric Projects
- (5) Road Projects
- (6) Railway Projects
- (7) Air-fields
- (8) Establishment of an Engineering School
- (9) Educational Projects
- (10) Improvement of Forests
- (11) Undertaking of Cadastral and Geological Surveys
- (12) Tele-communications
- (13) Development of Cooperative Societies
- (14) Administrative Organisations.

Election Petitions

358. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred so far by Government on the disposal of

election petitions pertaining to the Second General Elections?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Approximately Rs 1,75,000 till the end of December, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PETITIONS) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 4163, dated the 31st December, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-532/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND ELECTION PETITIONS) RULES

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 3595, dated the 9th November, 1957 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-532/.]

AMENDMENT TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 456, dated the 8th February, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-533/58.]

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****STRIKE BY WORKERS IN ROURKELA STEEL
FACTORY**

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The Strike by 3,000 labourers engaged in construction work at Rourkela".

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The strike of workers engaged in construction work at Rourkela was called off and work resumed on the 10th of February, 1958. The dispute was one between workers and contractors and as such was really a matter concerning the State Government. However, I gather that the facts are as follows:—

In Rourkela there was a number of contractors for various sections of work. On the 23rd of January, 1958, the main contractor for the civil engineering work in the rolling mill zone received notice of a strike from the Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha. In making a number of demands, the Sabha threatened that the workers will go on strike from the morning of 30th January if their demands were not met by then.

The main demand related to the abolition of what the Sabha called the system of 'sub-contractors'. Other demands related to housing for all labour, payment of double overtime, introduction of paid festival holidays and publication of Standing Orders.

On the 27th of January, 1958 the main contractor appears to have assured the workers that their demands would be considered. Despite this, nearly 4,000 workers struck work from the 30th January. The contractors met Union leaders but

attempts at conciliation failed. On 1st February about 1800 workers resumed work but could not continue due to picketing by the strikers. Attempts at conciliation made on the 1st and 2nd February failed. Although some workers wanted to resume work on the afternoon of the 4th February, picketing was again resorted to. The Police arrested 13 persons. Work was resumed partially on the 6th of February and the strike ended completely on the 10th February.

On 3rd February, workers employed by another contractor for the water works went on strike because 70 men who had temporarily become surplus had been retrenched. Although the Hindustan Steel Private Limited agreed to take over these 70 men, the strike continued till the afternoon of the 5th February when settlement was reached. Under the terms of settlement, 29 workers were to be reinstated by the contractors and the balance were to be employed by Hindustan Steel Private Limited until the contractors were in a position to absorb them. As a special case the contractors also agreed to pay wages to the workers for the period of the strike.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Was not this notice served as early as the 7th? The strike was called off on the 10th. Did it take ten long days for the Ministry to give this information? I think that calling attention notices should be treated with more respect.

Mr. Speaker: On whom was this notice served? On me?

Shri Nath Pal: I was saying that this calling attention notice was served as early as the 7th of this month.

Mr. Speaker: Calling attention notices are submitted to the Secretariat here. I take my time to consider them. I send them to the Ministry concerned and then in consultation with the Ministry fix the date. They, possibly, may not have the information, and they gather the information, I admit. Therefore, this is the time that is normally taken,

and that is not the fault of the Ministry or the Secretariat. It is done as quickly as is possible. If the hon. Member was in too great a hurry I would not have allowed the Calling Attention Notice at all.

Shri Nath Pal: The matter was urgent and this was the only course open to us.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is surprising that he should be worried about the calling off of the strike.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 135

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, on 14th February, 1958 I replied to question No. 135 tabled by Shri Rameshwar Tanti and 12 other Members on the Mangla Dam. I stated in the reply that we had seen press reports to the effect that Pakistan has signed a contract with a U.K. firm for the construction of Mangla Dam and that an American engineering firm is also taking part in the construction, and I put a copy of the letter addressed by the Permanent Representative of the Government of India in the United Nations to President of the Security Council on this matter on the Table of the House. Shri Ranga asked in a supplementary question whether Government of India had made any enquiries or representation to the U.K. and U.S. Governments in regard to this particular matter. In reply to Shri Ranga I said "so far as I know, there has been no such representation except to the Security Council." This reply is not quite correct. We had in fact informed the representatives of the U.S.A. and U.K. in Delhi of the letter that our Permanent Representative was sending to the President of the Security Council on the subject of the contracts for the construction of the Mangla Dam by Pakistan and told them that the Government of India are distressed to find that

engineering firms of permanent member countries of the Security Council should become parties to this contract, the execution of which is in direct violation of the Security Council resolution of January 17th 1948, the UNCIP resolutions of August 13th 1948, and January 5th 1949, and the U.N. Commission's assurances given to the Prime Minister of India on behalf of the Security Council.

STATEMENT RE SUICIDE BY A STUDENT OF DELHI POLYTECHNIC AND CONSEQUENT STRIKE BY OTHER STUDENTS

The Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research (Shri M. M. Das): Shri Harcharan Singh Chakkal, a student of Delhi Polytechnic, who committed suicide on the 8th February, 1958 in the Allnut Hostel of the Institute, joined the Institute for Engineering Degree course in 1953. In the first year examination, he passed in all subjects. In the second year examination, he failed in one subject and passed in the compartmental examination. In the third year examination, he failed in two subjects and passed again in the compartmental examination. In the final Degree Examination held by the University in 1957, he failed in three papers and one practical. As per regulations of the University, he was required to study in the Polytechnic as a regular student for another year before appearing in the Degree Examination again. It appears that his failures in the examinations had gradually unsettled his mind.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): No, no.

Shri M. M. Das: In August-September, 1957, Shri Chakkal complained to the Principal that the examiners were unfair to him. The Principal was surprised and advised Shri Chakkal not to entertain such thoughts. He also told him that if he was serious about his complaint, he should submit a written representation. The Principal

[Shri M. M. Das.]

ceased, Shri Chakkal's mind and told him that if he worked hard, he would pass in the next examination.

In November, 1957, the Principal, as the Dean of Faculty of Technology Delhi University, received two representations from Shri Chakkal seeking exemption from attendance at the Polytechnic, and from submitting sessional records against the University rules, however, required that a student who had failed in the final year Engineering Examination, should undergo a further regular course of one academic year in the Institution before appearing for the examination again. The Principal referred the representation of Shri Chakkal seeking exemption from attendance, to the University, and the authorities of the University informed Shri Chakkal that it was not possible to grant exemption from the rules.

On Friday, the 7th February, 1958, when the Principal was out of town attending a meeting of the Association of Principals of Technical Institutions in Smdri, a telephonic message was received in the Polytechnic from the Parliament Street Police Station that a student of the Institute had sustained injuries in jumping out of a running bus in New Delhi. The message also said that the student was at the Police Station and he had refused to give his name. The Registrar immediately sent some members of the staff to the Police Station. They identified the boy as Shri Harcharan Singh Chakkal. The Police informed that the boy had refused either to be removed to the police hospital or to go to his hostel in the Polytechnic. The injuries, however, were minor. Shri Chakkal was persuaded to return to the hostel. He gave a statement to the police that no one need be blamed for the incident, and that he needed no medical aid from the police doctor.

The hostel doctor examined Shri Chakkal and gave him an injection,

and also some tranquilliser pills. He found the boy's mental condition deranged. A telegram was, therefore, sent to Shri Chakkal's parents about the incident, and they were advised to come over to Delhi. In view of the doctor's opinion about his mental condition, the glazed windows of his room were made secure as a precautionary measure, and some of his hostel friends were advised to keep a watch over him. In the morning of the 8th February, 1958, the Assistant Superintendent of the hostel requested some students living in the hostel to watch Shri Chakkal unobtrusively. Since the classes began at 10 A.M., he also arranged for one of the servants in the hostel to be near Shri Chakkal's room. He saw Shri Chakkal at 11 A.M., and found him composed. At about 12 noon he met the hostel doctor who suggested that the relatives of Shri Chakkal, who were expected that day in response to the telegram sent earlier, may be advised to take Shri Chakkal to a mental specialist for examination and treatment. The Assistant Superintendent agreed and anxiously awaited the arrival of the relatives. At about 1-30 P.M., he was informed by some students that Shri Chakkal had taken his meals with them and seemed to be normal and jovial. At about 2-45 P.M., he went to Shri Chakkal's room and found him sleeping. Some students were also keeping an eye on him.

At about 3-15 P.M. on the 8th February, 1958, when everything seemed to be quiet, the Assistant Superintendent of the hostel heard a sudden commotion and found some students rushing out. A student also informed that Shri Chakkal had jumped from the roof of the hostel. The Assistant Superintendent rushed out and found Shri Chakkal lying on the road bleeding in the head. He and a student removed Shri Chakkal in a police van to Irwin Hospital. The hospital authorities attended to the case immediately, but Shri Chakkal passed away at about 4-25 P.M.

It is understood that at about 3-15 P.M., some students saw Shri Chakkal coming out of his room in a jovial mood and going towards the lavatory. Evidently, he went up to the terrace without rousing any suspicions in others and jumped out.

An express telegram was sent to Shri Chakkal's relatives at 7 P.M. and a condolence meeting was held in the hostel, which was attended, amongst others, by some members of the staff.

The relatives of the late Shri Chakkal had not arrived even on Sunday the 9th February, 1958. Therefore, an express telegram was sent to his brother, who was said to be living about three miles from Shri Chakkal's village. Efforts were also made to establish telephonic contact with the police station within whose jurisdiction the village was, but without success. The Superintendent of the hostel, therefore, suggested that a student who knew the village and his relatives, should be sent. This was arranged and a student left at about 1 P.M. on the 9th February by train. He brought the relatives in the morning of 10th February.

After post-mortem examination by the police in the afternoon of 9th February, the body was removed to the Polytechnic and kept there till the arrival of the relatives on 10th February, after which the body was cremated. The Institution was also closed on 10th February as a mark of respect to the deceased. The Principal and staff of the institution joined the students in the funeral procession and stayed on the cremation ground till after the funeral pyre was lit. After the lighting of the—(Interruptions)—Shall I lay it on the Table, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. I cannot go on allowing a long statement to be read. It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Nath Pal: It is no fault of ours.

Mr. Speaker: Why suddenly make everything important? All the relevant matters have been stated before the House. The relatives also came and ultimately cremation also took place. What I say is, we are rushing for time, and I see that some more pages are to be read yet.

Shri M. M. Das: Four more pages.

Mr. Speaker: The statement will be placed on the Table of the House. The hon. Members may see it.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Two students have committed suicide in the same institute in the last ten years. There must be reason for it.

Mr. Speaker: He has read out all that. I am not going to allow any question on the statement.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): I want to put another question, not regarding this matter. My point is, the hon. Finance Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members cannot interpose any particular question now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Only for information.

Mr. Speaker: No information. Apart from those matters which appear in the agenda, no other question ought to be put on the floor of the House. If they want any permission to be granted they may write to me or talk to me. I am always available in the chambers. Therefore, suddenly, the normal business of the House as appears on the agenda ought not to be interrupted for any reason.

Portion of the Statement laid on the Table

After the lighting of the pyre, some students passed round type-written sheets containing a pledge. The pledge was taken by the students.

On the 11th February, 1958, some students of the Polytechnic abstained from classes and prevented others from attending. This was done without any notice and provocation. Since then, all students have been on strike, holding meetings and taking out processions. They have also resorted to some unseemly acts.

A Memorandum has been received on the 13th February, 1958, from the Convener, Action Committee, Delhi Polytechnic Students, which sets forth the following demands:—

- (1) Public enquiry into the causes of the tragic end.
- (2) Public enquiry into the academic and the administrative set up of Delhi Polytechnic.
- (3) Removal of Principal S. C. Sen.
- (4) Ex-studentship for Final Year students; conception of sessional records should not be used as a means of victimization.
- (5) Putting into practice the decision for starting the Civil Engineering Courses (for Degree and Certificate).
- (6) Affiliation of Fine Arts to the Delhi University.
- (7) Starting of National Diploma (part-time course) for National Certificate Course (Engineering) Students in July, 1958.
- (8) Holding of compartmental examinations of the All-India Council for Technical Education in the month of September as is done in other University examinations.
- (9) Sufficient number of seats for Technical, Higher, Secondary School and Pre-Engineering Students in other Courses of Polytechnic.

(10) Memorial for Shri Har-charan Singh Chakkal.

The Memorandum also says that "the students have unanimously resolved that till the above mentioned demands are accepted, they will continue the strike".

An enquiry has already been conducted by the Police and the report states that "it was a clear case of suicide on account of frustration caused by failure in the examination". Government, therefore, do not see any reason for ordering a public enquiry in the matter.

As regards the academic and administrative set-up of the Polytechnic, all courses and facilities for conducting them are governed by the rules and regulations of the Delhi University and the All-India Council for Technical Education. As such, the question of holding a public enquiry does not arise. Proposals have already been formulated for the re-organisation and development of the polytechnic, establishment of a governing body vested with necessary powers for the administration of the institute and other aspects. An early decision will be taken in the matter.

Government also see no justification in the demand for the removal of Principal S. C. Sen from the polytechnic.

As regards "Ex-studentship for Final Year Students", the matter is governed by the rules and regulations of the University. The request of the students will be forwarded to the University for consideration. The apprehension of the students that the sessional records will be used as a means of victimisation, is totally unfounded and unjustified. Even in the case of the late Shri Chakkal, his sessional records were good and he had failed in the University Examinations.

Government have already decided to start the Civil Engineering Courses for Degree and Certificate in the coming session.

The affiliation of the Arts Department of the Polytechnic to the Delhi University has ramifications which have to be examined in consultation with the University. The University has, however, not yet set up an Art Faculty.

Arrangements have already been taken in hand for starting National Diploma Courses (part time) in the Session 1958-59 for the National Certificate holder.

The question of holding compartmental examinations of the All-India Council for Technical Education in September will be referred to the Council for consideration.

The Delhi Polytechnic is an all-India institution. There can, therefore, be no question of reserving seats for a particular group of students. However, weightage is always given to the students of the Technical High School and the pre-Engineering Courses in considering their applications for admission to other courses at the institute.

Government cannot agree to any proposal for a memorial to Shri Chakral.

The Deputy Minister for Education and Scientific Research and Secretary, Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education, have met the representatives of the students more than once and have assured them that their legitimate grievances will be considered sympathetically and there will be no victimisation if they return to their classes. In spite of their repeated advice to call off the strike, the students have not paid any heed and the strike is continuing.

On the 15th February, the students gave to the Principal a representation purported to have been signed in blood, calling upon him to resign. They also took out a torch light procession to his residence that night.

Government deeply regret that a student of the Polytechnic should

have committed suicide as a sequel to failure in examination. While Government are always prepared to consider sympathetically all reasonable grievances of students and redress them as far as possible, Government deplore the action of the students and hope that good sense will prevail and the students will resume their normal studies.

STATEMENT BY SHRI T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI ON HIS RESIGNATION FROM OFFICE AS FINANCE MINISTER

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, May I express my gratitude to you, Mr. Speaker, for the indulgence you have shown me in allowing me to make this statement? It is customary for a resigning Minister to make a statement justifying his resignation which in most cases arises out of difference of opinion with his colleagues or with Government's policies. My resignation does not conform to this pattern. I have no difference either with my chief or with my colleagues; and I am very grateful to my chief for having made this very clear in his letter accepting my resignation. It may be asked, why then should I make a statement?

Primarily I am standing before you to deal with the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation in so far as it affects my standing, reputation and character. I am not so much concerned about myself, since in the future of my existence, it is unlikely that I would be affected by these aspersions on my character. But I have a duty to perform, namely, to uphold the prestige of the Government of which I was a member, and it is from this point of view that I would like to make a few observations in regard to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry, as they relate to me.

chari on his Re-
signation from
Office as Finance
Minister

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commission of Inquiry was appointed by me on the 17th January, 1958 and I had approved of the proposal for the Attorney-General to assist the Commission. The terms of reference for this Commission were also drafted by me initially and accepted by me with such modifications as were suggested by the Commissioner and the Attorney-General.

I do not propose to deal with the findings of the Commission in regard to the conduct of the officers of the Life Insurance Corporation or of the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance. I shall not also touch upon the principles which the Commission has suggested to be established at the conclusion of the report except to say that it would be impossible for any Minister to accept the dictum that he must take full responsibility for the acts of his subordinates without being permitted to say that his subordinates did not reflect his policy or acted contrary to the wishes or directions expressed by him, as the quantum and character of this ministerial responsibility has not been defined. I shall, however, confine myself only to the findings as they relate to me, which fall into two parts.

One is my direct responsibility in this matter and the other is my constitutional responsibility. It has been held that my personal responsibility has been attracted on three grounds: firstly, that it is improbable that any Secretary would have put through an unusual deal of this character without ministerial concurrence. Secondly, that there must have been some prior understanding in Calcutta to which the Minister was privy, and thirdly, the absence of subsequent repudiation from which could be inferred the Minister's prior concurrence or subsequent acquiescence.

In regard to the first point, neither the Principal Secretary nor Mr. Bhattacharyya, the Chairman of the

State Bank—the only two persons who have any knowledge of what was mentioned to me in this behalf—has suggested that any such specific approval was either sought or given. These two witnesses have testified only that the names of two scrips were mentioned to me at all, namely, Jessops and Richardson & Cruddas. Actually, the deal that was put through, as it became later apparent, covered as many as six scrips, and some of them not certainly of the class of the shares mentioned to me.

It has also come out clearly in the evidence both of the Principal Secretary and Mr. Bhattacharyya that when this matter was mentioned to me, all that I said was that I saw no harm or I had no objection if the Life Insurance Corporation wanted to buy, but urged caution. The witnesses have also not suggested that either the number of shares or the prices were even mentioned to me. In the circumstances, I am unable to appreciate how the Principal Secretary could draw the inference that he had obtained adequate approval to cover the entire deal that was actually put through. When it was mentioned to me that shares of these two concerns were being offered to the Life Insurance Corporation, I had no reason to believe that the normal procedures for the Life Insurance Corporation buying these shares would not be followed, such as purchasing them at market prices, the Investment Committee being consulted and the provisions of section 27A of the Insurance Act, which was really in force, being complied with. I can see no reason for these normal steps not being taken particularly when I had administered a special caution. The evidence that has been tendered offers no explanation.

In regard to the second point, namely, the theory of prior understanding in Calcutta, however necessary it may be to justify Mr. Mundhra having approached the Principal Secretary in Bombay without any

preliminary effort, it must be borne in mind that there was no witness who appeared before the Commission who even suggested that there was any discussion between me and the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Chairman of the State Bank or the Principal Secretary either jointly or individually. In fact, even Mr. Mundhra, not to say the Principal Secretary, has denied that there was any such prior consultation.

As to the third point, namely, the absence of subsequent repudiation, this indeed would introduce a most dangerous and fallacious theory in public life and administration. In what manner I could have repudiated the action of the purchase of these shares by the Life Insurance Corporation, I am not able to follow, as I had no knowledge of the possible impropriety in regard to these transactions for months after they took place. Even so, repudiation is not a normal administrative process. Condemnation of official action takes place only after an enquiry and in this case it can, if need be, take place only after the Commission had reported. In any case, I shall not take the time of the House in expatiating on this theory of repudiation and acquiescence where such repudiation was absent.

Since it has been held that I was also directly responsible for the transactions over which the Commission sat in judgment, and it has been suggested that I had not admitted the knowledge of these transactions when I dealt with questions in this House on the 4th September and on the 29th of November and also in the debate that took place on the 16th of December 1957, let me state the facts as I know them. I had not taken any direct interest in the investments or the investment policy of the LIC till about the third week of May 1957, i.e., after I had introduced my Budget proposals for 1957-58. The state of the market at that time and representations made to me led me to tell the

Principal Secretary that the LIC might buy equity shares in Indian Iron, Tata Iron and Steel and Associated Cement Company. A record of this is found in a letter written by the Principal Secretary to Mr. Vaidyanathan, the Managing Director of the LIC, on the 21st May 1957.

I have already briefly referred to the evidence that was led before the Commission in regard to the events that took place in June 1957 at Bombay, and suggested that such concurrence as I am inferred to have given could not cover the entire deal as it was eventually put through. Then comes the letter of Mr. Kamat, addressed to me, dated 12th July 1957, giving a list of the investments of the LIC in what I have described as "blue chips". This was written to me at the suggestion of the Principal Secretary, who asked that such information relating to blue chips may be sent to me. Naturally, therefore, this did not contain a full list of the investments of the LIC in the various Mundhra concerns that were purchased in June. This letter is of considerable importance, as it was only the facts contained in that letter that were known to me.

I shall now deal with the question in the Lok Sabha on the 4th September, 1957. I am afraid, the experience related to the Commission by the counsel for the Principal Secretary, Mr. Munshi, as to how questions are dealt with are not in accord with the practice as I know it. A Minister has to deal with more than hundred questions during a week in the two Houses, in addition to his other work. The examination of the question paper cannot be as meticulous as Mr. Munshi has described it to be. Only if a Minister considers that the answers proposed are not satisfactory does he look into the notes in the pad and again it is only when the notes are not properly set out that he goes into the file relating to the particular question. In the several thousands of questions which I have answered

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]
during my time as Minister there have not been many instances in which I had to go into the file.

In this particular case, on the 4th September, 1957, a Starred Question had been put down for oral answer, and it provided opportunities for supplementaries. Actually, however—may I also say, unfortunately—supplementary questions were not asked in this instance as the question was not reached within the Question Hour. This fact was not made known to the Commission, and that possibly explains why the answer has been characterised as equivocal, though the answer actually deals correctly with the question as it was worded.

I now proceed to deal with the second question of the 29th November, to which full answers had been given. With reference to this, the Commission says:

"It is again unfortunate that with the letter of the 16th July before the Finance Ministry, he should have said that the investment policy was dictated by the Investment Committee of the LIC, when there was no suggestion in the letter of Mr. Kamat of the 16th July that the Committee had been consulted."

When I appeared before the Commission, I was asked specifically whether I had seen this letter of the 16th July, and I said that I had not, and that was on the 22nd January. In fact, I read this letter as such for the first time only when the exhibits filed before the Commission were returned some time in February. I had no occasion to tell the Commission that merely because there was a letter in the Ministry from Mr. Kamat, addressed to a Joint Secretary, it was not necessary that I should make a statement in the House on a matter of policy in accordance with the contents of that letter. Government's policies

are not formulated by the Chairman of the LIC. I would like the House to appreciate that as I was not aware of the existence of the letter of the 16th July, it cannot be said that I deliberately did not mention to the House that the Investment Committee was not consulted.

But before this second question was answered in the Lok Sabha, I had seen a report from Calcutta about the somewhat difficult position of Richardson & Cruddas and Jessop, and I had asked the Principal Secretary what could be done about it. On the 17th September I had left New Delhi for going abroad. I returned to Delhi towards the end of October, and after making my report to Government I had gone to my constituency and came back to Delhi sometime in the first week of November. At that time the position in regard to the concerns of Mr. Mundhra in which the LIC had interest, and the State Bank was interested, was somewhat serious.

I had to take a hand in this matter and I got all the concerned people together and took steps to safeguard the interests of LIC and the State Bank. But even then I was not aware of the facts as they finally emerged in regard to the purchases made between the 21st and 25th June. I could not very well check up the details from the Principal Secretary, because he was not in Delhi from the 22nd of November till the last week of December. I had to ask the officers concerned to get me a brief for the discussion in Parliament on 16th December, and it was on reading the brief that I became aware that the Investment Committee was not consulted in regard to the purchases made between the 21st and 25th June. It was during the discussion in Parliament that I became aware of the fact that British India Corporation had not declared a dividend for one year and that it had declared only a nominal dividend for another year and that the position of Qilar was pretty bad.

It might be useful also if I state my knowledge of the transactions of the LIC in the shares of companies in which Mr. Mundhra was connected. I was not aware of the purchases made by the LIC of the shares of Mr. Mundhra's concerns in March and on 5th and 25th April until after the Commission had commenced its work. It was then that I asked the Joint Secretary in the Company Law Department, Mr. Aiyangar, who is a member of the Investment Committee of the LIC, as to what had happened in the Investment Committee; and it was then that I came to know of Mr. Parekh's note in regard to the policy followed in the purchases made by the LIC. It was also then that I became aware of the fact that the LIC had made purchases of Jessops shares without the advice of the Investment Committee on the 25th April, 1957.

But even then I was not aware that this transaction covering a purchase of 50,000 shares in Jessops was made directly from Mr. Mundhra. Nor was I then aware that the purchases made on the 25th April of these 50,000 shares in Jessops from Mr. Mundhra was as a result of a direct telephonic instruction from Delhi, presumably from the Principal Secretary, who was then also Chairman of the LIC, to Mr. Vaidyanathan, the Managing Director. If these facts were known to me, my replies would have been different. I would also like to state that I was not aware of the speed with which the transaction of 21st to 25th June was put through or of Mr. Mundhra's asking for a loan or of Mr. Mundhra's offer of floating debentures being accepted by the LIC or of his offer of taking insurance policies till after the Commission had started functioning.

I have stated so far in some detail the actual knowledge that I possessed when I answered the questions on the 4th September and 29th November, 1957 and also when I replied to the discussion on the 16th December, 1957.

The edifice that has been built on the assumption of knowledge on my part of the letter of the 16th July from Mr. Kamath to Mr. Kaul must, I am afraid, in the circumstances topple down. I would like to remind the House that the Principal Secretary who was personally fully aware of the details of these transactions was not in India and did not come back till the 22nd December, 1957. Naturally, therefore, as I had then no knowledge of any departure from the normal practice that had taken place in the matter of the June transactions, I could not have said anything more than what I have in fact stated.

I might perhaps mention in passing about the procedural defect in the manner in which the inquiry was conducted which might have contributed to its conclusions which, in so far as they affect me, I submit, would not have been reached if a different procedure had been followed and if, for example, I had been re-examined to clarify points on which there was any difference in the versions as stated by me and the other witnesses. It must also be noticed that while the Commission started with the theory that there were no parties to this inquiry, it was later reported that the Commissioner said that there were three parties to the inquiry, the Life Insurance Corporation which was represented by Mr. Sachin Chaudhury, the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance who was represented by Mr. Munshi and the Minister whom no one represented. Further, when the Commissioner took the view that the Attorney General represented the Government as a whole and enquired whether he had to advise any further arguments on behalf of the Finance Minister, the Attorney General said he had nothing further to add. In the circumstances, however, objective I may be, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the findings recorded against me are on the basis of a series of surmises and not on the basis of the evidence actually led. It is for the House to judge, in the light of all

on his Resignation from
Office as Finance
Minister

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.]

that I have said, whether the officers concerned had acted in accordance with established or accepted policy of Government and also if the necessary specific sanction in relation to the Life Insurance Corporation for the actual purchases put through had been secured. Naturally the facts within my knowledge that I have stated above will determine the extent of my responsibility. This, I must submit, did not factually attract my responsibility.

I might straightaway say that it does not give me any pleasure to make this statement in this form. I take pleasure and particular pride in that until this unfortunate occurrence, I enjoyed the reputation of never having been even remotely accused of ever having attempted to let down any of the officials with whom I had the privilege of working. I am aware of the anonymity under which the Civil Service has generally to function and how the Ministers have to take not only the credit but also the opprobrium that might now and again result from the activities of Government, may be through the instrumentality of the Civil Servants. It is hardly necessary for me to say that taken as a whole, the body of Civil Service we have in the country consists of many many able and devoted public servants. Hon. Members will doubtless appreciate that once an inquiry of the kind that has been ordered has been gone through, it would be impossible to maintain the anonymity of the individual officers concerned. Even apart from it, it has never been the principle that whatever happens the Minister must unquestioningly accept responsibility. It would pay all of us to read the debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 20th of July, 1954 in regard to the principle of Ministerial responsibility and the relationship between the Ministers and the permanent servants. I shall be satisfied if I am not accused of taking shelter behind my Principal Secretary in order

to escape any Ministerial responsibility, constitutional or otherwise, that may be attracted. I might also perhaps say that the discharge of this responsibility need not necessarily result in the Minister concerned offering his resignation or in that resignation being accepted. Many Members of this House will recollect that some years back, in the Department over which Mr. Munshi, the Counsel for the Principal Secretary presided, certain officers were actually prosecuted, but the constitutional responsibility that attached to the Minister then in charge did not produce any result. That is why I have explained in my letter to the Prime Minister in some detail the real reason which urged me to press on him why my resignation should be accepted. I shall not elaborate that reason further here.

Before I conclude, however, I would like to reiterate that the suggestions that have been made that I have in any manner deliberately kept back from the House information that was in my possession can have no foundation in fact. In fact, if the hon. Member opposite who was raising this question in the House had asked me about it, I would have apologised for any fault of mine in misleading hon. Members of the House and the question could have been settled. As I have stated earlier and as stated in my letter to the Prime Minister, if I had been aware of these facts then and if at least the Principal Secretary had been available for consultation at the time the debate took place on the 16th December, 1957, I would have possibly communicated to the House even then, many of these facts, although it could never have been a complete statement. I would have communicated that something had gone wrong particularly in the appreciation of the policy of Government by the Principal Secretary and about the manner in which the deal was put through in Bombay between the 21st and the 25th of June, 1957.

A friend in this House had suggested to me that I might make use of this occasion to say something about economic policies of Government which were my special responsibility during the time I was Minister. I do not feel that it would be appropriate for me on this occasion to dilate on this subject. However, it cannot be denied that as a sequel to this inquiry, a large amount of heat and controversy was aroused in regard to Government's economic policies. Mention has been made of Government's attempts at back-door nationalisation. The public sector and the Government's handling of it has been ridiculed. It would be idle to deny that such propaganda will not have any ill-effects, all the more so when Government's policy is committed towards a purposeful expansion of the public sector.

I would not say that some mud has not stuck to this baby—the public sector—that has been brought into being recently. I would, however, like to add a word of caution. Cleanse the baby with water by all means, but in the process do not throw out the baby along with the bath-water.

There is yet another phenomenon endemic in our economic system which has now shown its head. Government's policies during the last two to three years have undoubtedly left a certain sector—and a very powerful sector at that—of public opinion aggrieved. I am sure Government is aware of this fact. This sector naturally waits for an opportunity not merely to get even with Government, but also to make the Government eat the humble pie and renounce its policies. In this battle, it seems to me that this sector, represented by certain powerful interests, has won the first round. Hon. Members are aware that a tiger that tastes human flesh becomes a man-eater, and goes on in search of prey of the same variety. All that I can say as its first victim to those interested in the furtherance and fulfilment of Government's eco-

nomie policies is that they should realise the fact that the man-eater is at large.

May I, Mr. Speaker, be permitted in concluding, to use the personal pronoun? It was fifteen years to this month when I entered this august Chamber in what then looked like a foolhardy attempt at providing a single-man opposition to the then Government in a half-empty House. I had been functioning in this Chamber for the best part of fifteen years. These have been eventful years in the history of our nation and many great things have taken place. I may be pardoned if I lay the flattering unction to my soul that I had a part, though an entirely insignificant part, to play in this panorama that has passed before us during a decade and more. I would not be human if I say that I am leaving this arena which has become a vital part of my life and my sole preoccupation all these years without regret. But, I am leaving it not with a sense of frustration. I am leaving it with a sense of fulfilment. I am leaving it with deep feelings of gratitude to all those with whom I had the honour and pleasure of working in this House and in these precincts.

Thank you.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE EIGHTEENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th February, 1958"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th February, 1958"

The motion was adopted.

**MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Motion on Address by the President. Out of the 12 hours allotted for this discussion, excluding the time to be taken by Government to reply to the debate, 10 hours and 54 minutes have already been availed of and 1 hour and 6 minutes now remain. This means that the discussion will be over by Two o'clock.

I will call upon the Prime Minister to reply to the debate at 3.30 P.M. after which the amendments and the Motion will be put to vote of the House. We have before us 1 hour and 5 minutes.

12-54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of thanks to the President's Address. I shall mention in this regard the first matter that has been mentioned in the President's Address.

From the very inception of the Second Five Year Plan, many misgivings had been given and taken as regards the successful completion of this Plan because it was an ambitious Plan according to many experts. In the Address of the President last year, he mentioned that fact. He mentioned that the country is undergoing much stress and strain so far as foreign exchange as well as internal finances are concerned. He expressed the hope that, nevertheless, the President's Government is not dropping any of the items that have been included in the Second Plan, but is trying its utmost so that the core of the Plan may not suffer in any way. It is a great pleasure and hope for the country to find in the President's Address that the President's Government has succeeded during the course of the year and the President has expressed the hope that

the Plan will not suffer in any vital respect.

The whole country's future depends upon the successful completion of our Plan. Government has fulfilled the first Plan; not only fulfilled, but it has done more than was promised. Though it was an ambitious plan, no doubt, at the beginning, it is a matter of great satisfaction to the country that within two years, the corner is being turned and the prospects are brightening. When we are talking of the many ills in this country, we are conscious how the country is undergoing a great strain. Nevertheless, any under-developed country, when it is on its march towards development, must suffer this stress and strain.

We know that so far as our low-paid employees in the public sector and the Government are concerned, they are undergoing great difficulties because of the rise in the price of food-grains and consumer goods, etc. There are notices of strikes and demonstrations. I do not, for one moment, deny the causes of such demonstrations and dissatisfaction. But, the President has reminded us that we must be prepared for sacrifices if we want the future of our country to be bright at no distant date.

In addition to that, I like to mention that while we fully sympathise with the low-paid workers and employees both in the private and public sectors and in the Government, we should not be oblivious of the fact that even after the 10th year of attainment of our freedom, we could not do very much to the lowest rung of our social ladder, I mean the agriculturists in the rural areas who are producing the food. What is their condition? Have we been able to improve their conditions? I can say without fear of any contradiction that there are millions of these sons of Independent India who have not even one square meal a day.

13 hrs.

They put their trust in us and hope that with the help and with the sup-

port of the leaders of this country the Government will do their utmost to uplift their condition. Let us while we give publicity to our own grievances, side by side remember that there are millions in this country who are in a much worse condition than the low-paid employees. I can assure the President's Government that these dumb millions will put up with their suffering until the day they know that everyone in this land is undergoing sacrifices to a more or less extent. But once they become convinced that oblivious of their miserable condition, the other sections of the body politic are trying to have their full pound of flesh, they won't remain silent and they would not remain submissive. That will be injuring the cause of the whole country.

So I fully support the President's appeal to the nation that each one of us should be prepared to do some sacrifice, so that the whole country may rise. I would nevertheless ask the President's Government to consider that though each and everyone should be asked to make sacrifices in this regard, they should pay their utmost and foremost consideration to doing something for the lowest grade of our public services. They are the most hard hit because of inflation in the country. Without sacrificing our main Plan, the core of the Plan and the main projects that we require for speedy uplift and development of the country should we do our utmost to ameliorate their condition, as far as possible.

The greatest success of the President's Government is the tiding over of the foreign exchange resource crisis. The sky has brightened up. The President has hinted that many countries have come forward to help India in the fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan by loans and by arrangement for deferred payment basis. Along with the President we also express gratitude to them. Unless we get such help it would be difficult for this country to fulfil the projects.

Along with that I would like to mention that the foreign policy of this Government is at the bottom of this success. Much of this success is due to our Finance Ministry and to the hon. the Finance Minister who had worked hard for this. But at the bottom of this it is the foreign policy of this country that lies at the foundation of the success. We want to be friends with all in this world, because we know that by conflict no country gains in the long run. If there be any major war, not only the economy of all the countries will be disturbed. Which-ever bloc may win in the long run or in the short run, in effect both the blocs will suffer equally and the civilisation and the advancement of science, culture, etc., will receive a serious set-back.

Nevertheless we a new nation, a nation that is the second biggest in the world in terms of population, but the poorest in the world, earnestly desire that peace should be maintained in the whole world and for the maintenance of peace our Prime Minister has joined with leaders of other countries in signing the Panch Sheel and we are sincere about it. Though a few years back both the blocs were suspicious of India, it cannot be denied by anybody now that the Government of India have succeeded in bringing convincing belief in the minds of both the blocs that we are sincere in our professions and we want the Panch Sheel to succeed. I think the President's Government have succeeded in these two matters in an unexpected way and we hope that we shall go on succeeding in all our Plans and projects in the years to come.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): The President in his Address has mentioned about the impending 'Summit' meeting. He has spoken rather approvingly of it. Up till now I am under the impression that this meeting will be confined to the leaders of Russia and America. I think that such a meeting should not

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

be held now. There are certain problems which can be solved by unilateral action by America. A 'Summit' meeting of the leaders of Russia and America is not likely to solve those problems with which we are intimately concerned. I am referring, Sir, to the problems of Formosa, Okinawa and West Irian.

Does anybody believe that as a result of the 'Summit' meeting between the leaders of Russia and America, Formosa is going to be handed over to China, or the Dutch will withdraw from West Irian or Okinawa will be handed back to Japan? The problems with which we are directly concerned in the Middle-East are the problems of Tunisia and Algeria. Unless the French forces withdraw from Tunisia, and unless Algeria is liberated from French control, there can never be peace and tranquillity in West Asia. A solution of the problems of West Asia and South-East Asia are dependent upon the sweet will of the United States of America. Therefore, Sir, I think that the 'Summit' meeting should be held only after these problems have been solved by the unilateral action of America.

A Political settlement between Russia and America may complicate a solution of these problems. The situation in South East Asia may be frozen. It is dangerous for the leaders of Russia and America to come together at this particular moment. The forces of political integration are in full swing in the white camp. The United States has integrated the whole of the new world and Western Europe into one political unit. Russia has integrated Eastern Europe. The pen-ultimate stage of political integration has been achieved in the white camp; only the final step has to be taken. A summit meeting will lead to a political settlement; a political settlement will lead to the integration of the white races into one political unit. Therefore, it is in our interests to oppose a summit meeting unless India and China are invited to that conference.

If Russia is integrated with Africa and Asia, a democratic world State will come into being but if Russia is integrated with America, the hegemony of the white races will be established over the dark and the coloured races of Africa and Asia. The danger that confronts the black and the coloured races is not the danger of the establishment of either Russian or American hegemony, but the danger of the establishment of the hegemony of the white races over the black and the coloured races of Africa and Asia. If Russia is integrated with America, the integration of Africa and Asia into one political unit will be prevented for all time to come; without a chunk of the white world being torn off from its parent body and implanted on the shoulders of Asia and Africa, these regions can never be integrated into one political unit.

Integration postulates scientific knowledge, political power and economic resources which we lack. If Russia is integrated with America, Asia and Africa will not be allowed to be industrialised to the full height of their being. The political integration of Russia with Africa and Asia is the condition precedent to the industrialisation of Asia and Africa. It is only with the help of the Heartland that Asia and Africa can be industrialised.

The economic resources of the West have been exhausted, but Siberia is a vast reservoir of untapped mineral wealth. If Russia is integrated with America, the dark and the coloured races will be reduced to the status of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Insurrection, rebellion, revolution and satyagraha are pre-atomic weapons which cannot be used against the white races, if they are integrated into one political unit. Russia is more important to all the black and the coloured races than any other country in the world. The menace of the integration of the white races into political unit can be averted only by the total, final and unconditional integration of Russia with America and Asia.

The mind and face of Communism will be changed beyond recognition if Russia is integrated with Africa and Asia. Something worse than Communism and totalitarianism will engulf us if Russia is integrated with America.

Russia must be dragged into the heart of the Afro-Asian land mass and bound hand and foot and held tightly so that she may not escape from our clutches and run towards America. Russia has a dual mind. She has a split personality. She is schizophrenic. Russia has been subjected, since time immemorial, to pulls from two contrary directions, Asia and Europe. We should make our pull stronger than that of Europe. A policy of non-alignment facilitates the political integration of Russia with America. A federal union with Russia will break her bonds with the West.

What is there in common between India and America save and except the attraction that we have for the American dollar? There is much in common between India and Russia. The Russians are partly Tartars and Mongols, partly Slavs, partly Christians and partly Pagans, partly Byzantine and partly Western. What is Communism but the political counterpart of Buddhism, which is an offshoot of Hinduism? Hinduism is not a religion like other religions of the world. It is an attitude of the mind and a way of life. God does not form an essential part of Hinduism.

There is much in common between India and Russia. I plead once again for the establishment of a federal union between India, China and Russia. I plead that an offer of a federal union should be made to China and Russia.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भट्टारिया (इटावा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण को अगर सरकार के ग्रामोफोन का रिकार्ड या तब कहा जाये तो कोई अतिव्योक्ति नहीं होगी। जिस भाषण में जनता की भावनाओं

और आकांक्षाओं का प्रदर्शन न हो, जिस भाषण में मानव जीवन की समस्याओं की चारा न बहे, जिस भाषण में जनता की समस्याओं का हल, जिन्दगी की जरूरियात की प्राप्ति न हो, इस प्रकार के भाषण को दखि देश के प्रतिनिधि कभी स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते और न इस प्रकार का भाषण कभी भी बघाई का पात्र हो सकता है।

श्रीमन् मानव जीवन की चार प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं। उन चार समस्याओं में से एक को भी हल करने की कोशिश या उस दिशा में कदम उठाने की नहीं की गयी है। वे हमारी समस्याएँ हैं, खाद्य, वस्त्र, आवास और शिक्षा। रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, और सब से अन्त में शिक्षा प्राप्ति है। इन चारों समस्याओं में से एक को भी अगर हल करने की कोशिश की गयी होती तब भी बघाई के लिए मोबा जा सकता था।

सब प्रथम हम खाद्य को लें। आज सारे मुल्क में सर्वत्र खाद्य संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है। आज सारा देश भूख की ज्वाला में धूँधू करके जल रहा है और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले तो आज अकाल के गाल में बँटे हुए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर हम पूर्व की ओर बढे तो बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और उड़ीसा में भी यही हाजिर है। आज उन इलाकों में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो पत्नी खा करके और आम की गुठली खा खा करके अपनी जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। जब मुल्क में ऐसी हालत है, भुखमरी की इनकी भयानक समस्या है, इस भयानक समस्या को सुलझाने की तरफ राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं है और न सरकार का उस समस्या को हल करने का ऐसा कोई सुझाव है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरफ कदम उठाये और सीमा निर्धारित की जाये, यह तै किया जाये कि कितने दिनों के अन्दर इस खाद्य

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह मरीरिया]

संकट को हल किया जावेगा। हमें अफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारे महा महिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय खूब बनारस में गये, पूर्वी जिलों की स्थिति से उनको परिचय कराया गया, लेकिन उन लोगों के प्रति, उन परिवारों या परिवारों के सदस्यों के प्रति जिनकी अन्न के अभाव में मृत्युएँ हुई, उन मरने वाले लोगों के प्रति एक भी हमदर्दी का शब्द उस भाषण में नहीं कहा गया है।

हैं द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता के लिए एक बात को तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया है। योजना आखिर है किस के लिए? योजना की सफलता की क्या कसौटी होनी चाहिए इस पर गौर करना है। अगर जनता की समृद्धि बढ़नी है तो योजना सफल कही जा सकती है लेकिन आज तो शासक पार्टी की सफलता ही जनता की सफलता, समृद्धि और पंचवर्षीय योजना की सफलता समझी जा रही है। जिस देश में जनता भूख से तड़प पड़प कर मर रही हो, जिस देश में करोड़ों लोग फुटपाथ पर जीवन बिताते हों, क्या वहाँ यह कहा जा सकता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल हो रही है? आज हम सरकार की दृष्टि में मानव मूल्यों का कोई स्थान नहीं है। श्रीमन् मैं आपके द्वारा भारतीय गणतन्त्र के प्रधान मंत्री और उनकी सरकार से यह दरिद्रता दूर करना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न उत्पादन के लिए उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये हैं? और क्या नये कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं? मेरा और सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का यह ख्याल है कि जब तक हम इस मुल्क के अन्दर जो लेती है उसकी सिंचाई की ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ ही नहीं सकती। २६ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन में से सिर्फ देश में ६ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का इन्तिजाम है, २३ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन की अभी तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। अलबत्ता बड़े बड़े डैम और

बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन उन बांधों के बन जाने के बावजूद भी हमारी जो अनुसूच समस्या है अन्न उत्पादन की, वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती। अगर सरकार ने छोटे छोटे बांध, टालाब और कुँवें खोदकर अन्न की उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ सोचा होता तो अलबत्ता गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी होती और अगर अब तक यह काम नहीं किया गया है तो मैं सरकार से यह कहूँगा कि, सरकार को यह सुझाव दूँगा कि उन इलाकों में जहाँ बिजली का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, जहाँ बांध नहीं है, वहाँ पर गांव के लोगों को बोड़ी बहुत इमदाद दे कर कुँवें खुदवायें तो ज्यादा बेहतर हो। वैसे तो कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट पर देश का करोड़ों रुपया बहाया जा रहा है लेकिन उसका अधिक भाग तनख्वाहो पर, मोटर जीपों पर, खर्च हो रहा है। अगर तरकारी भी खरीदी जाती है तो दो तीन रुपये का पेट्रोल जला दिया जाता है। जो धन इस तरह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर खर्च किया जा रहा है अगर उसको गांव के लोगों को सीधी इमदाद के तौर पर दिया जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तक द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में काफी सफलता मिली होती। मेरा तो सुझाव है कि अन्न उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे खोदे जायें। हमारे मुल्क में ८१ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। उसमें कुछ ऐसी भी जमीन है जिसको तोड़ा जा सकता है। अगले दो चार वर्षों में अगर आप भूमि सेना का निर्माण कर के दस बारह करोड़ एकड़ जमीन भी तोड़ सकें तो जो हम एक धरब, सवा धरब रुपये विदेशों से अन्न मंगाने पर खर्च करते हैं उससे हमको मुक्ति मिलेगी, हमको अन्न के लिए दूसरों मुल्कों के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाना पड़ेगा। हम अपने आप में स्वावलम्बी होंगे। लेकिन इस के पहले कुछ रुपया विदेशों में खर्च करने के बजाय भूमि सेना पर खर्च किया जावे। जिस तरह से बाहरी हमले की हिफाजत के

लिए फीज रहती है, जिस तरह देश के अन्दर सुरक्षा के लिए पुलिस रहती है उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट सेबिल पर अन्न उत्पादन के लिए हम सैड आर्मी का निर्माण करें, उनको अच्छी सनबहाह दें, उनको खाने पीने के लिए दें और उनके हाथ में फावड़ा और कुदाल दें तो यह बहुत मुमकिन है कि भयले दो चार वर्षों के अन्दर हम अपनी समस्या को बहुत कुछ हल करने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं।

अष्टाचार, यह शब्द कुछ आजकल शासनतंत्र का परिचालक कहा जा सकता है। सही स्थिति यह है कि भारत का कोई प्रान्त, शासन व्यवस्था का कोई भाग, केन्द्रीय तथा प्रान्तीय कोई विभाग अष्टाचार से रहित तो किसी भी दशा में नहीं है। अपवाद की बात दूसरी है। अष्टाचार शब्द स्वयं में एक व्यापक अर्थ रखता है और इसका जितना व्यापक अर्थ है उतना ही व्यापक इसका उपयोग भी हो रहा है। इसकी व्यापकता का यदि अभाव है तो केवल राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में।

अष्टाचार कुछ तो नोटिस में आता है। आज हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री टी० टी० के० ने अपना चलता हुआ एक आखिरी भाषण दिया। कल भी एक पञ्जाब के माननीय सदस्य ने यह बताया था कि ऐसे मुक्त के अन्दर बहुत से गोलमाल हैं जिनकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। उन्होंने डालमिया साहब के कुछ हिस्सों के सम्बन्ध में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। मैं आप के मारफत सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जीप स्कैंडल की बाबत आज देश में हर पढ़े लिखे आदमी के विभाग में बात है।

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मैं ने एक सवाल १८ नवम्बर, ५७ को किया। मैं सरकार से यह जानकारी हासिल करना चाहता था, या सरकार को इस

बात से अवगत कराना चाहता था कि जो बाइकाउट एयरक्राफ्ट इनवैड से दस खरीदे जा रहे हैं जिनका मूल्य लगभग चार पाँच करोड़ है, एक एयर नेश हुआ। लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं। मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता था कि अगर १४ मार्च को मैनचेस्टर में उतरते समय बाइकाउट को जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उस की वजह कोई सराबी थी और सरकार की तरफ से जो दस हवाई जहाज फीजी काम के लिए खरीदे जा रहे हैं, वे उसी विस्म के हैं, तो सरकार को उन्हें खरीदने से पहले —, धाईर देने से पहले—जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए। इस प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

इसी तरह से ६ दिसम्बर, १९५७ को मैंने यह सवाल पूछा —

Whether Government is aware of the fatal air accident that occurred on 5th December, 1957, at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad

इसका भी कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। Is it not a matter of regret for the Government?

इस तरह के प्रश्न सरकार को गलत रास्ते से हटाने के लिए या यह कहिए कि उसके दिमाग में जो बात नहीं आ सकती है, वह डालने की कोशिश करने के लिए किए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई व्यक्तिगत या किसी सदस्य का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो सारे सदन का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय खत्म हो चुका है, अब वह अपना भाषण खत्म कर दें। दस मिनट से ज्यादा बिलना कठिन है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह महोदय : मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट और लेकर केवल कामनवैलथ के सिमिलिने में कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

उसका बहोत : वह सच्चा सवाल है, उस को बचत डिपेंड के लिए रखने की बिल्कुल।

श्री जगन सिंह बख्शी : तो मैं काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर कुछ कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

उसका बहोत : अब मामलीय सदन खत्म कर दें।

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): In view of the short time at my disposal, I would like to confine myself to the policy of land reforms in our country. The question of food production is correlated and connected closely with the policy of land reforms, and the spokesmen of the Government of India and the State Governments have laid emphasis on raising the agricultural production. But that is not possible unless we create a congenial and healthy atmosphere for the tenants. Unless the tenant feels secure about the continuation of his cultivation, he will not be in a position to pay more heed to the emphasis on cultivation and the call to grow more.

The aspects of our land problems are four-fold, viz., abolition of intermediaries, security of tenure, regulation of rents and ceilings on agricultural holdings. With regard to the abolition of intermediaries, we are glad to note that steps have been taken to abolish intermediaries except in a few blocks in a few States. The second point with regard to the security of tenure is a very vital one, and I would like to deal with this point in somewhat greater detail. Excepting in Delhi and U.P., no complete and full security of tenure has been granted to the tenants. In Rajasthan, Punjab, Bombay, Hyderabad and one more State, only partial security has been granted to the tenants. The owner of the land has been authorised to resume the land on the ground of personal cultivation in case certain minimum land is left with the tenant. This is a good sign. But there are certain States like

Assam, Orissa, Kutch and one more—I forget the name—in which there is no security of tenure. The landowner has been authorised to take any land in the name of personal cultivation from the tenant in case the tenant has anything to part with.

There are four or five States still in the country where there is no security for the tenant. The tenant can be ejected at an hour's notice, whether he has got any other holding to fall back upon or not. That is the most vital question which is agitating the mind of the masses today.

We had given a pledge to the masses of the country that land would belong to the tiller of the soil. Even at the time of the last two general elections, the Congress Party had said that the land would belong to the tiller of the soil. But I am rather amazed to find that even after the lapse of ten years since independence, fifty per cent. of the States in our country have no security of tenure for the tenant. This is a problem which should be given attention. If we are not in a position to provide our landless labour and small holders land to cultivate it will not be possible to raise agricultural production.

Now, I come to another most important point, about regulation of rent. This is a problem which has not been given any attention by State Governments so far. In Bombay and Rajasthan, the tenant is liable to pay 1/6th of the gross produce. But what is 1/6th of the gross produce? It is a matter to be seen today. 1/6th of the gross produce is equal to 6 to 7 times the land revenue. I am at a loss to understand how the intermediary or the landholder or the tenant, in case he has sub-let it to a sub-tenant, who pays a little amount of land revenue can extract from the tiller of the soil 6 to 7 times the land-revenue for nothing. This is a phenomenon which has to be seen and judged in the present context of our historical development and the pace at which we are progressing today.

Now, there are certain States where 1/3rd of the gross produce is taken.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): In 90 per cent. of cases, half the gross produce is taken.

Shri Shekha Ram: In Bihar, it is 7/20th. In Madras, in Tanjore, and in the Malabar district, even 60 per cent. is taken. In one State it is near about 50 per cent. This is a very vital question which we must solve. 50 per cent. of gross produce is taken by the tenant in chief, where he has sub-let it to a sub-tenant. It is a matter which cannot be forgiven by the masses. For the last ten years, our cultivators have been looking towards Government to see whether they are going to enact legislation for them with regard to the amelioration of their condition, redeeming the pledge that we want to establish a socialist pattern. If this sort of exploitation is permitted to continue, I do not know whether any such society can be established, when the tenant or the tiller of the soil is asked to part with 40 or 60 per cent. of the gross produce.

For the last five or six years, I have been hearing that there should be a ceiling on land as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan. There are two types of ceilings: ceilings for future acquisition and ceilings on existing agricultural holdings. As regards the first, I have nothing to say. Most of the State Governments have taken steps and measures to limit it to a certain minimum standard of holding according to which in future nobody can be allowed more than that holding. But as regards existing holdings, the operation of the ceiling and the definition of ceiling is quite different.

Five categories of farms have been exempt from the operation of ceiling. I am not at present moment trying to enumerate the first four classes, but I will certainly draw the attention of the House to the fifth which is vitally important and which has been

exempted from the operation of ceiling. This relates to those which are efficiently managed farms, which consist of compact blocks on which heavy investment or permanent structural improvement have been made, whose break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production. I am not going into detail regarding what are the heavy investments or permanent structural improvements, but I will certainly draw the attention of the House to the clause 'whose break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production'. This is an anomalous, pitiable and lamentable feature.

Suppose a ceiling of 200 or 100 acres is fixed. If it is split into 4 parts, if 50 acres are given to one owner, he will produce less comparatively! This is a wrong analogy. I say that in the present context of our country's agricultural economy, when more people want land and when 40 per cent. of the landless labour or those persons who have got lesser holdings are unemployed or half-employed, they have got to find out land, and any person who can just pay more attention intensively and put more manures etc. will certainly be able to raise the production on these small holdings. Therefore, to say that splitting up will lead to a fall in production is not correct. Therefore, I will draw the attention of the Government to the category which has appeared in the exemption and request that it should be deleted. It is a clause which has been inserted by those people who do not understand about agriculture. It is a clause which is rather a misleading one. I am sure that small holdings will certainly lead to greater production, though the cost of production may be a different thing. I quite agree that the cost of production might increase in case of a break-up. But the total production is not going to come down; it will certainly increase. Therefore, I say this clause should be deleted, and I will appeal to Government that the question of land reform should be given priority

[Shri Shobha Ram]

in future and it should be decided once for all so that the people of this country might feel that they are the owners of the land and they enjoy the fruits of their toil and prosperity.

With these words I support the motion of thanks.

श्रीमती गु० ति० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनो हाउसों के सामने जो भाषण दिया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं उन मेम्बरान से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता, जो कि बड़ी बेबाकी से यह कह देते हैं कि इस भाषण में कुछ नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपने भाषण में कुछ इशारे देने हैं और कुछ भद्दूद से अलफाज कहने हैं। ज्यादा तफसील या डिटेल में वे नहीं जा सकते। मगर हमारे देश की जो बुनियादी बातें हैं, जिनकी वजह से देश में खुशहाली हो सकती है उनकी तरफ उन्होंने खास तबज्जह दिलाई है। मसलन उन्होंने इस ब्याल का इजहार किया है कि देश में ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने के लिये ऐसे ज़राय अस्तियार किये जायेंगे, जिनसे अनाज की पैदाइश बढ़े। इसके बाद उन्होंने इंडस्ट्री के ज़रूरी सवाल के मुतालिक भी कहा है। किसी देश की इकतसादी हालत को ठीक करने के लिये वे दो ही चीज़ें हैं और इनकी तरफ राष्ट्रपति जी ने ध्यान दिया है। इसके मुतालिक में कुछ ज्यादा बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी बसातत से मैं सिर्फ इतनी ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करना और अपने देश की इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देना ज्यादातर इस बात पर निर्भर है कि जो कार्यकर्ता हैं—जो काम करने वाले हैं—उन की हीसला-अफजाई की जाय। जो मज़दूर और किसान इस सिलसिले में काम करते हैं, उनकी तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह

दी जाय। मैंने दूसरे मुल्कों में देखा है कि वहाँ इस बात का बड़ा ही ध्यान रखा जाता है।

इस वफा गीहाटी कांसेस के मेशन से वापस आते हुये जब मैंने सिन्दरी का कारखाना देखा, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई। उसमें जो और काम हो रहा है, सो तो हो ही रहा है, मगर वहा का हास्पिटल देख कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि इतनी खूबसूरती के साथ उसका काम चलाया जाता है। मौजूदा जमाने में मुस्तलिफ बीमारियों के सिलसिले में जो जो इस्ट्रुमेंट्स इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, वे उस हास्पिटल में मौजूद हैं। उस कारखाने में काम करने वाले आठ दस हजार लोगो के इलाज के लिये वहा निहायत ही अच्छा इन्तजाम है। सफाई के लिहाज से और हर एक लिहाज से उसका मैयार बहुत ऊंचा है। मुझे यह देख कर खुशी हुई कि हमारा यह हास्पिटल वाकई दूसरे मुल्को का मुकाबला कर सकना है। गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और भी जो बड़े बड़े काम चलाये जाने हैं, अगर वहा भी इस तरह की सुविधायें दी जायें, तो वहा काम करने वालो की बड़ी हीसला-अफजाई होगी और हमारी प्राइक्शन भी बढ़ेगी।

इसके बाद, जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आपकी बसातत से मैं एक बुनियादी मसले की तरफ इस हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह है सैंगवेज का मसला। राष्ट्रपति जी ने दो बार शब्द इसके सम्बन्ध में कहे हैं और उन्होंने यह उम्मीद बाहिर की है कि आफिशियल सैंगवेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिये जो पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, वह जल्द किसी अच्छे नतीजे पर पहुँचेगी। मैं भी उस कमेटी का एक मेम्बर हूँ। मेरा भी यह ब्याल है कि वह कमेटी किसी अच्छे नतीजे पर पहुँचेगी। मगर इस सिलसिले में एक बात मैं जरूर

कहना चाहता हूँ। शुरू से ही—जब आजादी मिलने के बाद हमारे देश की कांस्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली बनाई गई, तो इस बात को महसूस किया गया कि हमारे देश में जो कुछ भी खराबियाँ हुई, वे कम्यूनल लड़ाई-झगड़ों की वजह से ही हुई। आजादी की लड़ाई में भी अगर हमें ज्यादा मुसीबत उठानी पड़ी, तो उसकी भी वजह यह थी कि हमारे देश बाँसियों में पूरी हिन्दुस्तानियत नहीं थी, बल्कि कम्यूनलिज्म का ख्याल कभी न कभी उन पर गालिब आ जाता था। इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक शायर का एक बड़ा खूब-सूरत शेर याद आता है —

अगर कस्ती हो तूफान में तो काम आती है तदबीरें,
अगर कस्ती में तूफान हो तो मिट जाती है तकदीरें।

यानी अगर हमारे आपस में ही झगड़े हों, तो इसमें जरूर तकलीफ होती है, इसमें मुसीबत होती है और हमारी जो दुख की दास्तान है, वह हमेशा लम्बी हो जाती है। बनियादी तौर पर यह सोचा गया कि हमारी मैकुलर स्टेट में जब तक मुस्तर्का इन्तखानात रायज नहीं किये जाते और इस उसूल का आत्मा नहीं कर दिया जाता कि हिन्दू हिन्दू को वोट दे, सिख सिख को वोट दे और मुसलमान मुसलमान को वोट दे, उस वक्त तक हमारे देश की एकजुती नहीं बन सकती और हमारा देश एक नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये पहले कम्यूनलिज्म के इस जहर को विधान से काटा गया। लेकिन इसके बाद भी जो लोग कम्यूनल नुक्ता-ए-ख्याल से और कम्यूनल दृष्टिकोण से सोचने वाले थे, उन्होंने कोट न कोई रास्ता लड़ाई और झगड़े का फिर पैदा कर लिया। सूबों की नई हदबन्दी को एक ऐसी कम्यूनल धक्कल दे दी गई, सिजसे उन लोगों के हाथ में इलैकशन लड़ने के लिये और किसी न किसी तरह से अपनी लीडरशिप कायम करने के लिये कोई मसाला आ जाय।

हाउस के एक आगनीय मेम्बर ने पंजाब की रैफरेंस देते हुये कहा है कि वहाँ प्रेजिडेंट्स

रूल कर देना चाहिये। उन्होंने वहाँ कुछ बहनों की बेइज्जती का भी खर्चा किया। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप की बसातत से मैं साफ़ तौर पर यह बात कह देता हूँ कि मुझे किसी बात में पकड़ नहीं है। अगर एक बात साफ़ है कि पंजाब की जो गवर्नमेंट इस वक्त है, वह उम्मी बात को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश कर रही है, जो कि इस हाउस के मेम्बरान ने यहाँ बैठ कर पास की है। आज रिज्जल फार्मुले को चलाने के लिये या लेगुएज धः मुताल्लिक जो फेसिले पार्लियामेंट में हुये हैं, या यहाँ जो फेसिले हाई लेवल पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने किये हैं, उनको अमनी जामा पहनाने की जब कोशिश की जाती है तो फिर हमारे सामने वही कम्यूनल झगड़ा कम्यूनल फिज़ा, बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है। मुझे अफ़मोस है कुछ वाकयात पर जो कि पंजाब में घटित हुये हैं। फिरोज़पुर में जो वाकया हुआ है, उसका मुझे बहुत अफ़मोस है। ठीक इसी तरह से और भी शायद कोई वाकयात हुये हो। लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिये कि ये वाकयात क्यों हुये हैं। इनके रोना होने के क्या कारण हैं? उनकी ज़रूरत क्यों पड़ गई? यदि हम इसकी जांच करेंगे तो इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि यह जो लेगुएज का सीधा सादा मसला है, इसको पेचीदा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं एक जुबादान हूँ। मुझे लिटरेचर में बहुत दिलचस्पी है। जब से यह सवाल कास्टिचुएंट असेम्बली में आया था और इस पार्लियामेंट में आया है कि हमारी राष्ट्र-भाषा क्या हो तो हम पूरे तौर पर अपनी यही राय देते रहे हैं और इसमें मददगार भी साबित हुये हैं कि हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी हो। मैं उन लोगों से इतिफाक नहीं करता जो आज भी इस तरह से सोचते हैं कि हिन्दी के सिवाय हमारी और कोई राष्ट्र भाषा हो सकती है फिर चाहे यह अंग्रेजी हो या कोई और भाषा हो। यह एक गुलामी की निशानी है और इसको मैं बुरा मानता हूँ— निवत मानता हूँ। हमको यह सीखना चाहिये

[श्रीमती वृ० सि० मुसाफिर]

कि जो छोटे छोटे मुल्क हैं और जिनकी आबादी ३५-३५ लाख ही है वे भी कभी यह नहीं चाहते कि उनके मुल्क की ज़बान के सिवाय कोई दूसरी भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा सरकारी तौर पर मानी जाये। इसके बावजूद भी अगर पंजाब में कुछ लोग यह कहें कि हिन्दी हिन्दुओं की ज़बान है, तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या वे हिन्दी की लिपिमत कर रहे हैं या हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं? उनके इस तरह से गलत बयान करने से साउथ में जो रिएक्शन हुआ है और जिन डग से हुआ है वह आपके सामने है। मैं इस हाउस को एक बात बता देना चाहता हूँ कि माउथ में भी बेशक अच्छे अच्छे काबिल लोग हैं लेकिन उस कन्वैन्शन ने ही जिसमें यह फैसला किया गया था कि हमारे देश की सरकारी ज़बान अंग्रेज़ी होनी चाहिये, एक बुनियादी बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है कि चाहे ज़बान का मवाल हो या कोई और मवाल हो, य सब पीछे हैं और देश की एकजुटता, देश की एकता, देश की यूनिटी का जा मवाल है, यह सब से पहला है और यूनिटी कायम रहनी चाहिये। यूनिटी के सवाल पर कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि देश की यूनिटी का जो मवाल है वह अफ़ज़ल मवाल है, सब से पहला मवाल है।

आज लंग्वेज की बिना पर जो कम्युनल गगड़े पंजाब में लोग खड़े करते हैं और ज़बान को धर्म के साथ मिलाने हैं और कहते हैं कि यह हमारी धार्मिक ज़बान है, तो उन लोगों का क्या बनेगा जो हिन्दू नहीं हैं, मगर हिन्दी है हिन्दुस्तानी है। उन लोगों को ये लोग बाहर निकाल देते हैं और खुद यह मान लेते हैं कि उनकी ज़बान हिन्दी नहीं है। ऐसी सरस में वे लोग जो हिन्दू नहीं हैं, वे कहाँ चले जायें। वह भी सोचने की बात है कि पन्नास में, साउथ में, जो लोग हिन्दी की मुलाविकत करते हैं, वे कौन हैं, क्या वे

हिन्दू नहीं हैं? अगर वह कहा जाये कि वे हिन्दू नहीं हैं, तो यह सरसर गलत होगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि पंजाब में कुछ बातें होती रही हैं। लेकिन उन में से कुछ तो वायलेंट तरीके से हुई हैं। जहाँ पर नान-वायलेंट तरीके से काम हुआ है, वहाँ कोई झगडा नहीं हुआ। नान-वायलेंट तरीके पर जलूस निकले, लेकिन झगडा नहीं हुआ। हमारे अकाली भाइयों ने भी जहाँ नान-वायलेंट तरीके से कुछ काम किये हैं, वहाँ कभी झगडा नहीं हुआ। जहाँ जहाँ वायलेंट तरीके से काम हुआ है वहाँ झगडा पैदा हुआ है। इन लोगों ने झगडा खुद पैदा किया और बदनाम सरकार को तथा पुलिस को किया। मैं नहीं कहता कि पुलिस की हर एक बात सही होनी है, ठीक होती है। मगर आज कोई यहाँ यह बात कहे कि औरतो की वहाँ बेइज्जती हुई है, जो उसको मोब समझ कर ही ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिये। मैं हर एक औरत को अपनी बच्ची या अपनी बहन समझता हूँ। वह किसी भी मजहब से सम्बन्ध रखनी हो, किसी भी ज़बान को वह बोलती हो, किसी भी देश की हो। मगर जहाँ हमारी बच्चियों को, जहाँ हमारी बहनों को इस किस्म की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कि वे एबयूज करे, गन्दे नारे लगायें, तो यह हमारे और आपके लिये सोचने की बात हो जाती है। मैं सब कहता हूँ कि नारे नहीं गालियाँ दी गई हैं। गाली को दोहराना भी एक गाली है, इसलिये मैं गाली को यहाँ दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मगर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को, या पंजाब के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर को या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को जब गालियाँ मारों में दी जाती हैं, और धमन को कायम रखने के लिये कोई यत्न किया जाता है, तो उसे यह कहा जाये कि यह तो बड़ा जुल्म हो गया, पंजाब में उपद्रव हो गया, तो उस सुस्त में यह बात सोचने और विचार करने की हो

जाती है। औरतों को जुबूस में बांधे करना, नारों में बालियों का प्रयोग करवाना, ये सम्प्रदाय हैं कि एक बुजबिनी है। ऐसे काम नहीं होने चाहिये। इस सब के नतीजा भी अगर बुरे निकलते हों, तो यह और भी सोचने की बात हो जाती है।

मेरे भाई कम्युनल नुकतेखाल से सोचते हैं। उनको हमेशा देश के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखना चाहिये, देश की एकता को सामने रखना चाहिये और किसी एक जात से, किसी एक व्यक्ति से कोई अगर उनको बैर है तो उस बैर का असर हमारे देश पर नहीं होना चाहिये। एक शेर सुना कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ :—

क्यों बकें मुजतरब को है सारे चमन से लाग।
हर एक शान पर तो मेरा आशियाँ नहीं ॥

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wish to accommodate both Shri Nath Pai and Seth Achal Singh. But there are only five minutes I can snatch five minutes from the other business so that they may each have five minutes. Would they be satisfied?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few days ago, I had to attend a funeral in Bombay. The police had given charge of a body which was lying in a morgue for seven days. It was in the end identified to be the body of an Indian who had the courage to go to Goa, fight and in the process be wounded. He had succumbed to his injuries received in that struggle in Goa.

What happened to that individual is very symptomatic of what is happening to Goa. It is also very significant in the light of the policy of the present Government towards Goa. A patriot had died as a victim to Portuguese tyranny in trying to uphold the honour of the country and in trying to eradicate the last blot of slavery on the face of mother

India. What had happened to him? His dead body was unclaimed, unidentified and uncremated for more than seven days. It is not one isolated incident. There are many such who go like that to Goa to do their duty to their country and this is the fate they meet with. There are more than 350 now in the prisons of Goa. There is the harrowing experience of Sudha Joshi who is bravely suffering in an isolated cell in the Goan prisons. What do we get from the Government? Platitudes. We are told that Goa is part of India and this Government will never rest content till it is integrated with the rest of India.

Only yesterday, the Defence Minister has come out with another such speech full of platitudes that Goa will have to be ultimately integrated with India. One gets sick of this verbosity of these speeches when one realises what is happening to large number of Indians living close to the border. We know that this Government having eschewed the use of force in the solution of this problem cannot resort to a military solution of this problem. Militarily we know that the 11/5th Maratha regiment stationed at Belgaum can solve the problem in less than two hours. But perhaps rightly, we do not resort to that solution. It will create in its wake more problems than solve them.

What is the policy of this Government? I think we have realised fully the impotency of the policy of the Government of India towards a solution of this problem of Goa. At least we would be grateful if we are not subjected to this kind of platitudes day after day. There is reason if we cannot liberate the Indians in Goa. Then put an end to the agony of the Indians on this side of the border. This is an issue which I have tried again and again to raise in this House.

Last month, I had to visit a little village on the Belgaum, Goa border. I went to the hospital after having heard some reports of the exploits of

[Shri Nath Pai]

the almighty Indian police. An Indian villager was going with a sum of Rs. 200 to another village to buy a bullock cart. He was arrested and beaten in a most savage manner I have got the records from the hospital which I visited from the Government doctor there. What was his crime? He was going with currency on the Indian border—not across the border—to another village. On this the almighty police seized him and beat him. What is the charge? You might have crossed the border with the currency.

14 hrs.

An individual was assaulted because he was carrying two lbs.—not gold; they will never catch those who go with gold—but of coffee. Because his bullock cart was seen going in the direction of the border and the nearest contact point with the border was 30 miles from where this man was arrested. This has appeared in the local Congress Press. The case is now pending in the court, and I would not go into further details except the preliminaries. This is the kind of harassment to which the border citizens are subjected. I would like to know from the Government who is benefiting from that, and are they aware of the anti-Indian feeling they are creating and the restrictions they are putting? Having realised the futility of the policy of this so called economic restrictions—they do not like the word 'sanctions'—why do not they have the courage to do away with it? It is the independent citizen on this side of the border who is hit. Sir, my brief case is full of letters from the people. They cannot move. And, the tragedy of it is that the restrictions now are not those which operate from the Portuguese Government but from the Foreign Ministry of India.

We have been again and again pleading. We realise your difficulties in the major solution. Why don't you try to give the false sense of prestige? Be honest. These things have not worked. At least put an end to

the suffering of the people on the border. We want, still, at this late stage to plead with the Prime Minister that just as the people are showing appreciation of the difficulties of the Government in regard to the liberation of Goa, the Government will have to come down from this high pinnacle of prestige on which they sit. We live on the borders and we know the suffering of the people there. We see it every day. I wonder if anybody in the Foreign Ministry has ever bothered or condescended to go and have a look in what wretched conditions the entire people on the border live. This, Sir, will be my plea.

Now I would like to turn my attention to one thing. I am very conscious of that hand turning very fast, but as soon as the bell goes I will not try to embrace you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Such is usually the case, the hands do go fast.

Shri Nath Pai: I have been trying too, Sir. Sir, I should like to welcome the statement made by the Home Minister yesterday regarding Kashmir in the other House. We are happy to know that the citizens of Kashmir will be having all the privileges and all rights which it is the privilege of everyone who has the good luck to be born in India. We, therefore, welcome that the Accountant General of India will also be the Accountant General for Kashmir.

But there is one thing. While this extension of the civil liberties which it is the privilege of every Indian must be extended to Kashmir, it must be made clear to everybody, including the great Mr. Abdullah, that while we shall stand solidly behind him when he is exercising his right of free expression, if he wants to enjoy this right of free expression he must realise the duty of not doing anything that is treasonable towards this country. Whereas we and our party stand by the right of every Kashmiri to say any legitimate criticism of the

Government in Kashmir or in New Delhi, no one will be allowed by indulging in this kind or that kind of threat or raking up that dead monster of communalism to administer threats to India's sovereignty. We hope that the Government having done the right step with regard to extension of civil liberties will see that nobody, whatever his past records, will try to raise himself above the Constitution of this country.

Having made this brief reference, I shall now turn to something. Everybody knows that recently there was an election in England, a by-election which is called "Rochdale". The world Press is full of comments on it. What is the significance? The Government there has lost the by-election in one constituency, and what is the lesson the political commentators and the most conscious of the section of the British public expect the Government to draw? It is that the Government should close the administration and force the electorate. In one single by-election the Government is defeated, and the people of Britain expect the Government to resign to go to the electorate and seek a fresh mandate. Sir, on one very vital issue this Government has been repeatedly defeated in Bombay. And, what is the lesson they want to draw? They want to turn their back on the lessons. There was an election recently. During the past six months there have been three elections. In all the three elections the Government have suffered defeat after defeat. Somebody said that the British Government have suffered defeat after defeat in the war and won debate after debate in the House because they have a majority. They were defeated in the Nagpada by-election, they were defeated in the Gorakh Deb by-election and now, Sir, is Jalna. All the political commentators in the country are trying to draw the attention of the Treasury to the significance. How long will you be sitting tight and denying justice to the people of Maharashtra and Gujarat? It is no use saying this Parliament passed it. It is precisely because

this Parliament passed that we are pleading in this House. It is part of the sovereignty of Parliament that no law is such that this Parliament cannot change.

Sir, if they are honest about it, if they want to do real homage and not lip-sympathy to the tenets of democracy in this country, they will draw the only lesson that can be drawn, that bilingual, whatever the props—and you have an extremely competent man to run that administration—will not stand. Sir, when a house is about to fall a wise master will not wait for the house to fall and bury many precious things in its debris; the best thing is to pull down the house. The 'bilingual' won't be sustained whosoever blessed it. The best thing is, therefore, to gracefully pull it down, bow down to the will of the people and give to the people of Bombay and the people of Maharashtra what they legitimately demand, and what they demand is that the like other Indian citizens be treated as full and equal brothers.

Sir though you have not rung the bell, you have been eyeing me. There were many more things on which I wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will listen to the hon. Member some other time.

सेठ बच्चल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो इस सदन में धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के हेतु बड़ा हर्षा हूँ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने जो भाषण दिया है उसमें हमारी जो द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना है, उस पर काफी प्रकाश डाला है। उस विषय में जो देश ने प्रगति की है वह भी हमारे सामने है। लेकिन एक खास बात जो मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद जो हमारा चरित्र रहा है जब तक वह चरित्र और मोरल हमारा ऊँचा नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक हम देश की पूरी उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे। आबकाल हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी मान प्रिन्सिपल और करप्ट प्रिन्सिपल

[सेठ बचन सिंह]

जनता में और भाषिणिएल्ल में बसती है जिसकी कि बचह से हमरा जो प्लान है वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। जब तक हमारे राष्ट्र और हमारी जनता का नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं होमा उस बक्त हम कोई खास उन्नति नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे राष्ट्र, हमारी जनता और सरकारों को चाहिए कि वे अपने आचरण से और बिचारों से यह साबित करें कि देश की जो मांग है उस को वे पूरा करेंगे।

हमारे देश में जो २ योजनाएँ हुई हैं वे काफी महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उनसे काफी देश को फायदा पहुँचा है। अभी हाल में मुझे कच्छ की खाड़ी में जो काडला का पोर्ट बना है उसे देखने का अवसर मिला। यह बड़े हथों का विषय है कि कराची का बन्दरगाह जो कि पाकिस्तान में चला गया है, उस कमी की पूर्ति करने के वास्ते यह काडला पोर्ट बनाया गया है। वह बन्दरगाह बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से बनाया गया है। खाड़ी में कोई जगह नहीं थी लेकिन उन्होंने वहाँ पर ८०, ८० फुट के आयमन और सीमेंट के पिलर्स जमीन में गाड़ कर ८० फुट समुद्र तट में ऊँचा एक प्लेटफार्म बनाया है और उसमें चार बड़े बड़े जहाज सामान उतार व चढ़ा सकते हैं। इस योजना में करीब साढ़े ७ करोड़ रुपये लगा है और उससे राजस्थान, पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को काफी राहत मिलेगी और उससे काफी माल आ जा सकेगा।

इसके प्रतिरिक्त हमारे देश में जो तीन मोहों के कारखाने बनाये गये हैं जिनके कि बनने के बाद हमारे देश की आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत सुधरेगी और जो आज करोड़ों रुपये बाहर जाता है वह बाहर नहीं जायेगा।

इसी प्रकार जो हमारी डैम्स बनाने की योजनाएँ चल रही हैं उनसे हमारा देश की खास एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकेगी

और हम देश में अधिक खाद्य का उत्पादन कर सकेंगे और देश की खास समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

14.00 hrs.

[SHRI PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

इस प्रकार हम आने वाले पाँच वर्षों में अपने देश की हालत बहुत कुछ सुधार सकेंगे। आज हम लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये नाज की कीमत के रूप में बाहर भेजते हैं उसे जब हमारी यह डैम्स की योजना कामयाब हो जायगी, बाहर भेजने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

मैं यह कहूँगा कि पिछले ४, ७ वर्षों में जो हमारी कायम सरकार ने काम किये हैं वे वाकई बहुत हीरतभरे और सतोषजनक हैं।

जहाँ तक हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय द्वारा इस देश की वैदेशिक नीति का चलाने का सम्बन्ध है, वह इतनी योग्यता और अच्छी प्रकार से चलाई गई है कि हमारी वैदेशिक नीति ने समार भ्रम का ध्यान भारतवर्ष की ओर आकृष्ट किया है और उस की विदेशों में बहुत सगहना हुई है और देखने में यह आया है कि वे लोग भी जा कि पहले इसके खिलाफ थे और इसके विरुद्ध बोलते थे, वे भी आज कह रहे हैं कि भारतवर्ष की पालिसी बहुत ठीक है और समस्त राष्ट्रों को उसका अनुकरण करना चाहिए और उनका पालन करके आज विश्व में जो एक कोल्ड वार चल रही है, वह बंद हो जायगी। मैं अधिक और न कह करके जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव आया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The Prime Minister will reply to the debate on the President's Address at 3-30 p.m.

INDIAN RESERVE FORCES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia on the 12th February 1958, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of one hour allotted for this Bill, 16 minutes have been availed of and 44 minutes now remain. Shri Warior will continue his speech.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Last time, I was pointing out the difficulties of the reservists in finding employment. In consideration of that, and in consideration of the fact that these reservists are very essential in our defence forces and also in consideration of the fact that they are getting only a meagre amount of Rs. 10 or so as retaining fee, I will appeal to the Government to consider this, and try to enhance this very small amount which is given to them, as an encouragement for others also who may be joining the training as reservists.

In this connection, I may also point out another fact. I do not know exactly whether there is any difference between these two things, namely, the scale of retaining fee paid to the ordinary forces and the J.C.Os. and people of other ranks. If there is no such distinction, I will appeal to the Government to make some distinction in that respect also and give some thing more at least just to show that they are of a higher rank. With these preliminary observations, I wish to add a few points on the merits of the Bill itself.

The main feature in the Bill is the reinstatement of those people who are called for training or for emergency purposes. It is very difficult for them first of all to get employment. Then

there is a break contemplated in between this training or calling them for emergency purposes. After returning from the training, or after the emergency period is over, when they seek employment again, it becomes very difficult for them. This Bill provides only for reinstating them and not to continue them in the service in which they had been employed. I want, by the amendments that I have tabled, that these people should continue in the old places, and not be just reinstated.

Why I insist upon this is because, there are certain provisions in the Payment of Wages Act as amended last year as also in the Trade Disputes Act to the effect that benefit will accrue to those employees only if there is no break at all. If there is a break contemplated, then these benefits may not accrue to those employees, and they may be considered as if they were retrenched and then reinstated or re-employed. If that is not the case, and if that apprehension is baseless, I am ready to withdraw the amendment. But, if that apprehension is valid and has some foundation, then I will insist upon the Government accepting that amendment and seeing that those services do not have a break and continue without a break, so that all the benefits of the Payment of Wages Act as well as the benefits, as in the amended Trade Disputes Act, will be accruing to them. That is the main point I want to stress.

Another point is, these reservists are thrown out after serving till the age of 30 or 40. The prime of youth is spent in the forces. After that, they are sent out as reservists, and without any sufficient emoluments to spend the rest of their lives. It is very hard to find employment also. The reservists find it very difficult to renew the contract they have already entered into with the Defence Department. So, I plead with the Government and I appeal to them that if possible, and if they are eligible, these contracts may be renewed and extended in their cases for some more years. For,

[Shri Warior.]

by the age of 30, if these people are sent out, they will be in difficulties. The needs of life begin from the age of 25 or 30. The children will have grown up and they will have to be provided with education and so many new commitments also come in at the age of 25 to 40. At that time, these people are sent out without any help and then they find it very difficult to get on with Rs. 10 as retaining fee or something like that. With the difficulty of finding jobs also, the whole force gets displeased and dissatisfied. The main defence force comprises the reservists also. In time of emergency, the reservists are always depended upon. Otherwise, there is no necessity for a reserve force if the main defence were not to depend upon them. So, if the defence force is to depend upon these dissatisfied reservists personnel as a whole, I think it will be a mere waste even if this Rs. 10 is paid to them. That would be a waste on the part of Government.

Thus, if satisfaction should be there, if there must be a contented reservist force something else should be done. For that, there is one way of solving their problems to some extent. That is by extending the contract period. Now, when these people enter the colours, they know that they will be there only for a few years and that the full amount of remuneration will be available only in those years. But the Government must understand that the position of employment in the country is such, that the labour market is such, that it is very difficult for people to get something at least to eke out their livelihood. As it is, whether it be for a short duration or not, the people do not look into the consequences in future, and for the small sum that is paid, they take up colours to solve the pressing domestic problems. But thereafter, they do a very big job and execute a patriotic job. But, after eight or 10 years of such work, at the age of 30 to 40, they are penalised. That situation must be removed and the reservists must be able to keep

themselves in readiness and be happy for the next call or training. That is the essential point, namely, that they must be satisfied and contented. For this reason, I have tabled my amendment, so that these disabilities may be removed and we can depend upon them.

श्री बल्लु बर्बन (गढ़वाल): माननीय महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में कुछ थोड़े से सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि पहले इंडियन आर्मी की रिजर्विस्ट्स को जो ३ रुपये प्रति मास का रिटर्निंग एलाउंस दिया जाता था वह बढ़ा करके ५ रुपये किया गया और पिछले २, ३ वर्षों से वह १० रुपये कर दिया गया है। लेकिन जैसा कि मेरे अन्य मायियों ने भी कहा यह अब भी यथेष्ट नहीं है और अगर हो सके तो रक्षा मंत्रालय को इसकी जांच करनी चाहिए कि आया इसको और बढ़ाया जा सकता है अथवा नहीं।

दूसरी बात में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि अक्सर इस तरह की शिकायतें सुनने में आई हैं कि जिन सिपाहियों से अगर कोई थोड़ी सी गलती हो जाय या अक्सर जरा नाराज हो जाये तो उनको रिजर्व में भेजने की कोशिश की जाती है। मुझे पता नहीं कि कोई इस तरीके का नियम है या नहीं। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने इस विधेयक को यहाँ पर पेश किया था और उन्होंने बतलाया था कि ७ साल से लेकर १० साल तक नौकरी करने के बाद उन को रिजर्व में भेज दिया जाता है और इस बीच उन्हें रिटर्निंग एलाउंस दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित नियम नहीं मालूम होता कि क्या

७ वर्ष से लेकर १० वर्ष तक जो नौकरी कर लेते हैं, उन सब को रिजर्व में भेज दिया जाता है या उनके बीच में काट-छांट की जाती है या यह होता है कि जिस सिपाही ने जाकर समय पर सलाम नहीं किया या भफसर के घर में जाकर सेवा नहीं की या उसका कोई काम नहीं किया तो उस को दंड देने के लिए रिजर्व में भेज दिया जाता है; और जिन से कुछ हुए उनको फौज में रहने दिया जाता है, ताकि उनको तरफ़की मिल जाय। इस बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट नियमों का निर्धारण कर देना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है वह यह है कि इस विधेयक में यह व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि मालिकों को अगर इस बात का कोई फ़ैसला हो जायगा तो ६ महीने तक की तनखाह नी पड़ेगी और १ हजार रुपये का दंड दिया जा सकेगा। मैं इस चीज का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जैसा कि श्री बारियर ने कहा कि जितने दिनों बाद वह ट्रेनिंग से आकर के फिर नौकरी करते हैं उतने दिनों के लिए वह लीव विद् घाउट पं करके पुराने मालिक की इप्टी पर माने जायें, लेकिन उस बीच में उनको बेतन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से मिल रहा है तो इस बीच में उनकी पूरी सविन मानी जाय और इस बात का सवाल न उठाया जाय कि वे दुबारा नौकरी कर रहे हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन मंत्री महोदय से यह करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की शिकायत मिली है कि हमारा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ऐसे नौजवानों का ध्यान नहीं रखता जो कि १७, १८ या २० साल की उम्र में नौकरी में आते हैं और जब २५, ३० वर्ष की उनकी उम्र होती है तो उनको रिजर्व में भेज दिया जाता है। क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय यह अपनी नैतिक और कानूनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझता है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी कोई

रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय ? इसके लिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में एक खास सेक्शन इस बात के लिए होना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों की रिजर्व में भेजा जाता है उन लोगों के लिए नौकरियों भी दिलवाने की व्यवस्था करें। आप रिजर्व में उनको भेज देते हैं और १० रुपये रिट्रेनिंग एलाउंस देते हैं और यह भाषा करते हैं कि देश के अंदर कोई आफत आ जाय तो वह अपने प्राणों की भी बाजी लगा कर के देश की रक्षा के लिए आपने प्रायेंग और इस बीच में वह ट्रेनिंग भी पातें रहेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है। यह व्यवस्था जो की जा रही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि नौजवानों के ऊपर रोजगार की उचित व्यवस्था न होने से मुसीबत का एक पहाड़ सा टूट जाता है और उनकी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे किधर जायें और कहा जाकर नौकरी खोजे। इसलिए मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके वहाँ एक विशेष विभाग होना चाहिए जो कि उन्हें नौकरी दिलवाये और इसमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनेक उप-विभाग हैं जैसे एम० डी० एस० सी०, आई० ओ० एस० सी० और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स है और प्रान्तीय सरकारों में पुलिस का महकमा है, पी० ए० सी० है, होमगार्ड है और जेल के वार्डंस हैं, इन जगहों में इन लोगों को नौकरिया दी जायें और यह नौकरिया इस तरह की हों जिसमें फौज की पाई हुई ट्रेनिंग का उपयोग हो सके और जब जरूरत पड़े उनको वापिस बुलाया जा सके, और तब उसमें सवाल ही नहीं होगा कि उनको दंड दिया जाय।

मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को यह चन्द एक सुझाव देना चाहता था और मैं भाषा करता हूँ कि उन पर विचार करके उनको स्वीकार कि जायेगा। प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करनी चाहिए कि जब

[श्री भक्त वर्मा]

उनको रिजर्व में भेजा जाता है तो उनकी योग्यता के मुद्दाफिक और जैसी उनकी ट्रेनिंग मिली है उसके अनुसार उनको नौकरी दी जाय। मला हमारे नौजवानों के पास इयर, उधर भटकने के लिए कहाँ 'सा है कि वह मुकद्दमेबाजी करें और घायल के सामने जाकर पेश हों। इस मुसीबत से उनको बचाने का एक ही तरीका है कि उनकी नौकरी की प्रबन्ध की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट अपने ऊपर ले और स्थानीय सरकारों से मिल करके और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जितनी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं और जितने सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं उनमें ऐसी जगहों पर जो उनके अनुकूल हों वहाँ पर उनको रखा जाय। मैं भाषा करता हूँ कि मेरे न चन्द एक सुझावों पर विचार किया जायगा और इनको स्वीकार करने की कृपा की जायेगी। धन्यवाद।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, this amendment is like the repair of an old model car, which might have been good at one time, but which is utterly unsuited to the conditions which prevail in this country today. From 1888 to 1958 is a very big chunk of time and though this Bill has been revised once and it is undergoing revision now, I feel that the basic structure remains the same, and that basic structure, I will submit, is neither good for the defence services, nor for these reservists, nor for our country.

I do not want to go into the relative importance of the reservists, though they constitute a very big unit so far as the defence potential of our country is concerned. But I will submit that they are being treated like neglected children of the Defence Ministry.

In the first place, I would like to know the relationship in terms of emoluments, in terms of pension and other things, between the colour service and the reserve force. When we compare the service conditions

between the regular force and the reserve force, we find that there is an anti-climax. I would very respectfully submit to the Defence Ministry that they should take away this feeling of "climb down" from the minds of the reservists. I think that feeling is very much justified now.

I now come to the question of their pay. They are getting a nominal pay of Rs. 10/- a month. I think it is a joke. It is a farcical sum which is being given to our reservists. I don't think there is any parallel for it in any other country. If there is, I am sorry for it. This nominal fee of Rs. 10/- a month, to say the least of it, is very much unjustified in terms of the services that you want from these men.

I concede that you want to give them only a nominal fee. I concede it for the sake of argument. But, are not these people entitled to some kind of welfare measures? After all, we have got some kind of ameliorative measures for our services. I do not see any reason why these people should not be entitled to something of that kind. Even if you may not do it on that scale, it should be done on some other scale for the reservists. You can give education to their children and some other facilities. So, I very respectfully submit to the hon. Minister that they should think of giving these persons some sort of relief, some sort of hope, by giving them some kind of facilities.

Again, I want to ask one thing. How are we treating the reservists? Of course, in this Bill we are treating them as defence personnel. But that is neither here nor there. They do not get those advantages which the workers get and also they do not get those advantages which the regular employees get. They are not treated as skilled workers, though. I think they should be in that category. They have learnt the art of defence, which is one of the most difficult arts.

Bill

The Defence Ministry is not treating them even as skilled civilian employees. How can you expect these persons to defend your country in a time of emergency when you have reduced their status? It has given them a psychological jolt and an economic jolt. After doing all that, you think that they are going to be the bulwark of the nation in a time of emergency. I would, therefore, say that it should be made clear as to how we are going to deal with them.

I think that they should not be dealt with in this casual fashion. Now their terms of service, terms of employment and terms of emoluments are a jest for anybody.

Again, I have been told that when these persons come for training, they are in a state of—I do not want to use harsh words—physical exhaustion. They are not able to do justice to the training and other things given to them. Since they come in that state of physical fitness, they are not able to make use of the training which is given to them. This is a well-known fact. Of course we may shut our eyes to it. But I ask, if they are not given the right kind of treatment when they are in civil employment, how are they going to be benefited fully and to the maximum possible extent when they come for their training? I think the training and other things that are done are such as do not contribute to their morale and they are not in a fit condition physically and psychologically to get the best of that training.

If we read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said that because the employers are not prepared to reinstate the reservists in employment, soldiers are reluctant to be transferred to the Reserve. But I would say that the reluctance is not only due to the fact that they cannot go back to the employment they hold. The reluctance is also due to the fact that the Defence Ministry is

not dealing with the problem in as fitting a manner as it should. We have got welfare agencies and I do not see any reason why we should not have all those things here. I would also support the point brought forward by my friend, Shri Bhakt Darshan about employment. Of course, we could have an agency for providing them with employment. But I may say that if that agency is there, it has to be brought into full gear to serve all the needs of these. Mostly these persons come from the rural areas and there the conditions are not as good as they should be. Therefore, I would say that for looking after these persons, the Defence Ministry should organise an agency which would take charge of the overall needs of these persons—welfare work and all those things. Unless that is done, I am sure this Bill will not serve its purpose.

There is one point more. We have been doing a great deal to increase the defence potential of our country and our Reserve Forces also constitute one good unit. We brought some time back the Navy Bill. We are trying to re-think our problems of defence and to do things in a way which will be most useful. Therefore, I would say that the Ministry should bring forward a comprehensive Bill for the reservists, which should relate to their appointment as regular reservists etc. and which should relate to all things which are going to make them fit soldiers and which are going to give them economic stability, psychological stability and also a sense of civil responsibility. All these things should be given in this Bill. I would only say that this Bill shows how casually the whole thing is being done. It is an imperfect measure. It is a measure which does not show much thought on the part of the people who are responsible for this measure and it shows how little they are interested in the over-all picture of the welfare of the reservists. I would, therefore, welcome a measure which would look to the comprehensive needs of the reservists and

[Shri D. C. Sharma,]

which would make them more useful members of the Reserve Forces.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): It is already 2.10 and there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I am very grateful to all sections of the House for giving this Bill their unstinted support. There have been three speakers who have given various suggestions, but if I may respectfully submit, they appear to me to be a bit confused as to what the real reserve is. I said in my opening remarks that reserve in the Indian Army is there on certain set rules and that is when a person is enrolled, he puts in a certain number of years as regular service and then after that he goes into the reserve.

My friend over there asked me if there is any method of selection or if there is any discrimination shown while selecting people for the reserve. As a matter of fact, I can definitely say that there is no discrimination at all while selecting people for the reserve. Those who are good, those who have shown that they have by the training given to them, fitted themselves for higher ranks become Naiks, Havildars and Havildar Majors and as they go on progressing, they even rise to the rank of Subedar Major, in which case it is not that they put in only 7 or 8 years' service, but they do the complete term which runs up to 25 years or so. Therefore, by their dint of labour, they earn not only the extra emoluments but extra tenure of service.

This incidentally also answers the other point that the people should be given a second tenure. I can say without any hesitation that if a soldier, after having completed his original term, wants to get re-enrolled, provided he is fit, we have got

certainly no objection to it. He can do it. He will have to take fresh enrolment and start all over again.

Naturally a question may be asked, why should you not continue him without a break. The obvious reason is that he has not been found fit to go up as a non-commissioned Officer. He has to stay in the ranks and therefore it does not make any difference whether he gets himself enrolled or carries on.

But, the point again comes up and that is, that the people who have gone into the Reserve are neglected. That was a point raised by my very old colleague and professor, Shri D. C. Sharma. As I said, he is very fond of the word comprehensive Reserve Bill. I do not know what he means by comprehensive. If he had only cared to read the Bill as it is, he would have seen that it is so. It has stood the test of time. There have been no complaints about it. It has worked rather well. It is, I maintain, comprehensive.

One point which all the speakers raised was that the retaining fee of Rs. 10 per month is hardly adequate. For that, I would like to submit that that is not meant to maintain the soldier for the rest of his life. After all, when he goes back,—as my friend says, they mostly come from the rural areas—he goes back to his land. He works on his land which is his own land. This extra sum of Rs. 10 is just meant as a reward: not meant to maintain him in any case. It is just given *ex-gratia*. Besides, my friend forgot that if we were to raise this amount, it would mean that our budget, naturally, will go up. Whereas on the one hand, my friends are keen that we should not increase our defence budget because we have no warlike ideas on anybody, and we have got the friendliest of feelings for every nation in this world, this goes contrary to it.

Bill

1444 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

On the one hand, if we increase the defence budget and on the other, say that we have no warlike intentions or designs, they do not go together. From that point of view also, it would not be right if we go on paying any more to the reservists who really get Rs. 10 a month, just sitting in their homes, doing absolutely no work for the Government. It is only for the liability that they have to serve the Government in the case of an emergency that they are getting this small amount.

My hon. friend opposite, Shri Warior I do not know how to pronounce the name—

Some Hon. Member: It is correct.

Sardar Majithia: Warior, minus the arms, I suppose.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The arms are surrendered.

Sardar Warior: That is a discovery.

Sardar Majithia: They cannot do violence in that case. He suggested that the J.C.O.s should get more money for their retaining fee. As I said in the beginning, there seems to be a lot of confusion in the minds of hon. Members as to these reservists. I say again that the J.C.O.s have a longer tenure. They have done their full period of service and they are not going back at 30, but very much later. They are not liable for reserve service either. Therefore, this hardly arises.

Another point raised by Shri Bhakt Darshan was, why is it that we want to put in the word 'reinstatement', why should not we substitute it by the word 'continue'. The answer is quite obvious. He is called up for training for a short period. When he goes back, he continues his normal service and the point does not arise. It is

only when the employer refuses to take him back and says, I cannot take you, the Government says, No, he is to be reinstated because there has been a break. Because there has been a break so far as that employer is concerned in his service, it cannot be continuance, it is reinstatement. The Bill is quite clear on that point. It is laid down that he will go back into his old service on conditions not less favourable and therefore, his objective has been served by the words which are contained in the Bill and it is hardly necessary for me to accept this amendment. I take it, it is not called for.

My learned friend Shri D. C. Sharma, who, I find, is not here, raised a point that we neglect the children of the servicemen. I do not know how he got that idea. When a man joins up, he is about 20 years old. He is not married at that time, I know that. He puts in about 8 years of service.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Shri D. C. Sharma is not married.

Sardar Majithia: He has not had experience; he is an old professor; I can't say that. After 8 or 9 years service, when he is leaving at 28, even if he is married during that period when he is 25 or 26, which I doubt very much, the possibility is he may have one child or so, and that too about 2 years old. You cannot put a child of two years to school. I do not know how he has got the idea that we neglect them.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Why do you allow only one child in this period?

Sardar Majithia: I do not allow. I said possibility. He might have twins. You might have better experience. In any case, as I said, the question of not looking after the children of the reservists really does

[Sardar Majithia.]

not crop up. On the other hand, so far as the serving personnel are concerned, we do look after their children. We do have schools run by the units and the education of those children is looked after. Apart from that, we have got the King George's Schools where we have 50 per cent of the vacancies reserved purely for the children of the other ranks, that is who are serving, and that education is more or less on the public school lines. The children get it at a very nominal fee. It is only about ten per cent of their pay which is hardly anything, and the Government is bearing quite a lot of expenditure on that account. I should like to controvert the feeling that my hon. friends have that we do not look after the children of our ex-servicemen.

Another point made was about their employment. It was said that the Government should have a special agency which should look after the employment of the people whom we sent to the reserve. Perhaps my hon. friends have forgotten that there is an employment exchange which is particularly meant for these things. All those who register themselves in this employment, I take it, are people who really want to be employed. I cannot imagine that he wants employment also for those people who go back and settle on their land, because they are already employed. People who want to be re-employed do get registered in the employment exchange, and that exchange is always on the look for various services and they are put into them. Apart from that, there is an order of the Home Ministry which says that preference will be given to the ex-servicemen for employment in those places where they find that the military training has been an asset, as in the Police, Home Guards and the Ministry of Defence Security Service. They do get employment there. It is not that they do not get it. They are employed.

श्री नरयण कट्टी : मेरा मतलब यह था कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के पास इतना ज्यादा चौका बनकर रजिस्टर होता है कि ऐसे लोगों की ओर से पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के लिए अगर डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को कोई अपनी ज़िम्मेदारी हो तो ज्यादा ध्यान हो।

Shri Narayananketty Menon: The defect is not that of the agency, but want of employment.

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid there is so much unemployment that they have to take their chance. As industrial growth takes place in the country, they will automatically find more employment, and I am quite sure that with the training and the discipline that these ex-servicemen have got, they will be definitely preferred to the others.

Now I should only like to say one thing, and that is, that most of the employers do take them back. There has been no case at least to my knowledge where the employer has not taken back a reservist after he has been away for a short time for his training or for a longer period in case of an emergency. It is only as a safeguard that this amendment has been brought forward. In case there is a particular employer who wants to be funny, we can force his hands to re-employ that particular ex-serviceman.

I should also like to deal with one of the amendments here, where they have made out that we should not exempt any employer from re-employing a person no matter what reason there might be. I can only give you an example. Suppose a particular man has been called up for service in an emergency, and he has been away for about six months or so, and during those six months that particular firm has gone into liquidation. Now, a firm which does not

exist cannot be forced to employ this poor chap who has come up for his training or for reservist service. You have to make certain exceptions.

Let me give another example. It is quite possible that after receiving his training this particular reservist may find another employment which is more remunerative. After about two months or so, he finds that he does not like the new employer or that the employer does not like him and sends him away. Surely you cannot give him the right now to come up and say: "My first employer must employ me because I went from that place". It is hardly fair to the employer, and it is therefore that certain...

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That question does not arise because that is governed by normal industrial law. That example does not suit here.

Sardar Majithia: Therefore, we have to make certain exceptions, and it is therefore I oppose these amendments.

That only leaves me with the two amendments that I have moved which are entirely consequential. This Bill came up before the Rajya Sabha in 1957 and that is why you find the words "Eighth year of the Republic of India" in the Enacting Formula. It is now the ninth year and that is why I have brought forward an amendment. Consequent on this, in the short title of the Bill also, the year has to be changed from 1957 to 1958.

These are the remarks I have to make on the Bill. I commend the Bill to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is: [८]

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 2—(Insertion of new sections 7 and 8 in Act 4 of 1888)

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

(i) Pages 1 and 2—

omit lines 16 to 19 and 1 to 14 respectively.

(ii) Page 2, lines 15 and 16,—

for "obey the order of any such authority as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1)" substitute "reinstate"

(iii) Pages 2, lines 17 and 18—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute "two thousand rupees"

(iv) Pages 2, line 21—

for "six months" substitute "twelve months"

page 2, line 29—

for "two months" substitute "six months"

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

Page 2, after line 40, add:

"Explanation.—"Employer" shall mean a person, or a partnership, a corporation, a society or an institution between whom and an employee a contract of service, oral or written, subsists, and shall include any successor-in-title to such person, partnership, corporation, society or institution."

Shri Warlor: I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 11 and wherever it occurs—

for "reinstate" substitute "continue"

(ii) Pages 1 and 2,—

for lines 16 to 19 and 1 to 14 respectively, substitute—

"Provided that such person shall not be eligible for his pay and such other allowances as he would have received if he would

[Shri Naushir Bharucha.]

not have been called up for training:

Provided further that if the employer refuses to continue the services of the person, such authority as may be prescribed under this Act shall collect from the employer as arrears of land revenue the total emoluments that such person would be entitled to receive if his employment would have been continued, along with an amount, which the authority shall fix as costs and such authority shall disburse the said amount collected as such to the person."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: All these amendments are before the House.

15 hrs.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Amendment No. 8 which I propose is an explanation of the word 'Employer', and it reads thus:

" 'Employer' shall mean a person, or a partnership, a corporation, a society or an institution between whom and an employee a contract of service, oral or written, subsists, and shall include any successor-in-title to such person, partnership, corporation, society or institution."

I think it is necessary to introduce this explanation. In law, what happens is this. Suppose a reservist is employed by a partnership firm, and one of the partners dies; then, in the eyes of law, that firm automatically dissolves. If the remaining partners carry on business, they can very well evade the law by pointing out that they are not the same legal entity as entered into a contract of service with the reservist. Therefore, unless a precaution like this is taken, and employer is defined as including the successor-in-title, there will be any number of evasions. And this is not the only case where the legal entity of a

partnership firm ceases. Even when one partner goes out and another comes in, it becomes a new firm, and in the eyes of law, it may very well repudiate its liability on that ground. A third case is where the assets of the firm have been transferred to a third party, and the same business may be carried on but in changed hands, and because he is a transferee, the third party can say 'I am not the employer, I am not the same firm, because in the eyes of law, I am a new firm.'

Similarly, in the case of a corporation, as the Deputy Minister pointed out just now, a corporation may go into liquidation. That is true. But a corporation can also go into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstitution. There again, the question arises that in the eyes of law, it may not be the same employer. The same thing will be true of a society or an institution also. The same society may carry on business, it may get registered, or its registration may be taken away or something else may happen, and again, it may say. 'We are not the same employers'.

It is to cover these loopholes that I am moving this explanation

Shri Jadhav: In amendment No. 1, I have suggested that the proviso to clause 2 should be dropped. If we want to guarantee employment to the reservist, there should be no proviso to this clause, since it will give scope for the employer to evade the provision.

In amendment No. 2, I seek to drop the words 'obey the order of any such authority as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1).' If the proviso is dropped, then there is no necessity of keeping these words. Then, I have provided in this amendment that if any employer fails to reinstate, then action may be taken against him.

It is provided in sub-section (2) of proposed section 7 that the employer who fails to obey the order shall be

punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. In order that the punishment should be a deterrent one, I have provided in amendment No. 3 that the fine should be increased to two thousand rupees.

It is further provided in sub-section (2) of section 7 which is proposed that the employer who fails to reinstate the person should be asked to pay to him a sum equal to six months' remuneration. I have provided in my amendment No. 4 that it should be twelve months' remuneration.

Sub-section (3) of proposed section 7 reads:

"In any proceeding under this section it shall be a defence for an employer to prove that the person formerly employed did not apply to the employer for reinstatement within a period of two months from the termination of the period of his training, muster or army service".

The period of two months provided here will be short, and, therefore, in amendment No. 5 I have sought to increase it to six months.

Shri Warior: I have nothing to add to what I have said already about these amendments

Sardar Majithia: It is my unpleasant duty to oppose these amendments for the simple reason that they are not necessary.

As for the dropping of the proviso, I have already given my reasons, and I need not repeat them.

The only point that remains is about the definition of 'employer'. My hon. friend has made out that we should define the term 'employer'. Apart from the fact that by putting in a definition we shall be leaving out certain categories and thus restrict the provision, I would like to state that we want the term to have

a wider scope and include all the employers, in the accepted sense of the term or as the term is understood by everyone. So, rather than restrict this term, we would like it to have a wider scope. Therefore, I oppose these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to clause 2 to vote.

The question is:

Pages 1 and 2,—

omit lines 16 to 19 and 1 to 14 respectively.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 15 and 16—

for "obey the order of any such authority as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1)" substitute "reinstate"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 17 and 18—

for "one thousand rupees" substitute "two thousand rupees"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 21—

for "six months" substitute "twelve months"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 28—

for "two months" substitute "six months"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 40, add:

Explanation.—“Employer” shall mean a person, or a partnership, a corporation, a society or an institution between whom and an employee a contract of service, oral or written, subsists, and shall include any successor-in-title to such person, partnership, corporation, society or institution.’

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 11 and wherever it occurs,

for “reinstate” substitute “continue”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Pages 1 and 2—

for lines 16 to 19 and 1 to 14 respectively, substitute:

“Provided that such person shall not be eligible for his pay and such other allowances as he would have received if he would not have been called up for training:

Provided further that if the employer refuses to continue the services of the person, such authority as may be prescribed under this Act shall collect from the employer as arrears of land revenue the total emoluments that such person would be entitled to receive if his employment would have been continued, along with an amount, which the authority

shall fix as costs and such authority shall disburse the said amount collected as such to the person.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 1, line 1,

for ‘Eighth’ substitute ‘Ninth’.

(ii) Page 1, line 4,

for ‘1957’ substitute ‘1958’.

[Sardar Majithia]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 1, as amended, the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Sardar Majithia: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding railways) in 1957-58 presented on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

11th February, 1958. 4 hours are available for discussion and voting on these Demands. There are 11 Ministries, and 35 votable and 10 charged Demands involved. There are also 53 cut motions tabled to 21 Demands.

May I know how we should apportion the time between the various Demands? After the discussion on all the Demands is over, I will put the cut motions and all the Demands together to the vote of the House.

The Demands in respect of which hon. Members have concentrated their attention and sent in a large number of cut motions are Demands Nos. 2, 46, 117, 83 and 126. I suppose hon. Members want to direct their attention particularly to these Demands. Then, my further request would be this.

There are a number of cut motions to various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move. I shall ask the Members to move them if the Members in whose names these cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1958, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 3—SALT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Salt'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,72,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker.]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services—Non-Effective. Charges.'"

DEMAND No. 24—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000 be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 82—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 34—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 35—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 76,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958. in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 37—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 41—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,42,000, be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,52,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 55—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Census'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 79—MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Mines'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,82,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 83—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 90—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 93—SUPPLIES

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,38,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 95—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 53,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 106—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASE OF
FOODGRAINS**

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Purchase of Food-grains'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

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

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

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I know the procedure of discussion? Shall we have a general discussion on these Demands first?

An Hon. Member: How could it be?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What general discussion would the hon. Member require? The Demands are there. He can speak on any Demand he likes. He can speak on more than one Demand or on all Demands. All are open for discussion.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Would it not be better if the Demands are taken up one by one so that specific attention may be devoted to each?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members desire, we can apportion time. There is Demand No. 2, then No. 46, Nos. 83, 117, 126 and so on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest that it would be extremely difficult if we allotted within the space of four hours a few minutes to each Demand? I would suggest, if the Chair so feels, that we should generally speak on all Demands. That should go on for three hours. At the end of three hours, the Demands will be taken up one by one. I do not think at that stage Members would like to speak at length on the Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There would be difficulty in that case that, when after the 'general discussion', as the hon. Member chooses to call it, the Demands come up for voting, some Members may like to speak again. Now all are open for discussion. He might say what he wants to say in respect of any or all Demands and the cut motions. Subsequently, I will certainly put the cut motions as well as the Demands separately.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): We should take up one Demand after another.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): I would suggest that we start with the important Demands on which Members have been pleased to send cut motions. After these are finished, we may take up the others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had mentioned the Demands on which a number of cut motions have been sent. Therefore, I presume that we will be directing our attention mainly to those Demands during these four hours. If, however, hon. Members want to split up the Demands and allot time for each, we can consider it. If hon. Members want that Demand No. 2 should be taken up separately and given one full hour, we can consider it.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): My cut motions are to Demands Nos. 2, 83 and 117. Demand No. 2 is for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. My cut motions relating to this Demand are mainly directed towards the attitude of the Commerce and Industry Ministry towards the handloom industry.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): What are numbers of the cut motions?

Shri Tangamani: Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17. In my cut motion No. 14, I have stated that from 1-12-57, the rebate on handloom cloth has been cut from 9 NP to 6 NP. In the State of Madras, there has been considerable accumulation of stocks worth nearly Rs. 2½ crores as a result of this cut. In the Supplementary Grant also, we find that quite a lot of money has been ear-marked as loans and grants for khadi at the expense of handloom cloth.

The general policy has been to give protection to the handloom industry and with this view, the co-operative handloom scheme has been encouraged. The Madras State is one of the States where according to my information, nearly 200 units have come under co-operatives. Madras and Andhra Pradesh are the two important States where nearly a million workers make their livelihood as a result of this handloom industry. The protection given to the handloom industry was from the cess that was collected from mill cloth. It was used mainly in the form of a rebate on the sale of handloom cloth. Nobody can say that today the handloom has found a market and is in a position to compete with mill cloth. With the restriction on the export of handloom cloth to other countries because of competition abroad, greater protection is necessary for handloom cloth.

In the last session, we raised the question whether the rumours that there was going to be a cut in the

rebate were true or not. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the cut was going to be effective from the 1st of December 1957 and, in his opinion, it was not going to affect the handloom industry at all. But the Madras State Government as also the handloom weavers' society in Madras have sent protests against this cut. The State Minister of Industries has specifically requested the Central Government to postpone this cut to a further date, namely, the 1st March 1958.

Recently, there was a conference of all those in the co-operatives and they passed a unanimous resolution that the cut must be restored. They observed the 15th throughout the State as Rebate Day. Protests were made, demonstrations were held and resolutions have been passed and sent to Government.

What is it that we find in the Supplementary Grant? As I have already stated, the expenditure on the development of the khadi and handloom industries is met out of the cess allocated under the Khadi and Handloom Industries (Development) Act of 1953. The cess is levied on mill cloth at 3 NP per yard and the proceeds are transferred for the development of the handloom and khadi industries. The current year's budget provided for a contribution of Rs. 23 lakhs to cover the anticipated deficit.

In the revised estimates, what we find is that the grant for khadi is Rs. 293 lakhs as against Rs. 185 lakhs according to the budget estimate of 1957-58, and the loan for khadi is Rs. 270 lakhs as against Rs. 131 lakhs. But we find that so far as handloom is concerned, the grants given in the budget estimate of 1957-58 and the revised estimate are virtually the same, namely Rs. 300 lakhs. There is only a slight increase in the case of loans, from Rs. 278 lakhs to Rs. 294 lakhs. Though there is a demand from the co-operatives that more loans must be granted, more loans are not granted to the hand-

loom industry. At the same time, more loans are granted to khadi industry, and the grants have also been increased to that industry. That is why I have also a cut motion to that effect. Now encouragement is given to khadi at the expense of the handloom industry. I am not opposed to the encouragement of khadi, but I am opposed to the encouragement of khadi at the expense of the handloom industry.

As I may not have another opportunity to speak, I would like to draw attention to my cut motions No. 41 and 42 under Demand No. 117. These are in respect of the demand for a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,00,000 in respect of purchase of foodgrains.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, have you decided that you will take all cut motions together; these cut motions refer to another Demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I have decided that.

Shri Tangamani: The second point I would like to mention is about the grants under the Food and Agriculture Ministry. My cut motions are numbers 41 and 42, dealing with the Demand No. 117. The cut motions read as follows:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,48,00,000 in respect of purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to supply adequate rice to States of Kerala and Madras in the South Zone) and (Stopping of supply of imported rice to Madras State.)"

Prior to October, 1957, Madras State was getting 8,000 tons per month from the Centre and at a subsidised rate. It is admitted that the Madras State is a deficit area so far as rice is concerned and the deficit comes right up to 100,000 tons according to the figures supplied by the Government of Madras. So these 100,000 tons were met

[Shri Tangamani]

by the 8,000 tons per month supplied by the Government of India. But, since October, 1957, they have not only stopped these 8,000 tons but, at the instance and at the request of the Government of Madras, they have been giving only a loan of 4,000 tons, because the South Zone is created in which there is a free flow of rice, according to Government, from the surplus areas of Andhra Pradesh to Kerala and Tamil Nad. But, what is the experience we have?

Yesterday, in reply to one of my questions, the Deputy Minister was pleased to state that in spite of the free flow of rice from the surplus areas of Andhra Pradesh, during the 5 months only 5,000 tons of rice have been transported to Madras State. At the same time, there is no guarantee that the rice which goes into Madras State will not be moved to other States also. So,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that in spite of my request, other voices have continued incessantly. Perhaps, it has come to be believed that when the Chair usually draws the attention of the Members to this fact, the Members do not find it necessary to attend to it. I will request again that even if it is necessary to talk sometimes, those voices must be subdued and must be in whispers and not so loud as to reach the Chair or to interrupt the proceedings. I will request the hon. Members to take care.

Shri Tangamani: The third point I would like to make out is with regard to Demand No. 83 which is concerned with the Ministry of Communications, under the Head, Posts and Telegraphs. My cut motions are numbers 37 and 38. They deal with the dissatisfaction of the employees over the meagre interim relief granted by the Pay Commission and also the dissatisfaction of extra-departmental staff of the P. & T. over the meagre interim relief of Rs. 2 per mensem.

As the House knows, at the instance of the Central Government employees, led by the Post and Telegraph Department, who gave strike notice to go on strike on the 9th August, 1957—and at the intervention of the Government and of several people in the country the strike was called off—a Pay Commission was appointed. The Pay Commission has come forward with interim relief and that interim relief is Rs. 5 for Central Government employees.

As you are aware, the extra-departmental staff do not come directly under the Posts and Telegraphs. The extra-departmental staff are very low-paid and the interim relief paid to them is only Rs. 2. The dissatisfaction is rampant both in the Posts and Telegraphs and also amongst those who are known as extra-departmental staff.

My submission is that although interim relief is granted, we should not be satisfied with interim relief. There must be a clear directive to the Pay Commission that an early decision must be reached and the final report submitted as soon as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of calling another hon. Member, I think we can resume this subject afterwards.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister will now reply to the debate on the President's Address.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last few days' debate on the President's Address, a very large number of topics have been referred to and it is a little difficult for me to touch on all of them. With your permission, Sir, I shall deal with some of the more important matters;

and, inevitably, I have to deal with them in a rather general way.

So far as the general economic situation of this country is concerned, I shall say something about it. But the House knows that we are going to have various discussions in connection with the Budget in the course of this session. Further, as I think I have stated previously, it is proposed to lay a paper or a memorandum before the House in regard to the Second Five Year Plan explaining the present position and what we are doing and what we propose to do. It is difficult to deal with the matter in bits. So, we thought that a full memorandum on this subject will be more useful to give some idea to the House and to the country as to our present position and our future prospects. So, these matters are going to be discussed and it may not be particularly helpful for me to take them up in bits now. Nevertheless, I shall say something on this subject.

Criticism has been made on the part of the Opposition that the President's Address lacks imagination; there is lack of reality and there is a sense of utter complacency. Well, I do not know if any hon. Member in this House feels or thinks really that the Members of this Government who have the honour to advise the President are complacent. No one, whether this Government or any other, who has to face the tremendous problems which this country has to face can ever be complacent. He may occasionally err, as Governments may make mistakes, as anyone might. But for any one to feel completely happy at the state of affairs would indicate that there is something very wrong about him, whoever he might be.

15.27 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Now, there is no question of complacency and more particularly during the past year or two when we have had to face enormous problems, enormous difficulties, many of them

at least not of our making—some may be of our making. There has been a continuous effort on our part, on the Government's part, as, I believe, there has been on the part of this House in Parliament, to face these difficulties realising what they were, whether they were domestic internal difficulties or in the international sphere. So, if it is necessary, I should like to assure the House that there is absolutely no sense of complacency anywhere. But, it is one thing not to be complacent and another thing, shall I say, always to take a view which is on the verge of panic and to think in terms of slogans, or merely to denounce various things in the country. There are plenty of things in this country which nobody likes which we struggle against. I realise also that it is the normal duty of the Opposition to object, to denounce and generally to find fault. I do not complain. But, I would only beg the House to consider these matters in proper perspective with the least complacency and also for the moment to look at it—not from the point of view of a particular party or Government Party or Opposition Parties but as Members of Parliament representing the great Indian people in this House looking at this tremendous and exciting process of history in the making. Because we in this country are making history: whether it is good history or bad history, it is for the future generations to judge. And the world is making history perhaps in a more concentrated way than it has done in the past. So, I would beg this House to approach these big questions taking this perspective into view.

Now, I think that the President's Address has by no means taken a complacent view but a realistic view of the situation and pointed out certain definite hopeful factors. I do submit that nobody can deny that those hopeful changes have taken place in the last few months in this country and are still taking place. That again does not mean that we should rest content with that. It is right that we should point them out

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

as it would be right to point out if the changes were for the worse.

Broadly speaking, the economic situation has improved noticeably and it may be said that the Government are in much better control of it than a year ago. Inflationary pressures have abated and the rate of drawal of foreign exchange reserves has significantly declined.

These are all problems that worried us last year both in regard to credit policy and import policy. The reins are being fairly tightly held and the outlook of availability of external assistance is much better. These are important factors or tendencies.

The President's Address has referred to the index of wholesale prices. I did not quite understand how some hon Members challenged that unless they took some figures which were for a slightly different period. The index of wholesale prices in the last five months or so has gone down by nearly five per cent. Food prices have come down by eight per cent. The index for rice has fallen from 111 to 101, that of wheat from 94 to 86, of jowar from 126 to 104 and of bajra from 137 to 114. I do not say these are very wonderful changes but they are definite trends in a right direction and they have been brought about at a moment when the previous trends were all in the wrong direction. That is to say, not only have wrong trends been stopped but they have been reversed somewhat, undoubtedly, not because of any new harvest coming or anything like that but because of the various policies adopted by the Government in the course of the last year or so.

But, I repeat that while we have a right to be a little hopeful because of this change in trends, we must realise completely that we have to be very careful and cautious and not allow this matter to slip away again in the wrong direction.

There is always with us the problem of internal and external resources. External resources can come, broadly speaking, from our exports

or from such loans or credits that we may get from abroad. I think that the policy we adopt in regard to our exports will bear fruit. To what extent, of course I cannot prophecy because it takes a little time to develop this but it is not right to say, I think, as some hon. Members did, that attention is not being paid to our exports. Attention is certainly paid to the best of our ability and intelligence.

One hon. Member, Shri Nausair Bharucha said—I quote—"I accuse this Government that it is holding back vital information which is of the utmost importance to the nation". He was referring to funds, etc. available to us and how the gap in the Second Plan would be filled and so forth. I do not know; I am not aware of the fact that we have held back any vital information on this subject. Because, how does it profit the Government to hold it back. It is obviously essential for the people to know what they have got to do and what the position is.

The difficulty is this. Take, for instance, the external assistance. We cannot, while we discuss matters, say anything definite about it. Therefore, we have to wait till a definite decision is arrived at. As a matter of fact, many items of information in regard to this have been made public in this House and in answer to questions and otherwise in the public Press and so forth. One knows.

But it is true that these separate items of information do not perhaps convey a connected picture. That connected picture is being drawn up to be placed before the House. As I just told the House a little while ago, we intend placing a memorandum dealing with the entire subject, dealing with the Plan, dealing with the gaps and also dealing how we hope to fill that and so on. The present position, as I said, is somewhat more hopeful or, if I may use the word, considerably more hopeful than it was a year ago.

When I say that I am not guaranteeing the future. I am merely saying

that it is more hopeful for the present. That is to say, during this year that we are beginning, we hope to go through it, that is, to go through the major works of our Plan as intended. We are not going to slow down on that. And we hope that in the next year also, we shall be in a position to do so. We have not got hoards and we cannot say about the next five, six or seven years. That will depend on many factors: our own policies, our internal resources and the external resources that we hope to get. Anyhow, we propose to put before this House in the course of this month or probably in the month of March a full memorandum on this subject

There have been, as usual, a number of references to corruption in the Government apparatus. I do not wish to take the time of the House much now. But I should like to say that the apparatus that we have created last year or the year before to meet this question has worked with considerable success. It is improving daily. Nobody can deny that. Nobody can say that here or in any country in the wide world, everything is all right and there is absolute freedom from corruption. There is that though I think that perhaps there is less of it, much less of it, than most other countries. So, there is no justification for this. I am merely pointing out relatively because it is sometimes made out that we are the big sinners in this respect. I do not think we are. I think we stand rather high compared to many countries, but it is there undoubtedly and we have to make every effort to remove that. And, I submit that the special arrangements we have made, the O. & M. Division, the Special Police Establishment and others have met with quite a considerable success. I have been going through the various steps they have taken, the number of cases they have started, the success they have attained, and I was impressed by them. Of course, there are difficulties and, as the House knows, the real difficulties are that it is never quite easy to get real proof which would

satisfy a law court. One may have suspicions, one may even have some kind of moral feeling that it is wrong, but the rules as they are and the law as it is do not make it particularly easy to deal with it. Nevertheless, we have met with considerable success, and we are constantly pressing every Ministry, every department to be particularly wide awake in this matter and to be in very intimate touch with the O. & M. Division whose special function this is, that is, not only greater efficiency but also greater integrity, lack of corruption etc.

May I add—it is not a subject I am discussing now, because this will come up tomorrow—that this report about the life insurance matter has been sometimes referred to here as an instance of corruption. Well, I have read the report fairly carefully as most Members must have done. I have not found any such charge in it. There may be here and there vague doubts thrown out but, anyhow, whatever else that may be, it has not brought out any such charge.

Then, again, some hon. Members complained, I think Shri H. N. Mukerjee, that there is no mention of rehabilitation in it, or of the Dandakaranya scheme. True, there was no mention in it as there have been no mention of many other important matters. Unless there is something new to be said about it, it was not considered necessary to mention it, not that the question of rehabilitation is not important; of course it is important. Obviously it is, anything which involves the future lives of large numbers of people is of great importance. As for the scheme, it is a very vast scheme as the House knows, and it will take a little time to develop. We are trying to develop it in a small way in a small area first and then in a larger way.

About the food position may I say—well, I cannot say that the food position is to our liking—that it is satisfactory in the limited sense of the word, in the sense that we have built up some stocks. It is a difficult situation, and it can only ultimately be met

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

when we get the results we are aiming at, far greater production. And, I would still submit my own humble opinion that we hope to reach the target of self-sufficiency. I am not prepared to accept—I may be mistaken, of course, but I do want the country to aim at self-sufficiency as the President has said in his Address, not immediately I realise that—and I think it is somewhat a pessimistic view to take that this will take a very long time. I have no doubt that, well, if I may say so, looking at it theoretically, or practically too, it can be done. Whether we do it or not—‘we’ meaning the people of India, the agriculturists—depends on so many factors apart from nature’s vagaries that it is difficult to be definite about it. But I do not think there is any reason for us to be pessimistic about it. I think we can do it, and I think that we will do it.

Another subject that was touched upon was that the public sector is not doing well. I do not quite know what this criticism meant, because it is the public sector that is being built up in a big way. All these steel plants, all these machine building plants and all that are the big foundations of the public sector, not the odd little bits being done. It is the burden of that that we have to carry today, and the tremendous amount of imports of machinery etc. coming are really for the public sector; the private sector comes in in quite a relatively small way in regard to that matter.

Now, some hon. Members talked about atomic energy, and some said that we must immediately start atomic power stations. I am afraid that that kind of progress cannot be made. It is not merely a question of money, although money comes in, but it requires a good deal of preparation before we can think of starting atomic power stations. In the President’s Address some reference has been made to it. That is true. That does not mean we can start them in the course of the next year. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has

been speaking about these matters on several occasions and discussing the economics of it because, after all, it is the economical aspect that counts. The factory can be built; that is known. You can build it, but if it is frightfully expensive nobody is going to build it. We are not going to waste money over atomic power station if the power that is produced is much more expensive than the power produced through ordinary methods. That is the main thing.

Apart from future progress, that is to say, probably it may become cheaper in the future, even now some factors are established that in areas far away from the coal fields, far away from hydro-electric power, it will be definitely economical to have an atomic energy station to supply power. There are many such areas in India. Of course, the matter has been considered. Naturally, we can only start one at a time, we cannot start several before our first effort. Where we can start it I do not know nor does anybody else know, but among the places that have been taken at present are the Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, South India, Rajasthan and Bombay, that is parts of these areas which may fit in. You cannot just choose any area. It has to fulfil certain needs before you can decide, and then you can calculate the economics of it. Anyhow, this matter is under consideration.

Then, Shri Mukerjee said something about co-operative agriculture, that that is not making progress. That is partly so. I presume he meant by ‘co-operative agriculture’ co-operative farming. That is so. I am myself of opinion that we should encourage co-operative farming wherever we can. But it is obvious that that can only be done, well, of course, with the consent of the people concerned, the farmers concerned, and in a process of development. You cannot suddenly go to a place and say that the people must have co-operative farming. The people will not understand, it simply will not fit in. You cannot do it like

that. You cannot compel them. Nobody can compel them, not only a Government like ours but an authoritarian government cannot do it ultimately, and production will suffer.

What we aim at today is to spread co-operatives in regard to various services, co-operative services, provided that it will later lead to co-operative farming wherever that is considered feasible at first. You cannot do it otherwise. You may and you should have co-operative farming where it is feasible,—where, for instance, Government has a new land or where Gramdan villages exist, because, there, you have a fairly clean slate. You may do it and I would like it generally, but the most immediate thing that appears to me is service co-operative, not merely credit co-operatives but service co-operatives.

May I repeat here, what I have often said previously, that co-operatives in my thinking have to be intimately concerned with the people. I mean to say it is not some kind of official imposition, officially run. I do not think a co-operative which has too much of an official element in it is a real co-operative. It must depend upon the people, upon the people's initiative and because of that I think the co-operatives should be relatively small.

I know, only yesterday or the day before, I saw a criticism from an eminent foreign observer, commenting about some organisation pleading for large co-operatives. The eminent foreign observer served in the civil service here in those days. Well, from his point of view, what he said may be correct, but then his point of view does not appeal to me, because my point of view is entirely based on developing the people there, getting their support, co-operation and their self-reliance and all that, and not merely by some official change from above bringing about a temporary result.

The real aim is the growth of our people, their co-operation fitting in with that and their self-reliance. Therefore, I do believe more firmly

than ever that the co-operatives we have should be relatively small, that is to say, village co-operative, or a co-operative of two villages, where people know each other more or less and can easily function together, if you like, as a large family. These small co-operatives have to be linked up naturally to form, if you like, larger entities, 20, 30, 40 or 50, and they can form a larger council for other purposes. We should concentrate on these service co-operatives, that is to say, fertilisers, manures, good seeds, marketing and there are so many other things that the co-operative could do, and always keeping in view that co-operative farming should be aimed at wherever you can get the consent of the people.

Now, I talk about co-operative farming. Why do I do it? Not because I think it is some kind of ideal which is obvious. I am not at all sure that co-operative farming of that type will suit every part of the country. I do not know whether it will suit a rice field or a wheat field; certainly a wheat field, I do not know. But the main point is this. Where you have got these very, very small holdings, as inevitably in India you must have, there are a great number of people who have an acre or two acres, and they cannot make much progress with their resources and with the two-acre farms. They have to function in a very small way, and therefore it becomes essential that either you have to have a big farm—you do not want big farms owned by an individual—or a co-operative jointly looking after a bigish area of land when they have some resources.

So, for me, there are two reasons to think of joint farming. One is this reason that I have said. The other is that it is a higher form of social organisation for the land. It is not merely farming, but a co-operative spirit coming in in their various types of activities.

I should like to say a few words about international affairs, but before I do that, there is one matter I should like to mention just to indicate the curious types of problems that we

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

have to face in this country and how nobody can ever go anywhere near complacency in this country. Recently, we have had the problem of the official language for India. This House will discuss it and I am not going to discuss that problem. I have no doubt in my mind that when the matter comes before this House,—by the Committee which has been appointed by this House some suitable proposals will be made by agreement—this House will gladly accept them.

But why I am referring to it is this. Partly because of this,—partly may be for other reasons—there are a group of people in South India, in the Madras State especially, who talk about an independent state, separate and cut off from India. This may be a matter with a comic element in it, but it is a serious enough matter when even a few individuals talk in that way. It shows how skin-deep is this unity, that people can talk; and see the other reactions of it. One of these is, there is a new party I see from the newspapers. It was started a short while ago, which wanted to have this independent Tamil State, and what is more, it will incorporate Ceylon in that State.

Now, the response to this kind of talk is amazing. Immediately we see reference being made to this in the newspapers from Ceylon, angry reference, frightening reference; "Oh, it is all right; the present Government of India, they may not do it, but who knows? And these people have the eyes on us". This creates tremendous problems, this kind of wholly irresponsible attitude.

When, some months back, I was in Ceylon, I told them, and I used strong language. This particular development had not taken place then. I said that I find sometimes people in Ceylon have a fear that this great big country, India, may swallow them up. I said that it was a totally unreasoned fear and any person, any individual who thought of that in India, who talked about it, was talking nonsense. I gave some reasons for it. It is quite absurd

that India should do that. It is in the interests of India—it is not a question of our being idealistic—that Ceylon should be, an independent, friendly country, our neighbour, with whom we have friendly relations. How does it profit in anyway? Not only we go against our policies but we make ourselves a laughing-stock in the world. Why add to us these burdens? This is feudal thinking. It is not the thinking of the modern age, thinking now you can add a little territory and a little zamindari to your bit of taluk. It is quite absurd in the modern age to think of adding territories. We do not want one inch of territory from anybody, except of course what is ours should be ours—a place like Goa—and that is a different matter. Apart from that, we do not want an inch of territory. I want to make it perfectly clear; whether it is Ceylon, whether it is Pakistan; we did not want the slightest change in regard to the agreement about Pakistan coming into existence. We do not want to put an end to Pakistan. It would be not only wrong but an egregious folly for anyone in India to do so and add to his burden and the country's burden and put an end to all our progress by these new burdens.

16 hrs.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am sorry to have to intervene. But, from year to year I have been raising one particular problem, and now the Leader of the House has made it so definite about territorial aggrandisement or whatever language he may care to use. Does it mean that we will no more demand the Chittagong Hill Tracts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It raises a new point. My answer would be that we cannot make any change to the Chittagong Hill Tract except by agreement, if it ever comes. At the time when partition took place, it was accepted even by the partition-makers that Chittagong Hill Tracts did not or should not have, gone to Pakistan. They did go and we do accept it as

a fact. It was a wrong decision, and we accept it as a fact. If by agreement it can come to us, well and good, not that I want a part of a territory, but because the people, Buddhists chiefly, do not fit in elsewhere.

I will now refer to foreign affairs briefly. In foreign affairs, for a long time past, indeed for hundreds of years, foreign affairs have meant apparently the projection of the European point of view on the world; that is called foreign affairs. Naturally, because Europe was a dominant continent and it controlled the destinies of a great part of the world. It was stronger militarily, economically and politically and so there was the European thinking, the thought of the world with Europe as a central factor of the world, just as possibly the Englishman in the 19th century would have thought of London as the central factor and the hub of the world. To some extent that was a fact too.

So, it gave rise to this thinking, this Europe-centred thinking of foreign affairs. Then the United States of America came into the picture. They had come in gradually of course. Till then, they had an isolated life. Now, by force of circumstances, and by various historical developments, they began to play a tremendous part in the world. We began to think after the end of the war of this century that it is American-centred. The world view becomes American-centred view. Others are nothing. Europe is an area attached to it.

Now, all those view-points have some justification in them; I do not deny it. They have their great problems; I do not deny them. Other factors can intervene, apart from it. Of course, the development of the Soviet Union is a very vital and important factor, which did not fit in with the Europe-centred view or the American-centred view. Here comes a new picture of the Moscow-centred world.

Now, apart from all these great developments, other developments have taken place during the last dozen

years or so, resulting in the independence of many countries in Asia. Therefore, there has developed a new angle in Asia of looking at these problems. We are even now a good deal impressed and conditioned by the European thinking, because we have ourselves been brought up in that way, or the American thinking, or sometimes Moscow-thinking, whatever it may be. I am not talking of communism. I am talking of political thinking.

So, this development of the independent nations in Asia naturally leads to, what might be called vaguely, the Asian way of looking at the world. I do not say there is one Asian way; Asia is a big continent, and there are different ways of looking at it. It is a change from the European-centred view or any other view. Of course, the right view, ultimately, I take it, will be neither European, nor American, nor Moscow, nor Asian, but a proper world view, which can be developed.

But, because of various factors, it is a painful process, the adjustment of the mind. Many difficulties have arisen and are arising in other parts of the world, because they cannot quite adjust themselves to this thinking, that there can be a so-called Asian view, see conditions of Asian countries in a way which is somewhat different from their own view. They talk about it and express some resentment at that fact.

Let us take India. It is unaligned, uncommitted. It has not fallen into line with their policy. Their policy or approach takes for granted that the policy must emerge from Europe or America or Moscow, whatever it may be, and that the other countries cannot develop their own view-points, which they have to develop, apart from everything else, because of geography. Because, geography counts a great deal in these matters. A country develops its world view or its political or international view, not only because of other factors like history, tradition etc. but because of geography.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Since India has to take a world view from Delhi, naturally it looks first of all to the countries round India, then further afield and so on. It approaches the problems that way. The view of a country in the North Pole about the world may be different from that of a country near the Equator. So, there is this development, this new angle, this new approach, which might vaguely, broadly, rather incorrectly be called the Asian approach. Anyhow, it is a movement which is different from the European-centred view or the American-centred view or the Russian centred-view. Not that these views are against somebody; I am not saying that.

It is not hostile. Because we do not align ourselves with the European-centred or the American-centred view, it does not mean that we are hostile to Europe or America or Moscow. We are thinking on slightly different lines, sometimes in line with them, sometimes not. Anyhow, the viewpoint, the approach and the way in which we look at the world is somewhat different.

Now, there is one basic fact which I have said previously, and which I repeat now, about this European-centred or other-centred view. To us, the attitude that has been taken in regard to China is really a thing which really cannot be logically explained. It is practically—I am not talking ideologically—a fact that a great country like China being by-passed, ignored which, in a sense, seems odd, unrealistic. So also in the case of so many other things that are happening in Asia. These problems are judged, not from the point of view from which Asia might do, regardless of policies and others, but from some other European-centred or American-centred or some other-centred viewpoint.

In other words, a number of new forces have gradually developed since the last war in Asia. They do not fit in with those other viewpoints which have been traditionally held by other

countries. We talk about anti-colonialism. We know very well that in many countries in Asia colonialism has ceased to be a force and countries have become independent; in Africa too. Well, we welcome it, and we think this trend will continue. And we realise that sometimes it may take a little time to bring about that change. It cannot be brought about quite suddenly.

But, nevertheless, the fact remains, as we see it, how some colonial countries stick on, adhere to, their colonies, in spite of everything. Of course, the most glaring example of the present day is what is happening in Algeria; other places too. Our attitude always has been one of friendship with France; friendship, of course with other countries too. But we have admired so many things in France, their high culture and there are so many other things and we were happy to come to a peaceful agreement and friendly agreement with France in regard to Pondicherry. I am very sorry that *de jure* transfer is still not being done. I do not know what to do about it, except to remind them from time to time. I am told, whenever I remind them, that it will be coming soon. But in spite of our friendly feeling for France, a country with its history, with its struggles for freedom, with its high culture and high intellectuality and all that, it does come as a deep shock—what has happened and what is happening in Algeria.

Only a few days ago, an incident occurred which I think is likely to be numbered among those relatively few instances of horror which affect the whole population, which is numbered, if I may say from Indian history as something like the Jallianwalabagh here. Many worse things have happened in India since then, much worse than Jallianwalabagh, but nevertheless Jallianwalabagh was a thing which very powerfully impressed the whole generation of India and possibly changed the current of history in India. Now, about this bombing the other day by French planes of that

village in Tunis—Tunisia near the Algerian border—I think it is called Sakiet—we are not depending upon partial accounts, because people from other countries have given full accounts including French journalists, American journalists, British journalists and other Red Cross people and the facts are pretty well-known. The facts are shocking beyond almost belief that such a thing could be done. Apart from the horror of a 100, 200 or 300 persons being bombed and I think, 20 or 30 being killed and the whole village being wiped off, the fact that this should be done in this way is itself more important than the unhappy deaths. It has a powerful effect—it is bound to have—in countries in Asia and Africa. Of course, even in Europe and America it has had very powerful reactions. I do not know what to say except that if this kind of policy is to be persisted in and approved of, then there is only greatest disaster ahead in Africa.

The House knows that certain rather remarkable developments have taken place recently in Western Asia, in what is called the Middle-eastern region—the Union of Egypt and Syria and possibly as a consequence of that, rather as a reaction of it, the Federation or Union—I am not quite clear which—between Iraq and Jordan. We heard of the Union between Egypt and Syria and it was obvious that this was a popular union; that is the people in both those countries were eager for it and celebrated it when the first news came in a big way. Well, naturally if the people of both the countries want this union, we are happy and congratulate them and the representatives of those two countries. Now this has set in motion some forces which I do not quite know yet where they might lead to. If the Iraq and Jordan people want union, we are happy. But if it is merely a political counterpoise, then one does not quite know what the result of that may be.

There is a third aspect of it of which we do not quite know what might happen. There are ominous sounds coming from Israel. I say

“ominous” because there is some danger that as a result of what has happened here, Israel might precipitate action, might take precipitate action, which would be bad, because one never knows, when that kind of thing happens, where that might lead to.

I have talked about many things. But, the most important problem and subject in the world today is the basic subject of disarmament and cold war, that is, the relationship between the two major military groupings. That is the basic thing. Everything depends upon that. That has become even more an urgent matter since this new phase in the world, the Sputnik era, the Explorer era, all this has come in. Because, now, a false step or even an accident might give rise to that tremendous disaster from which there may well be no escape afterwards. Therefore, it has become the most urgent and important matter that something has to be done.

The other day, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom said that it was something that we had kept the peace, even this peace, a fevered peace. No doubt, it is something better than war. No one can call this very satisfactory peace. It is hardly peace except that killing is not being undertaken on a large scale. Therefore, this question of disarmament and the question of some kind of settlement or approach to a settlement of the various big problems which affect these two great military groupings has become of high importance.

This has been discussed in the United Nations repeatedly and the present position there is that talks on disarmament have ended. No progress was made after they had raised high hopes last year. Another Disarmament Commission of 25 was formed. Nobody quite knows whether it can function satisfactorily or not because no Disarmament Commission can function with any hope of results unless the two super powers are in it obviously. Basically it is

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

for the United States of America and the Soviet Union to agree. I do not mean to say that others can be left out. Not at all. Unless these two agree, there is no disarmament. Therefore, this Commission of 25 can only function satisfactorily if both of them accept it and function there. If either party goes out, it is an one-sided affair.

As you know, there has been talk of a high level meeting, summit meeting and the like. There have been many letters exchanged between the authorities in the Soviet Union, the United States of America and other countries. We would welcome a high level or summit meeting. Not to have it or to refuse to have it would be harmful. But, it is obvious, at the same time, that one does not meet with a blank mind. There has to be some kind of mental or other preparation for it. It has been suggested that a Foreign Ministers' meeting should take place. Now, we are not opposed to it. But, we feel that a Foreign Ministers' meeting, constituted as things are today, might not lead us forward, but might even lead to more rigid positions being taken and thus make it more difficult for the other high level meeting. Therefore, some kind of thinking has to be done. It is being done, I believe, everywhere, perhaps on an informal level, private level, so as to prepare the ground for a high level meeting which ultimately, I think, has to be held. A high level meeting has also big psychological reactions in the world, good reactions, unless, of course, they quarrel—that would have bad reactions—which a Foreign Ministers' meeting can never have. And what is wanted in the world today are these psychological changes, this gradual relaxation of tension, freedom from fear, which can be brought about if this matter is dealt with from a high level, but, as I said, that has to be preceded by some quiet informal talk, meeting etc.

I believe it is true to say that everywhere today, whether it is in Europe or whether it is in the United States of America or whether it is in the Soviet Union or indeed in many parts of India, minds are in a state of ferment; they have come out of their old grooves and they feel that something has got to be done, that it is not good enough repeating the old slogans. And you see instances of this.

When the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom came here, he talked about a pact of non-aggression. What exactly he meant by it he has not clarified, but even some talk about it shows that people are coming out of the old ways of thinking.

Then you know there is a proposal, originally from Poland, for an area in Central Europe comprising several countries being made atom-free, that is, no atom bases, no atomic weapons there etc. It does not take one very far, from a military point of view it does not make very much difference if Poland and Czechoslovakia, or East Germany and West Germany and may be one or two other countries, are made free of atomic weapons, but even such a step would create a new atmosphere and lead to other steps.

Then there is an American who delivered a series of lectures the other day in England, Mr Kennan, a man of considerable experience in his own line, who advocated an area of dis-engagement, that is more or less the same, but he went further than the Polish proposal, he wanted all armies to be withdrawn—not only atomic weapons, but all armies. Again, that by itself will not solve the problems of the world, but this indicates the way people are thinking more and more, people who thought otherwise previously.

All these are hopeful signs, and so far as we are concerned, we naturally would like to help in every possible way in easing the path to some kind of a settlement, or some kind of a

conference. We do not want to push ourselves in anywhere, in a conference or elsewhere; we made it perfectly clear that we do not want to go to a conference unless other parties concerned want us to go. If we can help, we will help. So that, while on the one hand, the dangers have become much greater in the world, on the other hand, there is a much keener awareness in the world of these dangers and a keener desire to meet them some way, and a coming out of the old ruts and grooves of thinking, which are hopeful signs. What will happen in future I do not know. We can go on working to the best of our ability.

We work in the international sphere, but everyone knows that we can only function with any kind of effect there if we have the powerful backing, and a backing supported by understanding, of the Indian People. Of course, these subjects are not party questions in India. Maybe some people differ here and there, but broadly speaking, they are not party questions.

Also much will depend upon how we function in India itself. If in India we become a party to conflicts, internal conflicts, internal disintegration, then obviously our voice does not count for much abroad.

People have talked about, in connection with our Five Year Plan and all that, the financial element. Obviously it is a very important element which cannot be ignored. But in the final analysis, it is not the money that is counted that is so important but the element of human energy and human faith that we can put in the country's work. That ultimately is a thing that can move mountains, and that can get us over present difficulties. It was in the measure that we brought that human faith and human energy in our previous difficulties, whether it was in the struggle for freedom or later, that we succeeded. I cannot measure, nor can anybody measure nor can any statistical apparatus measure human

faith, but we can feel it, and we can help it on, and we are ourselves influenced by it. I firmly believe that our country has that human energy and human faith which will help us to overcome all the obstacles that face us.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that there are as many as 200 amendments moved. I have received a letter signed by a number of hon. Members that amendment No. 196 may be put to the vote of the House. Is it agreed upon on behalf of the Members of the Opposition?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr Speaker: That will be the only one which I shall put to vote specifically. Thereafter, I shall put the other amendments together to the vote of the House. I shall now read out amendment No. 196 ...

Order, order Hon. Members ought to be in their seats while I am standing. It is very improper that they should be standing. Again and again, I have referred to this that there is no order observed in this House. Some kind of respect is due to the Chair. Order, order.

Amendment No. 196 reads:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the following important and urgent matters:—

- (a) the food crisis in West Bengal, Bihar, and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) prevailing unemployment;
- (c) ever-increasing corruption;
- (d) separation of judiciary from the executive;
- (e) decentralisation of power;
- (f) declining standard of living;
- (g) fixation of ceilings on income and expenditure;

[Mr. Speaker]

- (b) fixation of ceiling on land holdings and introduction of uniform land reform legislation for distribution of land in the country;
- (i) language agitations in the south and in Punjab;
- (j) situation that has arisen in Kashmir after Sheikh Abdulla's release; and
- (k) striking a balance between the prices of agricultural and industrial production".

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. When there is an amendment of this nature where so many questions are involved, I hope it will not be put to vote as a whole; it must be put only part by part, because there are many ideas involved in one amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will first of all make up their minds whether they are prepared to accept anyone of these items, in which case, I might put them separately. Now, there are two sections; one section does not want this amendment at all in any shape or form or any portion of it; others want it wholly. Therefore, I shall put it wholly to the vote of the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Before you put this amendment, may I just seek a clarification from you? Some hon. Members seem to think, and have written to you, of course, in their own limited sphere that this amendment may be put to vote, but that does not mean that after this amendment has been put, other amendment will be ruled out of order. I want to know whether amendment No. 1 as proposed by Shri Naushir Bharucha will be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the Opposition was speaking with one voice.

Which are all the amendments to be put to vote?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): No. 121.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Nos. 29 and 30.

Shri Jaipal Singh: As a matter of fact, we cannot jump from No. 1 to No. 196, unless all the others in between have disappeared from the scene.

Mr. Speaker: I am noting down the amendments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): No. 1.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): Nos. 110 to 112.

An Hon. Member: Nos. 66, 67 and 68.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Nos. 115 and 117.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): No. 80.

Mr. Speaker: I expect that when hon. Members are organised in groups, they will choose one or two amendments for being put to vote. For the purpose of grouping, they want me to recognise their groups. For the purpose of speaking and tabling amendments, they follow a different principle. There does not seem to be co-ordination amongst the various Members. Shri Panigrahi belongs to the Communist Party and Shri Tangamani also belongs to that Party. Shall I put all their amendments one by one? I thought that each group would concentrate upon one amendment, or two amendments at the most. If there are as many groups as there are Members for this purpose, I will seriously consider whether to recognise the groups at all.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The same story is there on the other side.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one there. Hon. Members will choose and tell me which amendment from which group has to be put.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I suggest that only No. 196 be put to vote and the House divided?

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 196 was not moved at all. So I am not going to put it to vote.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I press for division on amendment No. 1.

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely—

“but regret that the Address tends to create a dangerous sense of self-complacency in matter of (a) the food situation;

(b) total inadequacy of the internal resources for the Second Five Year Plan;

(c) inadequacy of foreign aid, and the critical position of foreign exchange; and

(d) price levels, particularly of necessities of life”

The Lok Sabha divided. Ayes 62; Noes 200.

Division No. 2.]

[16.35 hrs.

AYES

Assar, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagadish
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Barua, Shri Hem
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bhadraia, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri T K
Chavan, Shri D R
Dange, Shri S A
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dige, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elias, Shri Muhammad
Gaikwad, Shri B K
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Ghose, Shri Subman
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga

Imam, Shri Mohamed
Jadhav, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Katti, Shri D A
Khadikar, Shri
Kodiyar, Shri
Kumaran, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Majhi, Shri R C
Manay, Shri
Masani, Shri M R
Mateta, Shri
M-nan, Dr K B.
Menon, Shri Nasayanankutty
More, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H N.
Mullick, Shri B C
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarju
Panigrahi, Shri

Parulekar, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Prodhan, Shri B C
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ram Garib, Shri
Ramesh, Shri
Salunka, Shri Balasaheb
Sharma, Shri H C
Singh, Shri L Achaw
Siva Raj, Shri
Soren, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Supakar, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Vajpayee, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramil
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri

NOES

Abdul Latief, Shri
Abdur Rehman, Moivi
Abdur Rashid, Bakhsu
Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Agadi, Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Anurudh Sinha, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R S
Arumugham, Shri S R
Ayyakkannu, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S K
Banerji, Shri P B
Bengali Thakur, Shri

Berman, Shri
Berupal, Shri P L
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhogli Bhai, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Brahm Perkaab, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri

Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damar, Shri
Das, Shri K K
Das, Shri N T
Das, Shri Ramdhanil
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Moraji
Deshmukh, Shri K G
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M L
Elayaperumal, Shri
Geekwad, Shri Poteelagurus

Ganapathy, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri Perera
 Gandhi, Shri M. M.
 Ghosh, Shri Anuraj
 Ghosh, Shri M. K.
 Gohokar, Dr.
 Gounder, Shri K. Perisewani
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Hanada, Shri Subodh
 Hathi, Shri
 Hararika, Shri J. N.
 Hede, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Hukam Singh, Sardar
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar
 Jagdivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jain, Shri M. C.
 Jangde, Shri
 Jena, Shri K. C.
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Karmakar, Shri
 Kasliwal, Shri
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
 Kayal, Shri P. N.
 Kedaris, Shri C. M.
 Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
 Keshava, Shri
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
 Khwaja, Shri Jamal
 Kottukapally, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishna Chandra, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lachhi Rao, Shri
 Lahiri, Shri
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maftida Ahmed, Shrimati
 Maiti, Shri N. B.
 Majithia, Sardar
 Malviya, Shri Motilal
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur, Shri M. D.
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehta, Shri B. G.

Mehta Shrimati Krishna
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Misra, Shri R. D.
 Misra, Shri R. R.
 Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
 Morarka, Shri
 Munisamy, Shri N. R.
 Murmu, Shri Paika
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Musafir, Giani G. S.
 Muthukrishnan, Shri
 Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
 Naidurgker, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Nanjappa, Shri
 Narayanasamy, Shri R.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma
 Oza, Shri
 Padam Dev, Shri
 Pahadia, Shri
 Palaniyandy, Shri
 Pandey, Shri C. D.
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
 Parmar, Shri Y. S.
 Patel, Shri Maniben
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri
 Pillai, Shri Thapau
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Radhamohan Singh, Shri
 Radha Raman, Shri
 Raghuraj Sahai, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Krishan, Shri
 Ram Saran, Shri
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
 Rane, Shri
 Rangarao, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Raut, Shri Bholu

Rajdy, Shri K. C.
 Rajan Ram, Shri
 Sangal, Sardar A. S.
 Saranpandan, Dr.
 Senthendran, Shri
 Sengupta, Shri
 Senthurandian, Shri
 Senthil, Shri Ajit Singh
 Setish Chandra, Shri
 Setyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri P. O.
 Shankaraya, Shri
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shobha Ram, Shri
 Shukla, Shri V. C.
 Siddiah, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Singh, Shri T. N.
 Sinha, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Somani, Shri
 Sonawane, Shri
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Sardar
 Tahir, Shri Mohammed
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thirumala Rao, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Umrao Singh, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
 Varma, Shri B. B.
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri R. K.
 Vyasa, Shri R. C.
 Vyasa, Shri Radhesh
 Wilson, Shri J. N.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Panigrahi: Amendments Nos. 29 and 30 may be put to the voice vote, Sir.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All the other amendments that have been moved may be put to the voice vote.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are divided; I will put them as I think fit.

The question is:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the various difficulties that the different linguistic groups are undergoing, i.e., the Oriya-speak-

ing people in the district of Singhbhum and specially in Sareikella and Kharswan are undergoing as they are being denied opportunities of getting education through their mother tongue."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the following and the steps being taken to render adequate assistance to the people of drought affected areas in the State of Orissa resulting in deaths of starvations and mass exodus of people from villages to industrial centre for search of employment."

The motion was negatived.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir, I want 121 be put.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What was suggested was that all the other amendments that have been moved may be put to voice vote.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gaikwad wants his amendment to be put separately.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of ways and means of improving economic condition of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Buddhist who are considered as other Backward classes."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put all the other amendments that have been moved.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4, 11 to 15, 17, 18, 20, 25 to 39, 41, to 57, 60 to 86,*

88 to 96, 110 to 117, 120, 121, 124 to 127, 132, 133, 135, 137, 144 to 168, 175 to 187, 190 to 194, 199 to 202 and 205 were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put the original motion.

The question is:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 10th February, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1957-58—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members who want to go, may do so quickly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to draw the attention of the House to the demand which is demanded for paying interim relief to the Government employees. It has been contended that the Commission has recommended this grant of interim relief.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On what cut-motion is he speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be speaking on the Demand; he is not referring to any cut motion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What demand is he speaking on?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The particular demand which asks for a

*For the text of the amendments see Debates dated 13-2-1958 and 14-2-1958, cols.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

grant for making payment of interim relief to the employees. I have made it clear. Government has left out certain categories of employees while implementing the Commission's recommendations. For instance, there are the 12 lakhs of employees who are working in the various construction projects directly under the Government. There are another set of employees who are working in the ports directly administered by the Government of India. I speak with particular reference to the two to three thousand employees who are employed in the Cochin port, who are practically the employees of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Immediately after the recommendations were made, when demands were made in this House, the answer given by the Government was: 'wait till the Pay Commission gives the award and that award will be implemented as far as Government employees are concerned.' What happened when the employees were given Rs. 5 as interim relief? This particular set of employees, whose dearness allowance is governed by the award of the previous Pay Commission, had been refused this increase.

Apart from the fact that this Rs. 5 is inadequate, I find no reason why the Government should refuse to give this meagre amount of Rs. 5 to a set of employees who are directly under the service of the Government. Most of them are governed by the Minimum Wages Act and their wages had been fixed on the advice of the Minimum Wage Advisory Committee and the statutory period of three years has already passed. But the Government has not made any attempt to revise the wages fixed for them. Government should review their cases.

The Commission has given certain specific reasons for recommending Rs. 5. Even though we do not agree with the merits of the recommendation of the Commission because it considered only the increase in the cost

of living in 1957 only, it has recommended an increase of Rs. 5. Compared to the permanent employees of the various Ministries and employees in the construction projects who are getting a stabilised pay scale according to the old Pay Commission, these temporary employees who are directly employed by the Ministries concerned are getting lesser wages as their basic wage. That is all the more reason why these employees should also be given the *ad interim* increase of Rs. 5.

Another point which I wish to make out is that, even though the Central Government employees including the extra-departmental staff of the postal department gave a memorandum of demands regarding their service conditions along with the Post and Telegraphs employees, the Government at that time curiously enough for reasons known to themselves decided not to refer the question of extra-departmental staff to the Pay Commission, and the Government promised to this House that a separate commission will be appointed to look into their conditions of service. As a matter of fact, two commissions were separately appointed. One was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court and the other commission was not presided over by a judicial officer. Whatever might be the case, one commission comes to the conclusion that the employees should immediately get, in view of the increase in the cost of living in 1957 alone, Rs. 5 as the minimum increase in the dearness allowance, whereas the other commission comes to another conclusion that those employees should get only Rs. 2. The Government accepted both the recommendations. If we are to say that the decision of these two commissions as far as the quantum of dearness allowance to be granted as an interim relief is meagre, they would immediately take protection under cover of certain commissions going into the matter and they are not in a mood or do not wish to interfere with the findings of the commissions.

We find that when commissions are appointed they do their work and when the findings of those commissions do not cater to the taste of the Government in many cases the Government do not hesitate to come before the House and say that they do not agree with the particular findings of the commission. But in this case when two commissions came to two different conclusions regarding the increase in the cost of living of a particular year and made recommendations certainly it was up to the Government at least to standardise the recommendations and give the interim relief of Rs. 5 to the extra-departmental staff along with others.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, I rise to a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We may adjourn for the day. We are meeting till 6 p.m. tomorrow, and we may have 15 minutes today.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) हाउस को
एडजर्न क्यों न कर दिया जाय इस समय
लोग बिहकुल दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। कल
जम कर इस पर बात-चीत करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because we want more time we are sitting till six o'clock tomorrow. Therefore, we should not waste these 15 minutes also. The bell is being rung. There is quorum now. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore, regarding this interim increase in dearness allowance I want to make an appeal to the Government that they should not discriminate between these sections of employees.

I want to make a particular reference about the 3,500 workers in the Cochin Port who were directly employed by the Ministry concerned. They should be paid this Rs. 5 increase,

because in the Port area alone when 2,500 workers employed by the Ministry is granted from 1st July 1957 an increase of Rs. 5 another 3,500 workers working side by side with these workers are not getting it. I appeal to the Government to put an end to this injustice and take a fresh decision upon this matter so that those temporary employees may also get this interim increase of Rs. 5.

Another point I want to make is regarding Demand 117, that is regarding the supply of rice. The rice situation in the southern zone has been the subject matter of questions and answers in this House. I beg to make one point clear, that by the formation of the southern zone the view taken by the Government is that, because the States comprising the southern zone *inter se* have got rice surplus theoretically every State's need of rice is satisfied as one State can go and purchase rice from the other State.

But what is the real state of affairs? Last time, the Government told us that Andhra has got a surplus of 8 lakh tons of rice. It was in the month of November, 1957, and when it said that Andhra has got 8-lakh tons as surplus, and when the Kerala State demands that there should be some rice for them and put a demand to the Central Government, the Central Government simply said that "we have not got stock. The Southern Zone is there. Andhra has got a surplus stock of 8 lakh tons and go and purchase there." When the Kerala Government goes to Andhra to purchase rice which, according to the statistics of the Government of India, is 8-lakh tons, you will find that at least a majority of that portion has already been smuggled away without the knowledge either of the Central Government or the Andhra Government. That is one point.

Secondly, it has been already admitted by Government sources that even though the zone has been sealed up, really the rice surplus which remains in the papers of the Central Government is smuggled away and there is

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

no quantity of rice actually sold there, as you see from the statistics of the Government.

Again, in the open market the Kerala Government steps in to get the rice she wants. You have seen on the floor of the House that when the question of the price of rice comes up, certain hon. Members have been voicing the opinion that the rich Andhra peasant is refusing to sell rice at the normal price. When the Government steps in, immediately the price is increased. The only alternative was this. On 31st May, 1957, we passed an Act by which the Government had ample powers to fix the price of rice even though it will be a bit higher. We have to start procurement, but this Government, even though the Act was passed, on 31st May, 1957, refused to go to the market and refused to exercise the function conferred by the Act, even in the months of July and August. Therefore, the price of Andhra rice remains at a very high rate, and the Kerala Government was compelled to purchase it at a high price. The Government stepped into the market and exercised the function only in September, 1957, with the consequent result that the people of Kerala had to give a very high price for the rice.

I appeal to the Government in this connection. They say there is a surplus in the southern zone, but it will not be enough if you just point out that there is surplus in Andhra State and go and buy it. The Central Government has got sufficient powers. If it is left to the State Government, all these difficulties come up. The price should not rise because of the lack of powers to be exercised to procure rice. The difficulty is to get rice on the common market price. Therefore, do not leave this matter to the State Government to go and purchase in the open market, and meet the competition of not only the honest merchants but of the smugglers of rice in Andhra State. Instead of that, the Central Government should step in and see

that it exercises the functions given by the Act as passed in May last. The prices should be fixed early so that the Government could purchase rice, it is difficult for a State Government to go and procure rice.

Not only that. The power to fix the price should be exercised properly. The price should be fixed early. Now, we are finding difficulty in the State of Andhra in respect of the rice. Even though the Government fixed prices, it is difficult to get rice at that price. There is no procedure whereby the State Government could purchase that rice at the fixed prices. Government should immediately exercise the power of procurement and by procuring and commandeering the rice there, the commodity should be supplied to the States concerned.

Thus, instead of saying that Andhra State has got surplus and putting it in papers, in effect, in getting that rice, the Government should diligently come forward before the next crop is harvested, and fix the price and procure rice and see that the four States in the Southern Zone get a suitable quantity of rice on a proper price.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I want to speak on Demand No 55 where some amount has been granted for carrying out the census work. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that in Tripura State, during the pre-independence period, the census figure told us that the tribal population was more than three lakhs. But the latest report that was made tells us the tribal population is 1,92,000. That means more than a lakh of population is the present decrease; that the decrease is by more than a lakh. I fail to understand how in such a short period the population has decreased by more than a lakh. It means that at the time when the latest census was being conducted proper enrolment was not done. I know that in Tripura there are some difficulties. Firstly, there is the com-

munication difficulties. That difficulty can easily be overcome if the Government take the co-operation of the village people.

Here I might assure this House that my people are ever ready to co-operate very actively in this matter, if the Government wants their co-operation. So, I would request the Government to look into this matter and recruit special staff to take the census intensively in our State. It is a very regrettable matter. In 1941 the population was more than three lakhs. In between 1941 and now nothing has happened and the tribal people have not gone to other places. So, I do not understand how, according to the latest census, we have lost our population by one lakh.

Secondly, I want to draw the attention of the House to the Government forecast about three months ago that the food production in Tripura State is less than 50 per cent of what it was last year. As a result of it, the price of rice in Tripura is Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per maund in the open market, which is very high. Because of that, the people are suffering. They are in very great difficulties, particularly in the tribal area. There rice is hardly available even in the open market.

So, it is a good thing that Government has decided to supply some amount of rice to the Tripura State. But, I am afraid, that will not meet with the actual requirements of our State. I, therefore, suggest that Government should supply 40,000 tons of rice this year. Otherwise, our people will have to die because of starvation.

Then, I would request the Government to introduce full ration, particularly in the urban areas. Because they are under cordoned areas. In the rural areas, Government should arrange to supply rice through fair price shops to the needy people. Number of fair price shops must be increased adequately. I again emphasise

here that in our State there are communication difficulties. We have experienced during the last few years that when the actual need comes, at that time Government sanctions a certain amount of rice. But, due to communication difficulties, it will not reach our people in time and, therefore, people have to suffer. So, from the very beginning, I submit, Government should take steps to stock rice in the divisions in the State. Otherwise, when the rainy season comes, almost all the roads become very difficult for transport, and people have to suffer for that.

That is why I suggest that a very intensive report should be collected from our State and there should be a list of the needy people. It should be prepared from now on. Government should also increase the number of fair price shops in the rural areas. Otherwise, Government will not be able to meet the situation. I again appeal to the Government that this year Tripura needs at least 40,000 tons of rice, and that it should be supplied to them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the House has before it a demand for nearly Rs. 21 crores of rupees by way of Supplementary Demands, and it is necessary that we should analyse the various categories of Demands before we sanction them. I find that in many cases there is no justification for asking for the grants which the Government has asked.

17 hrs.

In the first place, let us take the question of the amount spent, to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs, on visit of foreign dignitaries. I was rather surprised that at a time when we are striving for economy, when an hon. Member cannot get even two copies of a speech if he asks for it for reasons of economy, to spend Rs. 23 lakhs on reception of foreign dignitaries is really far too much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might carry on next day. Before we rise, I have to make an announcement.

The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
2	14, 18, 16, 17, 18.
11	1.
24	23.
32	24.
34	25.
46	28.
55	30.
67	31, 32, 33.
79	35.
83	37, 38.
94	8.
117	10, 41, 42.
123	44.
126	11.

Cut in the rebate on handloom cloth from 9 Naye Paise to 6 Naye Paise from 1-12-1957

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive accumulation of stock of handloom cloth in Madras State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Low grants and low loans for handloom from the cess levied on mill made cloth

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive grants and excessive loans for khadi from the cess levied on mill cloth at the expense of handloom

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Ambar Charkha and the development of khadi industry

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitaldrug): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,06,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Persistent refusal of Government to take Parliament into confidence on the subject of purchase of defence equipment

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,34,89,000 in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on the visit of foreign dignitaries

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to properly manage the India Security Press and the Central Stamp Depot

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,64,000 in respect of 'Stamps' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to properly manage the Currency Note Press

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,39,000 in respect of 'Currency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Foodgrains purchases

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,52,17,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defective census in Madras State in respect of the backward classes like Maravars, Kallars and Ahmbadiers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Providing employment to retrenched workers engaged in Hirakud construction project.

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power, be reduced by Rs. 100."

Release of water from Hirakud reservoir for affording irrigation facility to agriculturists

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excessive expenditure on delegations

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Collection of mineral statistics and other relevant data in regard to State of Orissa

Shri Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000 in respect of 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of the employees over meagre Interim Relief granted by the Pay Commission

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of extra-departmental staff of the P. & T. over meagre Interim relief of Rs. 2-00 per mensem.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dissatisfaction of employees at the inadequate additional dearness allowance under Pay Commission's Interim Report

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 3,38,70,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Unsatisfactory position of foodgrains reserves

Shri Naushir Bharucha I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to supply adequate rice to States of Kerala and Madras in the South Zone

Shri Tangamani I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Stopping of supply of imported rice to Madras State

Shri Tangamani I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 38,48,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs 100"

Necessity of undertaking more Hydro-Electric projects and completing them early to replace diesel generating sets

Shri Mohamed Imam I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs 1,06,00,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay' of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Increasing estimates of three steel works

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker These cut motions are now before the House

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: My cut motion No 3 is there

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Demand No 3 Cut motion No 3 also may be moved.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: My cut motion is No 29, Demand No 55

Mr Deputy-Speaker Yes

Question of protracted strike in the Security Press at Nasik Road

Shri B K Gaikwad I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 40,64,000 in respect of 'Stamps' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for increasing staff to carry on intensive census in Tripura particularly of Tribal population

Shri Dasaratha Deb. I beg to move

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 2,70,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs 100"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two cut motions are also before the House.
17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1958

[18th February 1958]

Subject	Columns	S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS				
S.Q. No.				
240 Election Petitions	1233—34	262 Committee on Customs Procedure and Organisations	1241—42	
241 Central Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora	1201—03	263 Report of the Official Language Commission	1242	
242 Loan from Japan	1204—08	268 H.T. 2 Aircrafts	1243	
244 Interim Relief to Employees of Union Territories' Administration	1208—10	269 U.S. Aid to India	1243	
245 Hills-Ministry	1210—11	270 National Theatre	1243	
248 International Geophysical Year	1211—12	271 Central Reference Library	1244	
249 Delhi University	1212—14	272 Estimates of Steel Plants	1244	
250 University Teachers	1214—16	273 Mundhra Case	1244—45	
251 Income Tax Investigation Commission	1216—17	274 Neyveli Thermal Power Station	1245—46	
252 Indonesian Air Force Personnel	1217—18	275 Secondary Education Commission	1246	
253 Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry Commission Report	1218—20	276 District Courts Buildings	1246—47	
254 India's Foreign Indebtedness	1220—22	277 Scientific Civil Service	1247	
255 Prohibition	1222—23	278 Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Kothagudium	1247—48	
257 Polytechnics in Kerala	1224—25	279 Compulsory Deposits by Companies	1248—49	
259 Compensation for farmers at Babina	1225—27	U.S.Q. No.		
260 Vettuvan Community in Kerala	1227—29	313 Kanpur Factories	1249	
261 Naga Unit	1229—30	341 Income Tax Arrears	1249	
265 Life Insurance Corporation	1230—31	315 Income Tax Collected in Orissa	1250	
266 Refinance Corporation	1231—32	317 Central Police in Kerala	1250	
266-A Slum clearance	1235	318 Defence Stores	1250—51	
267 Kunzru Committee Report	1235—37	319 Construction of Aircrafts	1251—52	
S.N.Q. No.		320 Voluntary Contributions for the Second Five Year Plan	1252	
2 Working Plan for the Community Development Movement	1237—39	321 Colonies for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa	1252—53	
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		322 Cultural Agreements	1253	
S.Q. No.		323 Untouchability	1253—54	
243 Special Review Board, Ministry of Defence	1239—40	324 Conservation of Ancient Monuments in Bombay	1254	
246 Department of Printing Technology, Delhi	1240	325 Ratangir Excavations	1254—55	
247 Mangalore Deposits in Udaipur and Banswara	1240	326 Delhi Public Library	1255	
256 State Bank of India	1241	327 Employment of Ex-I.N.A. Men	1255	
258 Neyveli Fertiliser Plant	1241	328 Recruitment through U.P.S.C.	1255—56	
		329 Grants-in-aid to States	1256	
		330 Honorary Magistrates in Delhi	1256—57	
		331 Sangeet Natak Akademi	1257	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Column
332	Development Schemes at Chandigarh	1257—58
333	Art Purchase Commi- tee	1258
334	All India Correctional Conference	1258—59
335	Manganese and Mica Production	1259
336	Naval Ratings	1259
337	Co-operative Movement in Himachal Pra- des	1260
338	Bicycles Thefts	1260—61
339	Relief for Natural Cal- amities	1261
340	Primary School Tea- chers	1261—62
341	Conference of Ins- pectors General of Police	1262
342	Schools in Himachal Pradesh	1262—63
343	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	1263
344	Income-tax Depart- ment, Punjab	1263—64
345	Ujjain Finds	1264
346	Mickel Deposits in Manipur	1264—65
347	Arson Cases in Tri- pura	1265
348	I.A.S. Emergency Re- cruitment	1265—66
349	Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan	1266
350	Sealing of Ports	1266
351	State Homes	1267
352	Foreign Investments	1267
353	Supply of Iron Sheets to Punjab	1267
354	Purchase of Stores in U.K.	1268
355	Poppy Cultivation	1268
356	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1268—69
357	Aid to Nepal	1269
358	Election Petitions	1269—70

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were
laid on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification
No. S.R.O. 3595, dated
the 9th November, 1957
making certain further
amendments to the
Representation of the

People (Conduct of
Elections and Election
Petitions) Rules, 1956.

- (2) A copy of Notification
No. S.R.O. 4263, dated
the 31st December,
1957, making certain
further amendments to
the Representation of
the People (Conduct of
Elections and Election
Petitions) Rules,
1956.

- (3) A copy of Notification
No. S.R.L. 456, dated
the 8th February, 1958,
making certain further
amendment to the Cen-
tral Excise Rules, 1944.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Surrendranath Dwivedy
called the attention of the
Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel to the strike by 3,000 la-
bourers engaged in construc-
tion work at Rourkela.

The Minister of Steel, Mines
and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh)
made a statement in regard
thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

(i) The Prime Minister and
Minister of External Affairs
and Finance (Shri Jawahar
lal Nehru) made a statement
correcting the reply given on
the 14th February, 1958 to a
supplementary by Shri N.G.
Ranga on Starred Question
No. 135 regarding Mangala
Dam.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of
Education and Scientific Re-
search (Shri M.M. Das) made
a statement regarding suicide
by a student of the Delhi Poly-
technic and consequent strike
by the students of the Insti-
tute.

STATEMENT BY SHRI T.T. KRISHNAMACHARI ON RESIGNATION AS FINANCE MINISTER

Shri T.T. Krishnamachari
made a statement in explanation
of his resignation from the
office of Minister.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED

Eighteenth Report was adop-
ted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

1295—1324
1364—9'

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President concluded. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debate. All the amendments were negatived. The motion was adopted .

BILL PASSED . . .

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Reserve Force (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha continued. The motion for

consideration was adopted. After Clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)

1348—64,
1394—1408

Discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1957-58 commenced. The discussion was not concluded .

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1958.

Discussion on the motion to consider the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of L.I.C. .